
POLICY TRANSMITTAL NO. 11-22	DATE: AUGUST 11, 2011
OKLAHOMA HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY/FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION	DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND POLICY

TO: ALL OFFICES

SUBJECT: MANUAL MATERIAL

OAC 317:35-5-6 through 35-5-6.1; 35-5-25; 35-5-41.6; 35-5-41.9;
35-5-42; 35-10-26; 35-17-3 through 35-17-4; and 35-17-6.

EXPLANATION: **Policy revisions were approved by the Board and the Governor as required by the Administrative Procedures Act.**

OHCA eligibility rules are revised to extend the deadline by which pregnant women must submit verification of pregnancy to the Agency. The deadline will be extended from 10 days to 30 days within date of application.

Per CMS guidance and Puerto Rican law, eligibility rules are revised so that only new certified birth certificates will be accepted as verification of citizenship for Puerto Ricans who are using their birth certificate as proof of citizenship and whose eligibility for benefits will be determined for the first time on or after October 1, 2010. This rule change does not prohibit Puerto Ricans from using other forms of citizenship verification; it only applies to the use of birth certificates. In the case the applicant has not yet received his or her new certified birth certificate, reasonable opportunity to obtain citizenship verification will be afforded to the applicant. Additionally, OHCA eligibility rules are revised to comply with new Federal law that eliminates the five-year bar on SoonerCare services for Afghan and Iraqi special immigrants. Previously, Afghan and Iraqi special immigrants were eligible for SoonerCare services for eight months and then were required to wait five years before they became eligible again. New policy eliminates the five-year bar so Afghan and Iraqi special immigrants may continue to receive SoonerCare services after eight months.

Policy is changed to clarify OHCA's treatment of Individual Indian Money (IIM) Accounts as a converted resource. Funds and property held in IIM Accounts will no longer be used in an eligibility test. References to per capita payments are removed and the period in which money disbursed from IIM accounts can be counted as a resource is revised.

OHCA rules for the ADvantage Waiver are revised to remove language approving ADvantage services when services exceed the established cost cap. Additionally, waitlist procedures are revised to prohibit entry into the waiver at 90% of capacity, rather than the current 102% of capacity and all exceptions to the waitlist procedure are eliminated. Lastly, language is revised to state that OKDHS performs all eligibility determinations rather than the ADvantage Administration (AA).

Original signed on 8-10-11

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WF # 11-L (NAP)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING MANUAL MATERIAL

OAC is the acronym for Oklahoma Administrative Code. If OAC appears before a number on an Appendix or before a Section in text, it means the Appendix or text contains rules or administrative law. Lengthy internal policies and procedures have the same Chapter number as the OAC Chapter to which they pertain following an "OKDHS" number, such as personnel policy at OKDHS:2-1 and personnel rules at OAC 340:2-1. The "340" is the Title number that designates OKDHS as the rulemaking agency; the "2" specifies the Chapter number; and the "1" specifies the Subchapter number.

The chronological order for filing manual material is: (1) OAC 340 by designated Chapter and Subchapter number; (2) if applicable, OKDHS numbered text for the designated Chapter and Subchapter; and (3) all OAC Appendices with the designated Chapter number. For example, the order for filing personnel policy is OAC 340:2-1, OKDHS:2-1, and OAC 340:2 Appendices behind all Chapter 2 manual material. Any questions or assistance with filing manual material will be addressed by contacting Policy Management Unit staff at 405-521-4326.

<u>REMOVE</u>	<u>INSERT</u>
317:35-5-6	317:35-5-6, 1 page only, revised 6-25-11
317:35-5-6.1	317:35-5-6.1, 1 page only, revised 6-25-11
317:35-5-25	317:35-5-25, pages 1-10, revised 6-25-11
317:35-5-41.6	317:35-5-41.6, pages 1-10, revised 6-25-11
317:35-5-41.9	317:35-5-41.9, pages 1-4, revised 6-25-11
317:35-5-42	317:35-5-42, pages 1-12, revised 6-25-11
317:35-10-26	317:35-10-26, pages 1-12, revised 6-25-11
317:35-17-3	317:35-17-3, pages 1-4, revised 6-25-11
317:35-17-4	317:35-17-4, pages 1-2, revised 6-25-11
317:35-17-16	317:35-17-16, 1 page only, revised 6-25-11

317:35-5-6. Determining categorical relationship to pregnancy-related services

Categorical relationship to pregnancy-related services can be established by determining through medical evidence that the individual is currently or has been pregnant. Pregnancy must be verified by providing medical proof of pregnancy within 30 days of application submission. OKDHS form 08MA005E, Notification of Needed Medical Services, is not required but will be accepted as medical verification. If proof of pregnancy is not provided within 30 days of application submission, SoonerCare benefits will be closed for the pregnant woman at the end of the thirty day period. The expected date of delivery must be established either by information from the applicant's physician or certified nurse midwife or the member's statement.

317:35-5-6.1. Determining categorical relationship for pregnancy related services covered under Title XXI

Categorical relationship for pregnancy related benefits covered under Title XXI are determined in accordance with OAC 317:35-22-1 and through medical evidence that the individual is currently or has recently been pregnant and may qualify for pregnancy related services. Pregnancy must be verified by providing medical proof of pregnancy within 30 days of application submission. OKDHS form 08MA005E, Notification of Needed Medical Services, is not required but will be accepted as medical verification. If proof of pregnancy is not provided within 30 days of application submission, SoonerCare benefits will be closed for the pregnant woman at the end of the thirty day period. The applicant must be residing in the State of Oklahoma with the intent to remain at the time the medical service is received. The expected date of delivery must be established either by information from the applicant's physician or other qualified practitioner.

317:35-5-25. Citizenship/alien status and identity verification requirements

(a) **Citizenship/alien status and identity verification requirements.** Verification of citizenship/alien status and identity are required for all adults and children approved for SoonerCare. An exception is individuals who are initially eligible for SoonerCare as deemed newborns; according to Section 1903(x) of the Social Security Act, they will not be required to further document citizenship or identity at any subsequent SoonerCare eligibility redetermination. They are considered to have provided satisfactory documentation of citizenship and identity by virtue of being born in the United States.

(1) The types of acceptable evidence that verify identity and citizenship include:

(A) United States (U.S.) Passport; ■ 1

(B) Certificate of Naturalization issued by U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) (Form N-550 or N-570);

(C) Certificate of Citizenship issued by USCIS (Form N-560 or N-561);

(D) Copy of the Medicare card or printout of a BENDEX or SDX screen showing receipt of Medicare benefits, Supplemental Security Income or disability benefits from the Social Security Administration; or ■ 2

(E) Tribal membership card or Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB) card, with a photograph of the individual.

(2) The types of acceptable evidence that verify citizenship but require additional steps to obtain satisfactory evidence of identity are listed in subparagraphs (A) and (B). Subparagraph (A) lists the most reliable forms of verification and is to be used before using items listed in (B). Subparagraph (B) lists those verifications that are less reliable forms of verification and are used only when the items in (A) are not attainable. ■

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(A) Most reliable forms of citizenship verification are:

(i) A U.S. public Birth Certificate showing birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after 1/13/1941), Guam (on or after 4/10/1899), the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after 1/17/1917), American Samoa, Swain's Island, or the Northern Mariana Islands after 11/4/1986. For Puerto Ricans whose eligibility is being determined for the first time on or after October 1, 2010 and using a birth certificate to verify citizenship, the birth certificate must be a certified birth certificate issued by Puerto Rico on or after July 1,

2010;

(ii) A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. citizen issued by the Department of Homeland Security or a Certification of birth issued by the State Department (Form FS-240, FS-545 or DS-1350);

(iii) A U.S. Citizen ID Card (Form I-179 or I-197);

(iv) A Northern Mariana Identification Card (Form I-873) (Issued by the INS to a collectively naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before 11/3/1986);

(v) An American Indian Card issued by the Department of Homeland Security with the classification code "KIC" (Form I-872);

(vi) A Final Adoption Decree showing the child's name and U. S. place of birth;

(vii) Evidence of U.S. Civil Service employment before 6/1/1976;

(viii) An Official U.S. Military Record of Service showing a U.S. place of birth (for example a DD-214);

(ix) Tribal membership card or Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB) card, without a photograph of the individual, for Native Americans;

(x) Oklahoma Voter Registration Card; or

(xi) Other acceptable documentation as approved by OHCA.

(B) Other less reliable forms of citizenship verification are:

(i) An extract of a hospital record on hospital letterhead established at the time of the person's birth that was created five years before the initial application date and that indicates a U.S. place of birth. For children under 16 the evidence must have been created near the time of birth or five years before the date of application;

(ii) Life, health, or other insurance record showing a U.S. place of birth that was created at least five years before the initial application date and that indicates a U.S. place of birth;

(iii) Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth (generally for persons born 1900 through 1950). The census record must also show the applicant's/member's age; or

(iv) One of the following items that show a U.S. place of birth and was created at least five years before the application for SoonerCare. This evidence must be one of the following and show a U.S. place of birth:

(I) Seneca Indian tribal census record;

(II) Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census records of the Navajo Indians;

(III) U.S. State Vital Statistics official notification of birth registration;

(IV) An amended U.S. public birth record that is amended more than five years after the person's birth;
or

(V) Statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth.

(3) Acceptable evidence of identity that must accompany citizenship evidence listed in (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection includes:

(A) A driver's license issued by a U.S. state or territory with either a photograph of the individual or other identifying information such as name, age, sex, race, height, weight, or eye color;

(B) A school identification card with a photograph of the individual;

(C) An identification card issued by Federal, state, or local government with the same information included on driver's licenses;

(D) A U.S. military card or draft record;

(E) A U.S. military dependent's identification card;

(F) A Native American Tribal document including Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood, or other U.S. American Indian/Alaska Native Tribal document with a photograph of the individual or other personal identifying information;

(G) A U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card;

(H) A state court order placing a child in custody as reported by the OKDHS;

(I) For children under 16, school records may include nursery or daycare records;

(J) If none of the verification items on the list are available, an affidavit may be used for children under 16. An affidavit is only acceptable if it is signed under penalty of perjury by a parent or guardian stating the date and place of the birth of the child and cannot be used if an affidavit for citizenship was provided.

(b) Reasonable opportunity to obtain citizenship verification. ■ 4

(1) When the applicant/member is unable to obtain citizenship verification, a reasonable opportunity is afforded the applicant/member to obtain the evidence as well as assistance in doing so. A reasonable opportunity is afforded the applicant/member before taking action affecting the individual's

eligibility for SoonerCare. The reasonable opportunity time frame usually consists of 60 days. In rare instances, the time frame may be extended to a period not to exceed an additional 60 days.

(2) The following methods of verification are the least reliable forms of verification and should only be used as a last resort:

(A) Institutional admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility or other institution. Admission papers generally show biographical information for the person including place of birth; the record can be used to establish U.S. citizenship when it shows a U.S. place of birth;

(B) Medical (clinic, doctor, or hospital) record created at least five years before the initial application date that indicates a U.S. place of birth. For children under 16, the document must have been created near the time of birth. Medical records generally show biographical information for the person including place of birth; the record can be used to establish U.S. citizenship when it shows a U.S. place of birth. An immunization record is not considered a medical record for purposes of establishing U.S. citizenship;

(C) Written affidavit. Affidavits are only used in rare circumstances. If the verification requirements need to be met through affidavits, the following rules apply:

(i) There must be at least two affidavits by two individuals who have personal knowledge of the event(s) establishing the applicant's/member's claim of citizenship;

(ii) At least one of the individuals making the affidavit cannot be related to the applicant/member;

(iii) In order for the affidavit to be acceptable the persons making them must be able to provide proof of their own citizenship and identity;

(iv) If the individual(s) making the affidavit has information which explains why evidence establishing the applicant's/member's claim of citizenship does not exist or cannot be readily obtained, the affidavit must contain this information as well;

(v) The State must obtain a separate affidavit from the applicant/member or other knowledgeable individual (guardian or representative) explaining why the evidence does not exist or cannot be obtained; and

(vi) The affidavits must be signed under penalty of perjury.

(c) **Alienage verification requirements.** SoonerCare services are provided as listed to the defined groups as indicated in this

subsection if they meet all other factors of eligibility. ■ 5

(1) **Eligible aliens (qualified aliens).** The groups listed in the following subparagraphs are eligible for the full range of SoonerCare services. A qualified alien is:

(A) an alien who was admitted to the United States and has resided in the United States for a period greater than five years from the date of entry and who was:

(i) lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(ii) paroled into the United States under Section 212(d)(5) of such Act for a period of at least one year;

(iii) granted conditional entry pursuant to Section 203(a)(7) of such Act as in effect prior to April 1, 1980; or

(iv) a battered spouse, battered child, or parent or child of a battered person with a petition under 204(a)(1)(A) or (B) or 244(a)(3) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

(B) an alien who was admitted to the United States and who was:

(i) granted asylum under Section 208 of such Act regardless of the date asylum is granted;

(ii) a refugee admitted to the United States under Section 207 of such Act regardless of the date admitted;

(iii) an alien with deportation withheld under Section 243(h) of such Act regardless of the date deportation was withheld;

(iv) a Cuban or Haitian entrant as defined in Section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, regardless of the date of entry;

(v) an alien who is a veteran as defined in 38 U.S.C. ' 101, with a discharge characterized as an honorable discharge and not on the grounds of alienage;

(vi) an alien who is on active duty, other than active duty for training, in the Armed Forces of the United States;

(vii) the spouse or unmarried dependent child of an individual described in (C) of this paragraph;

(viii) a victim of a severe form of trafficking pursuant to Section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000; or

(ix) admitted as an Amerasian immigrant.

(C) permanent residents who first entered the country under

(B) of this paragraph and who later converted to lawful

permanent residence status.

(2) **Other aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence (non-qualified aliens).** Non-qualified aliens are those individuals who were admitted to the United States and who do not meet any of the definitions in paragraph (1) of this subsection. Non-qualified aliens are ineligible for SoonerCare for five years from the date of entry except that non-qualified aliens are eligible for emergency services only when the individual has a medical condition (including emergency labor and delivery) with acute symptoms which may result in placing his/her health in serious jeopardy, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of body organ or part without immediate medical attention. The only exception is when a pregnant woman qualifies under the pregnancy related benefits covered under the Title XXI program because the newborn child will meet the citizenship requirement at birth. ■ 6

(3) **Afghan Special Immigrants.** Afghan special immigrants, as defined in Public Law 110-161, who have special immigration status after December 26, 2007, are exempt from the five year period of ineligibility for SoonerCare services. All other eligibility requirements must be met to qualify for SoonerCare services. If these individuals do not meet one of the categorical relationships, they may apply and be determined eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance. Afghan special immigrants are considered lawful permanent residents.

(4) **Iraqi Special Immigrants.** Iraqi special immigrants, as defined in Public Law 110-181, who have special immigration status after January 28, 2008, are exempt from the five year period of ineligibility for SoonerCare services. All other eligibility requirements must be met to qualify for SoonerCare services. If these individuals do not meet one of the categorical relationships, they may apply and be determined eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance. Iraqi special immigrants are considered lawful permanent residents.

(5) **Undocumented aliens.** Undocumented aliens who do not meet any of the definitions in (1)-(2) of this subsection are eligible for emergency services only when the individual has a medical condition (including emergency labor and delivery) with acute symptoms which may result in placing his/her health in serious jeopardy, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of body organ or part without immediate medical attention. The only exception is when a pregnant woman qualifies under the pregnancy related benefits covered under the Title XXI program because the newborn child will meet the

citizenship requirement at birth. **■ 6**

(6) Ineligible aliens.

(A) Ineligible aliens who do not fall into the categories in (1) and (2) of this subsection, yet have been lawfully admitted for temporary or specified periods of time include, but are not limited to: foreign students, visitors, foreign government representatives, crewmen, members of foreign media and temporary workers including agricultural contract workers. This group is ineligible for SoonerCare, including emergency services, because of the temporary nature of their admission status. The only exception is when a pregnant woman qualifies under the pregnancy related benefits covered under the Title XXI program because the newborn child will meet the citizenship requirement at birth.

(B) These individuals are generally issued Form I-94, Arrival Departure Record, on which an expiration date is entered. This form is not the same Form I-94 that is issued to persons who have been paroled into the United States. Parolees carry a Form I-94 that is titled "Arrival-Departure Record - Parole Edition". Two other forms that do not give the individual "Immigrant" status are Form I-186, Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card, and Form SW-434, Mexican Border Visitors Permit.

(7) Preauthorization. Preauthorization is required for payment of emergency medical services rendered to non-qualified and undocumented aliens. Persons determined as having lawful alien status must have the status verified through Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE).

(d) Alienage. A decision regarding eligibility cannot be made until the eligibility condition of citizenship and alienage is determined.

(1) Immigrants. Aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States are classified as immigrants by the BCIS. These are individuals who entered this country with the express intention of residing here permanently.

(2) Parolees. Under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, individuals can be paroled into the United States for an indefinite or temporary period at the discretion of the United States Attorney General. Individuals admitted as Parolees are considered to meet the "citizenship and alienage" requirement.

(3) Refugees and Western Hemisphere aliens. Under Section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Refugees and Western Hemisphere aliens may be lawfully admitted to the United

States if, because of persecution or fear of prosecution due to race, religion, or political opinion, they have fled from a Communist or Communist-dominated country or from the area of the Middle East; or if they are refugees from natural catastrophes. These entries meet the citizenship and alienage requirement. Western Hemisphere aliens will meet the citizenship requirement for SoonerCare if they can provide either of the documents in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph as proof of their alien status.

(A) Form I-94 endorsed "Voluntary Departure Granted-Employment Authorized", or

(B) The following court-ordered notice sent by BCIS to each of those individuals permitted to remain in the United States: "Due to a Court Order in Silva vs. Levi, 76 C4268 entered by District Judge John F. Grady in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, we are taking no action on your case. This means that you are permitted to remain in the United States without threat of deportation or expulsion until further notice. Your employment in the United States is authorized".

(4) **Special provisions relating to Kickapoo Indians.** Kickapoo Indians migrating between Mexico and the United States carry Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record (Parole Edition). If Form I-94 carries the statement that the Kickapoo is "paroled pursuant to Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act" or that the "Kickapoo status is pending clarification of status by Congress" regardless of whether such statements are preprinted or handwritten and regardless of a specific mention of the "treaty", they meet the "citizenship and alienage" requirement. All Kickapoo Indians paroled in the United States must renew their paroled status each year at any local Immigration Office. There are other Kickapoos who have entered the United States from Mexico who carry Form I-151 or Form I-551, Alien Registration Receipt Cards. These individuals have the same status as other individuals who have been issued Form I-151 or Form I-551 and therefore, meet the citizenship and alienage requirements. Still other Kickapoos are classified as Mexican Nationals by the BCIS. They carry Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, which has been issued as a visiting visa and does not make mention of the treaty. Such form does not meet the "citizenship and alienage" requirements but provides only the ineligible alien status described in (c)(4)(b) of this Section. ■ 7

(5) **American Indians born in Canada.** An American Indian born in

Canada, who has maintained residence in the United States since entry, is considered to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence if he/she is of at least one-half American Indian blood. This does not include the non-citizen whose membership in an Indian tribe or family is created by adoption, unless such person is of at least 50 percent or more Indian blood. The methods of documentation are birth or baptismal certificate issued on a reservation, tribal records, letter from the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs, or school records.

(6) **Permanent non-immigrants.** Marshall Islanders and individuals from the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia are classified as permanent non-immigrants by BCIS. They are eligible for emergency services only.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STAFF

1. A U.S. passport does not have to be currently valid to be accepted as evidence of U.S. citizenship, as long as it was originally issued without limitation. NOTE: spouses and children were sometimes included on one passport through 1980. U.S. passports issued after 1980 show only one person. Consequently, the citizenship and identity of the included person can be established when one of these passports is presented. EXCEPTION: Do not accept any passport as evidence of U.S. citizenship when it was issued with a limitation. However, such a passport may be used as proof of identity.
2. Medicare and SSI recipients do not have to verify their citizenship and identity as they have previously been verified by SSA.
3. When a person in the online enrollment population provides verification, the worker updates Agency View to show verification was received, images the document or places it in a case record, and documents receipt of the verification in case notes. When the person does not have a case number or case record with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS), the worker sends the verification to the Oklahoma Health Care Authority and does not update Agency View.
4. Designated OKDHS staff will have access to the OSDH web based verification system to verify record of Oklahoma birth. The birth record document must have been issued before the person

was five years of age.

5. See OKDHS Appendix J, Citizenship and Alienage.
6. When all other eligibility factors have been determined but prior to the case being certified, the following information must be sent to OHCA, ASTTN: LOCEU for a determination on eligibility for emergency medical services: client's name, Social Security number, if available, client identification number, date of medical service and medical records such as history and physical, and discharge summary.
7. Verification issued by the Department of Homeland Security will identify U.S. citizen members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians living near the U.S./Mexican border.

317:35-5-41.6. Trust accounts

Monies held in trust for an individual applying for or receiving SoonerCare must have the availability of the funds determined. Funds held in trust are considered available when they are under the direct control of the individual or his/her spouse, and disbursement is at their sole discretion. Funds may also be held in trust and under the control of someone other than the individual or his/her spouse, such as the courts, agencies, other individuals, etc., or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

(1) **Availability determinations.** The worker should be able to determine the availability of a trust using the definitions and explanations listed in (2) of this subsection. However, in some cases, the worker may wish to submit a trust to the OKDHS State Office for determination of availability. In these instances, all pertinent data is submitted to Family Support Services Division, Attention: Health Related and Medical Services Section, for a decision.

(2) **Definition of terms.** The following words and terms, when used in this paragraph, have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(A) **Beneficiary.** Beneficiary means the person(s) who is to receive distributions of either income or principal, or on behalf of whom the trustee is to make payments.

(B) **Corpus/principal.** Corpus/principal means the body of the trust or the original asset used to establish the trust, such as a sum of money or real property.

(C) **Discretionary powers.** Discretionary powers means the grantor gives the trustee the power to make an independent determination whether to distribute income and/or principal to the beneficiary(ies) or to retain the income and add it to the principal of the trust.

(D) **Distributions.** Distributions means payments or allocations made from the trust from the principal or from the income produced by the principal (e.g., interest on a bank account).

(E) **Grantor (trustor/settlor).** Grantor (trustor/settlor) means the individual who establishes the trust by transferring certain assets.

(F) **Irrevocable trust.** Irrevocable trust means a trust in which the grantor has expressly not retained the right to terminate or revoke the trust and reclaim the trust principal and income.

(G) **Pour over or open trust.** Pour over or open trust means a trust which may be expanded from time to time by the addition

to the trust principal (e.g., a trust established to receive the monthly payment of an annuity, a workers' compensation settlement, a disability benefit or other periodic receivable). The principal may accumulate or grow depending upon whether the trustee distributes the receivable or permits it to accumulate. Generally, the terms of the trust will determine the availability of the income in the month of receipt and the availability of the principal in subsequent months.

(H) **Primary beneficiary.** Primary beneficiary means the first person or class of persons to receive the benefits of the trust.

(I) **Revocable trust.** Revocable trust means a trust in which the grantor has retained the right to terminate or revoke the trust and reclaim the trust principal and income. Unless a trust is specifically made irrevocable, it is revocable. Even an irrevocable trust is revocable upon the written consent of all living persons with an interest in the trust.

(J) **Secondary beneficiary.** Secondary beneficiary means the person or class of persons who will receive the benefits of the trust after the primary beneficiary has died or is otherwise no longer entitled to benefits.

(K) **Testamentary trust.** Testamentary trust means a trust created by a will and effective upon the death of the individual making the will.

(L) **Trustee.** Trustee means an individual, individuals, a corporation, court, bank or combination thereof with responsibility for carrying out the terms of the trust.

(3) **Documents needed.** To determine the availability of a trust for an individual applying for or receiving SoonerCare, copies of the following documents are obtained:

(A) Trust document;

(B) When applicable, all relevant court documents including the Order establishing the trust, Settlement Agreement, Journal Entry, etc.; and

(C) Documentation reflecting prior disbursements (date, amount, purpose).

(4) **Trust accounts established on or before August 10, 1993.** The rules found in (A) - (C) of this paragraph apply to trust accounts established on or before August 10, 1993.

(A) **Support trust.** The purpose of a support trust is the provision of support or care of a beneficiary. A support trust will generally contain language such as "to provide for the care, support and maintenance of ...", "to provide as

necessary for the support of ...", or "as my trustee may deem necessary for the support, maintenance, medical expenses, care, comfort and general welfare." Except as provided in (i)-(iii) of this subparagraph, the amount from a support trust deemed available to the beneficiary is the maximum amount of payments that may be permitted under the terms of the trust to be distributed to the beneficiary, assuming the full exercise of discretion by the trustee(s) for distribution of the maximum amount to the beneficiary. The beneficiary of a support trust, under which the distribution of payments to the beneficiary is determined by one or more trustees who are permitted to exercise discretion with respect to distributions, may show that the amounts deemed available are not actually available by:

- (i) Commencing proceedings against the trustee(s) in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (ii) Diligently and in good faith asserting in the proceedings that the trustee(s) is required to provide support out of the trust; and
- (iii) Showing that the court has made a determination, not reasonably subject to appeal, that the trustee must pay some amount less than the amount deemed available. If the beneficiary makes the showing, the amount deemed available from the trust is the amount determined by the court. Any action by a beneficiary or the beneficiary's representative, or by the trustee or the trustee's representative, in attempting a showing to make the Agency or the State of Oklahoma a party to the proceeding, or to show to the court that SoonerCare benefits may be available if the court limits the amounts deemed available under the trust, precludes the showing of good faith required.

(B) **Medicaid Qualifying Trust (MQT).** A Medicaid Qualifying Trust is a trust, or similar legal device, established (other than by will) by an individual or an individual's spouse, under which the individual may be the beneficiary of all or part of the distributions from the trust and such distributions are determined by one or more trustees who are permitted to exercise any discretion with respect to distributions to the individual. A trust established by an individual or an individual's spouse includes trusts created or approved by a representative of the individual (parent, guardian or person holding power of attorney) or the court where the property placed in trust is intended to satisfy or settle a claim made by or on behalf of the individual or the

individual's spouse. This includes trust accounts or similar devices established for a minor child pursuant to 12 O.S. 83.

In addition, a trust established jointly by at least one of the individuals who can establish an MQT and another party or parties (who do not qualify as one of these individuals) is an MQT as long as it meets the other MQT criteria. The amount from an irrevocable MQT deemed available to the individual is the maximum amount of payments that may be permitted under the terms of the trust to be distributed to the individual assuming the full exercise of discretion by the trustee(s). The provisions regarding MQT apply even though an MQT is irrevocable or is established for purposes other than enabling an individual to qualify for SoonerCare, and, whether or not discretion is actually exercised.

(i) **Similar legal device.** MQT rules listed in this subsection also apply to "similar legal devices" or arrangements having all the characteristics of an MQT except that there is no actual trust document. An example is the member petitioning the court to irrevocably assign all or part of his/her income to another party (usually the spouse). The determination whether a given document or arrangement constitutes a "similar legal device" should be made by the OKDHS Office of General Counsel, Legal Unit.

(ii) **MQT resource treatment.** For revocable MQTs, the entire principal is an available resource to the member. Resources comprising the principal are subject to the individual resource exclusions (e.g., the home property exclusion) since the member can access those resource items without the intervention of the trustee. For irrevocable MQTs, the countable amount of the principal is the maximum amount the trustee can disburse to (or for the benefit of) the member, using his/her full discretionary powers under the terms of the trust. If the trustee has unrestricted access to the principal and has discretionary power to disburse the entire principal to the member (or to use it for the member's benefit), the entire principal is an available resource to the member. Resources transferred to such a trust lose individual resource consideration (e.g., home property transferred to such a trust is no longer home property and the home property exclusions do not apply). The value of the property is included in the value of the principal. If the MQT permits a specified amount of trust income to be

distributed periodically to the member (or to be used for his/her benefit), but those distributions are not made, the member's countable resources increase cumulatively by the undistributed amount.

(iii) **Income treatment.** Amounts of MQT income distributed to the member are countable income when distributed. Amounts of income distributed to third parties for the member's benefit are countable income when distributed.

(iv) **Transfer of resources.** If the MQT is irrevocable, a transfer of resources has occurred to the extent that the trustee's access to the principal (for purposes of distributing it to the member or using it for the member's benefit) is restricted (e.g., if the trust stipulates that the trustee cannot access the principal but must distribute the income produced by that principal to the member, the principal is not an available resource and has, therefore, been transferred).

(C) **Special needs trusts.** Some trusts may provide that trust benefits are intended only for a beneficiary's "special needs" and require the trustee to take into consideration the availability of public benefits and resources, including SoonerCare benefits. Some trusts may provide that the trust is not to be used to supplant or replace public benefits, including SoonerCare benefits. If a trust contains such terms and is not an MQT, the trust is not an available resource.

(5) **Trust accounts established after August 10, 1993.** The rules found in (A) - (C) of this paragraph apply to trust accounts established after August 10, 1993.

(A) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "trust" includes any legal document or device that is similar to a trust. An individual is considered to have established a trust if assets of the individual were used to form all or part of the principal of the trust and if the trust was established other than by will and by any of the following individuals:

- (i) the individual;
- (ii) the individual's spouse;
- (iii) a person, including a court or administrative body, with legal authority to act in place of or on behalf of the individual or the individual's spouse; or
- (iv) a person, including a court or administrative body, acting at the direction or upon the request of the individual or the individual's spouse.

(B) Where trust principal includes assets of an individual described in this subparagraph and assets of any other person(s), the provisions of this subparagraph apply to the portion of the trust attributable to the assets of the individual. This subparagraph applies without regard to the purposes for which the trust is established, whether the trustees have or exercise any discretion under the trust, and restrictions on when or whether distributions may be made from the trust, or any restrictions on the use of the distribution from the trust.

(C) There are two types of trusts, revocable trusts and irrevocable trusts.

(i) In the case of a revocable trust, the principal is considered an available resource to the individual. Home property in a revocable trust under the direct control of the individual, spouse or legal representative retains the exemption as outlined in OAC 317:35-5-41.8(a)(2). Payments from the trust to or for the benefit of the individual are considered income of the individual. Other payments from the trust are considered assets disposed of by the individual for purposes of the transfer of assets rule and are subject to the 60 months look back period.

(ii) In the case of an irrevocable trust, if there are any circumstances under which payments from the trust could be made to or for the benefit of the individual, the portion of the principal of the trust, or the income on the principal, from which payment to the individual could be made is considered available resources. Payments from the principal or income of the trust is considered income of the individual. Payments for any other purpose are considered a transfer of assets by the individual and are subject to the 60 months look back period. Any portion of the trust from which, or any income on the principal from which no payment could under any circumstances be made to the individual is considered as of the date of establishment of the trust (or if later, the date on which payment to the individual was foreclosed) to be assets disposed by the individual for purposes of the asset transfer rules and are subject to the 60 months look back period.

(6) **Exempt trusts.** Paragraph (5) of this subsection does not apply to the following trusts:

(A) A trust containing the assets of a disabled individual under the age of 65 which was established for the benefit of such individual by the parent, grandparent, legal guardian of

the individual or a court if the State receives all amounts remaining in the trust on the death of the individual up to an amount equal to the total medical assistance paid on behalf of the individual. This type of trust requires:

(i) The trust may only contain the assets of the disabled individual.

(ii) The trust must be irrevocable and cannot be amended or dissolved without the written agreement of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services or the Oklahoma Health Care Authority.

(iii) Trust records must be open at all reasonable times to inspection by an authorized representative of the OHCA or OKDHS.

(iv) The exception for the trust continues after the disabled individual reaches age 65. However, any addition or augmentation after age 65 involves assets that were not the assets of an individual under age 65; therefore, those assets are not subject to the exemption.

(v) Establishment of this type of trust does not constitute a transfer of assets for less than fair market value if the transfer is made into a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vi) Payments from the trust are counted according to SSI rules. According to these rules, countable income is anything the individual receives in cash or in kind that can be used to meet the individual's needs for food, clothing and shelter. Accordingly, any payments made directly to the individual are counted as income to the individual because the payments could be used for food, clothing, or shelter for the individual. This rule applies whether or not the payments are actually used for these purposes, as long as there is no legal impediment which would prevent the individual from using the payments in this way. In addition, any payments made by the trustee to a third party to purchase food, clothing, or shelter for the individual can also count as income to the individual. For example, if the trustee makes a mortgage payment for the individual, that payment is a shelter expense and counts as income.

(vii) A corporate trustee may charge a reasonable fee for services in accordance with its published fee schedule.

(viii) The OKDHS Form 08MA018E, Supplemental Needs Trust, is an example of the trust. Workers may give the sample

form to the member or his/her representative to use or for their attorney's use.

(ix) To terminate or dissolve a Supplemental Needs Trust, the worker sends a copy of the trust instrument and a memorandum to OKDHS Family Support Services Division, Attention: Health Related and Medical Services (HR&MS) explaining the reason for the requested termination or dissolution of the Supplemental Needs Trust, and giving the name and address of the trustee. The name and address of the financial institution and current balance are also required. Health Related and Medical Services notifies OHCA/TPL to initiate the recovery process.

(B) A trust (known as the Medicaid Income Pension Trust) established for the benefit of an individual if:

(i) The individual is in need of long-term care and has countable income above the categorically needy standard for long-term care (OKDHS Appendix C-1) but less than \$3000 per month.

(ii) The Trust is composed only of pension, social security, or other income of the individual along with accumulated income in the trust. Resources can not be included in the trust.

(iii) All income is paid into the trust and the applicant is not eligible until the trust is established and the monthly income has been paid into the trust.

(iv) The trust must retain an amount equal to the member's gross monthly income less the current categorically needy standard of OKDHS Appendix C-1. The Trustee distributes the remainder.

(v) The income disbursed from the trust is considered as the monthly income to determine the cost of their care, and can be used in the computations for spousal diversion.

(vi) The trust must be irrevocable and cannot be amended or dissolved without the written agreement of the OHCA. Trust records must be open at all reasonable times to inspection by an authorized representative of the OHCA or OKDHS.

(vii) The State will receive all amounts remaining in the trust up to an amount equal to the total SoonerCare benefits paid on behalf of the individual subsequent to the date of establishment of the trust.

(viii) Accumulated funds in the trust may only be used for medically necessary items not covered by SoonerCare, or other health programs or health insurance and a reasonable cost of administrating the trust. Reimbursements cannot

be made for any medical items to be furnished by the nursing facility. Use of the accumulated funds in the trust for any other reason will be considered as a transfer of assets and would be subject to a penalty period.

(ix) The trustee may claim a fee of up to 3% of the funds added to the trust that month as compensation.

(x) An example trust is included on OKDHS Form 08MA011E. Workers may give this to the member or his/her representative to use or for their attorney's use as a guide for the Medicaid Income Pension Trust.

(xi) To terminate or dissolve a Medicaid Income Pension Trust, the worker sends a memorandum with a copy of the trust to OKDHS Family Support Services Division, Attention: HR&MS, explaining the reason for the requested termination or dissolution of the Medicaid Income Pension Trust, and giving the name and address of the trustee. The name and address of the financial institution, account number, and current balance are also required. Health Related and Medical Services notifies OHCA/TPL to initiate the recovery process.

(C) A trust containing the assets of a disabled individual when all of the following are met:

(i) The trust is established and managed by a non-profit association;

(ii) The trust must be made irrevocable;

(iii) The trust must be approved by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services and may not be amended without the permission of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services;

(iv) The disabled person has no ability to control the spending in the trust;

(v) A separate account is maintained for each beneficiary of the trust but for the purposes of investment and management of funds, the trust pools these accounts;

(vi) The separate account on behalf of the disabled person may not be liquidated without payment to OHCA for the medical expenses incurred by the members;

(vii) Accounts in the trust are established by the parent, grandparent, legal guardian of the individual, the individual, or by a court;

(viii) To the extent that amounts remaining in the beneficiary's account on the death of the beneficiary are not retained by the trust, the trust pays to the State from such remaining amounts an amount equal to the total

medical assistance paid on behalf of the individual. A maximum of 30% of the amount remaining in the beneficiary's account at the time of the beneficiary's death may be retained by the trust.

(7) **Funds held in trust by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).** Interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands are not considered in determining eligibility for assistance under the Social Security Act or any other federal or federally assisted program.

(8) **Disbursement of trust.** At any point that disbursement occurs, the amount disbursed is counted as a non-recurring lump sum payment in the month received. Some trusts generate income on a regular basis and the income is sent to the beneficiary. In those instances, the income is treated as unearned income in the month received.

317:35-5-41.9. Resource disregards

In determining need, the following are not considered as resources:

- (1) The coupon allotment under the Food Stamp Act of 1977;
- (2) Any payment received under Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970;
- (3) Education grants (excluding Work Study) scholarships, etc., that are contingent upon the student regularly attending school. The student's classification (graduate or undergraduate) is not a factor;
- (4) Loans (regardless of use) if a bona fide debt or obligation to pay can be established. Criteria to establish a loan as bona fide includes:
 - (A) An acknowledgment of obligation to repay or evidence that the loan was from an individual or financial institution in the loan business. If the loan agreement is not written, an OKDHS Loan Verification form is completed by the borrower attesting that the loan is bona fide and signed by the lender verifying the date and amount of loan. When copies of written agreements or OKDHS Loan Verification form are not available, detailed case documentation must include information that the loan is bona fide and how the debt amount and date of receipt was verified;
 - (B) If the loan was from a person(s) not in the loan business, the borrower's acknowledgment of obligation to repay (with or without interest) and the lender's verification of the loan are required to indicate that the loan is bona fide;
 - (C) Proceeds of a loan secured by an exempt asset are not an asset;
- (5) Indian payments or items purchased from Indian payments (including judgment funds or funds held in trust) distributed by the Secretary of the Interior (BIA) or distributed by the tribe subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, any interest or investment income accrued on such funds while held in trust or any purchases made with judgment funds, trust funds, interest or investment income accrued on such funds. Any income from mineral leases, from tribal business investments, etc. However, any interest or income derived from the principal or produced by purchases made with the funds after distribution is considered as any other income. Funds and property held in Individual Indian Money (IIM) Accounts are treated as a converted resource and disregarded for purposes of eligibility.
Disbursements of funds from IIM accounts are to be disregarded

as a resource in the month in which the disbursement was made. However, any retained disbursed funds are counted as a resource for purposes of eligibility on the first of the month following the month of disbursement;

(6) Special allowance for school expenses made available upon petitions (in writing) from funds held in trust for the student;
(7) Benefits from State and Community Programs on Aging (Title III) are disregarded. Income from the Older American Community Service Employment Act (Title V), including AARP and Green Thumb organizations as well as employment positions allocated at the discretion of the Governor of Oklahoma, is counted as earned income. Both Title III and Title V are under the Older Americans Act of 1965 amended by PL 100-175 to become the Older Americans Act amendments of 1987;

(8) Payments for supportive services or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses made to individual volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aides, or senior companions, and to persons serving in the Services Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Active Corps of Executives (ACE);

(9) Payment to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (VISTA), unless the gross amount of VISTA payments equals or exceeds the state or federal minimum wage, whichever is greater;

(10) The value of supplemental food assistance received under the Child Nutrition Act or the special food services program for children under the National School Lunch Act;

(11) Any portion of payments made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to an Alaska Native which are exempt from taxation under the Settlement Act;

(12) Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP) payments made under Annual Contributions Contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1975, under Section 23 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended;

(13) Payments made from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in the In Re Agent Orange product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

(14) Payments made from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund as compensation for injuries or deaths resulting from the exposure to radiation from nuclear testing and uranium mining;

(15) Federal major disaster and emergency assistance provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments and disaster assistance organizations;

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- (16) Interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands;
- (17) Resources set aside under an approved Plan for Achieving Self-Support for Blind or Disabled People (PASS). The Social Security Administration approves the plan, the amount of resources excluded and the period of time approved. A plan can be approved for an initial period of 18 months. The plan may be extended for an additional 18 months if needed, and an additional 12 months (total 48 months) when the objective involves a lengthy educational or training program;
- (18) Payments made to individuals because of their status as victims of Nazi persecution (PL 103-286);
- (19) A migratory farm worker's out-of-state homestead is disregarded if the farm worker's intent is to return to the homestead after the temporary absence;
- (20) Payments received under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. These payments are to be made to individuals of Japanese ancestry who were detained in internment camps during World War II;
- (21) Dedicated bank accounts established by representative payees to receive and maintain retroactive SSI benefits for disabled/blind children up to the legal age of 18. The dedicated bank account must be in a financial institution, the sole purpose of which is to receive and maintain SSI underpayments which are required or allowed to be deposited into such an account. The account must be set up and verification provided to SSA before the underpayment can be released;
- (22) Payments received as a result of participation in a class action lawsuit entitled "Factor VIII or IX Concentrate Blood Products Litigation". These payments are made to hemophilia patients who are infected with HIV. Payments are not considered as income or resources. A penalty cannot be assessed against the individual if he/she disposes of part or all of the payment. The rules at OAC 317:35-5-41.6 regarding the availability of a trust do not apply if an individual establishes a trust using the settlement payment;
- (23) Payments made to certain Vietnam veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 104-204);
- (24) Payments made to certain Korea service veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 108-183);
- (25) Payments made to the children of women Vietnam veterans who suffer from certain birth defects (PL 106-419);
- (26) For individuals with an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy, resources equal to the amount of benefits paid on the insured's behalf by the long-term care

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insurer are disregarded at the time of application for long-term care services provided by SoonerCare. The Oklahoma Insurance Department approves policies as Long-term Care Partnership Program policies;

(27) Workers' Compensation Medicare Set Aside Arrangements (WCMSAs), which allocate a portion of the workers' compensation settlement for future medical expenses; and

(28) Additional payments of regular unemployment compensation in the amount of \$25 per week ending June 30, 2010 and any amount of emergency unemployment compensation paid through May 31, 2010, as authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009.

317:35-5-42. Determination of countable income for individuals categorically related to aged, blind and disabled

(a) **General.** The term income is defined as that gross gain or gross recurrent benefit which is derived from labor, business, property, retirement and other benefits, and many other forms which can be counted on as currently available for use on a regular basis. When an individual's income is reduced due to recoupment of an overpayment or garnishment, the gross amount before the recoupment or garnishment is counted as income.

(1) If it appears the applicant or SoonerCare member is eligible for any type of income (excluding SSI) ■ 1 or resources, he/she must be notified in writing by the Agency of his/her potential eligibility. The notice must contain the information that failure to file for and take all appropriate steps to obtain such benefit within 30 days from the date of the notice will result in a determination of ineligibility.

(2) If a husband and wife are living in their own home, the couple's total income and/or resource is divided equally between the two cases. If they both enter a nursing facility, their income and resources are considered separately.

(3) If only one spouse in a couple is eligible and the couple ceases to live together, only the income and resources of the ineligible spouse that are actually contributed to the eligible spouse beginning with the month after the month which they ceased to live together are considered.

(4) In calculating monthly income, cents are included in the computation until the monthly amount of each individual's source of income has been established. When the monthly amount of each income source has been established, cents are rounded to the nearest dollar (1 - 49 cents is rounded down, and 50 - 99 cents is rounded up). For example, an individual's weekly earnings of \$99.90 are multiplied by 4.3 and the cents rounded to the nearest dollar ($\$99.90 \times 4.3 = \429.57 rounds to \$430). See rounding procedures in OAC 340:65-3-4 when using BENDEX to verify OASDI benefits.

(b) **Income disregards.** In determining need, the following are not considered as income:

(1) The coupon allotment under the Food Stamp Act of 1977;

(2) Any payment received under Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970;

(3) Educational grants (excluding work study), scholarships, etc., that are contingent upon the student regularly attending school. The student's classification (graduate or

undergraduate) is not a factor;

(4) Loans (regardless of use) if a bona fide debt or obligation to pay can be established. Criteria to establish a loan as bona fide includes:

(A) An acknowledgment of obligation to repay or evidence that the loan was from an individual or financial institution in the loan business. If the loan agreement is not written, an OKDHS Form 08AD103E, Loan Verification, should be completed by the borrower attesting that the loan is bona fide and signed by the lender verifying the date and amount of loan. When copies of written agreements or OKDHS Form 08AD103E are not available, detailed case documentation must include information that the loan is bona fide and how the debt amount and date of receipt was verified.

(B) If the loan was from a person(s) not in the loan business, the borrower's acknowledgment of obligation to repay (with or without interest) and the lender's verification of the loan are required to indicate that the loan is bona fide.

(C) Proceeds of a loan secured by an exempt asset are not an asset;

(5) One-third of child support payments received on behalf of the disabled minor child;

(6) Indian payments (including judgment funds or funds held in trust) distributed by the Secretary of the Interior (BIA) or distributed by the tribe subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, any interest or investment income accrued on such funds while held in trust or any purchases made with judgment funds, trust funds, interest or investment income accrued on such funds. Any income from mineral leases, from tribal business investments, etc. However, any interest or income derived from the principal or produced by purchases made with funds after distribution is considered as any other income;

(7) Special allowance for school expenses made available upon petition (in writing) for funds held in trust for the student;

(8) Title III benefits from State and Community Programs on Aging;

(9) Payment for supportive services or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses made to individual volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aides, or senior companions, and to persons serving in the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Active Corps of Executives (ACE);

(10) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (VISTA), unless the gross amount of VISTA payments equals or exceeds the state or federal minimum wage,

whichever is greater;

(11) The value of supplemental food assistance received under the Child Nutrition Act or the special food service program for children under the national School Lunch Act;

(12) Any portion of payments made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to an Alaska Native which are exempt from taxation under the Settlement Act;

(13) Reimbursements from an employer for out-of-pocket expenditures and allowances for travel or training to the extent the funds are used for expenses directly related to such travel or training and uniform allowance if the uniform is uniquely identified with company names or logo;

(14) Assistance or services from the Vocational Rehabilitation program such as transportation expenses to a rehabilitation center, extra clothing, lunches, grooming needed for a training program and any other such complementary payments;

(15) Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP) payments made under Annual Contributions Contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1975, under Section 23 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended;

(16) Payments made by a public or private non-profit child care agency for a child placed in foster care or subsidized adoption;

(17) Governmental rental or housing subsidies by governmental agencies, e.g., HUD (received in-kind or in cash) for rent, mortgage payments or utilities;

(18) LIHEAP payments for energy assistance and payments for emergency situations under Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children;

(19) Payments made from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in the In Re Agent Orange product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

(20) Payments made from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund as compensation for injuries or deaths resulting from the exposure to radiation from nuclear testing and uranium mining;

(21) Federal major disaster and emergency assistance provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments and disaster assistance organizations;

(22) Income of a sponsor to the sponsored eligible alien;

(23) Income that is set aside under an approved Plan for Achieving Self-Support for Blind or Disabled People (PASS). The Social Security Administration approves the plan, the amount of income excluded and the period of time approved. A plan can be

approved for an initial period of 18 months. The plan may be extended for an additional 18 months if needed, and an additional 12 months (total 48 months) when the objective involves a lengthy educational or training program;

(24) Payments made to individuals because of their status as victims of Nazi persecution (PL 103-286);

(25) Payments received under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. These payments are to be made to individuals of Japanese ancestry who were detained in internment camps during World War II;

(26) Payments received as a result of participation in a class action lawsuit entitled "Factor VIII or IX Concentrate Blood Products Litigation". These payments are made to hemophilia patients who are infected with HIV. However, if the payments are placed in an interest-bearing account, or some other investment medium that produces income, the income generated by the account may be countable as income to the individual;

(27) Payments made to certain Vietnam veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 104-204);

(28) Payments made to certain Korea service veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 108-183);

(29) Payments made to the children of women Vietnam veterans who suffer from certain birth defects (PL 106-419);

(30) Additional payments of regular unemployment compensation in the amount of \$25 per week ending June 30, 2010, and any amount of emergency unemployment compensation paid through May 31, 2010, as authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009; and

(31) Wages paid by the Census Bureau for temporary employment related to Census activities.

(c) **Determination of income.** The member is responsible for reporting information regarding all sources of available income. This information is verified and used by the worker in determining eligibility.

(1) Gross income is listed for purposes of determining eligibility. It may be derived from many sources, and some items may be automatically disregarded by the computer when so provided by state or federal law.

(2) If a member is determined to be categorically needy and is also an SSI recipient, any change in countable income (see OAC 317:35-5-42(d)(3) to determine countable income) will not affect receipt of SoonerCare and amount of State Supplemental Payment (SSP) as long as the amount does not cause SSI ineligibility. Income which will be considered by SSI in the retrospective cycle is documented in the case with computer update at the time

that SSI makes the change (in order not to penalize the member twice). If the SSI change is not timely, the worker updates the computer using the appropriate date as if it had been timely. If the receipt of the income causes SSI ineligibility, the income is considered immediately with proper action taken to reduce or close the SoonerCare benefit and SSP case. Any SSI overpayment caused by SSA not making timely changes will result in recovery by SSI in the future. When the worker becomes aware of income changes which will affect SSI eligibility or payment amount, the information is to be shared with the SSA office.

(3) Some of the more common income sources to be considered in determining eligibility are as follows:

(A) **Retirement and disability benefits.** These include but are not limited to OASDI, VA, Railroad Retirement, SSI, and unemployment benefits. Federal and State benefits are considered for the month they are intended when determining eligibility.

(i) Verifying and documenting the receipt of the benefit and the current benefit amount are achieved by:

(I) seeing the member's award letter or warrant;

(II) obtaining a signed statement from the individual who cashed the warrant; or

(III) by using BENDEX and SDX.

(ii) Determination of OASDI benefits to be considered (disregarding COLA's) for former State Supplemental recipients who are reapplying for medical benefits under the Pickle Amendment must be computed according to OKDHS Form 08AX011E.

(iii) The Veterans Administration allows their recipients the opportunity to request a reimbursement for medical expenses not covered by SoonerCare. If a recipient is eligible for the readjustment payment, it is paid in a lump sum for the entire past year. This reimbursement is disregarded as income and a resource in the month it is received; however, any amount retained in the month following receipt is considered a resource.

(iv) Government financial assistance in the form of VA Aid and Attendance or Champus payments is considered as follows:

(I) **Nursing facility care.** VA Aid and Attendance or Champus payment whether paid directly to the member or to the facility, are considered as third party resources and do not affect the income eligibility or the vendor payment of the member.

(II) **Own home care.** The actual amount of VA Aid and Attendance payment paid for an attendant in the home is disregarded as income. In all instances, the amount of VA Aid and Attendance is shown on the computer form.

(v) Veterans or their surviving spouse who receive a VA pension may have their pension reduced to \$90 by the VA if the veteran does not have dependents, is SoonerCare eligible, and is residing in a nursing facility that is approved under SoonerCare. Section 8003 of Public Law 101-508 allows these veterans' pensions to be reduced to \$90 per month. None of the \$90 may be used in computing any vendor payment or spenddown. In these instances, the nursing home resident is entitled to the \$90 reduced VA pension as well as the regular nursing facility maintenance standard. Any vendor payment or spenddown will be computed by using other income minus the monthly nursing facility maintenance standard minus any applicable medical deduction(s). Veterans or their surviving spouse who meet these conditions will have their VA benefits reduced the month following the month of admission to a SoonerCare approved nursing facility.

(B) **SSI benefits.** SSI benefits may be continued up to three months for a recipient who enters a public medical or psychiatric institution, a SoonerCare approved hospital, extended care facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or nursing facility. To be eligible for the continuation of benefits, the SSI recipient must have a physician's certification that the institutionalization is not expected to exceed three months and there must be a need to maintain and provide expenses for the home. These continued payments are intended for the use of the recipient and do not affect the vendor payment.

(C) **Lump sum payments.**

(i) Any income received in a lump sum (with the exception of SSI lump sum) covering a period of more than one month, whether received on a recurring or nonrecurring basis, is considered as income in the month it is received. Any amount from any lump sum source, including SSI (with the exception of dedicated bank accounts for disabled/blind children under age 18), retained on the first day of the next month is considered as a resource. Such lump sum payments may include, but are not limited to, accumulation of wages, retroactive OASDI, VA benefits, Workers'

Compensation, bonus lease payments and annual rentals from land and/or minerals.

(ii) Lump sum payments used to establish dedicated bank accounts by representative payees in order to receive and maintain retroactive SSI benefits for disabled/blind children under age 18 are excluded as income. The interest income generated from dedicated bank accounts is also excluded. The dedicated bank account consisting of the retroactive SSI lump sum payment and accumulated interest is excluded as a resource in both the month received and any subsequent months.

(iii) A life insurance death benefit received by an individual while living is considered as income in the month received and as a resource in the following months to the extent it is available.

(iv) Changing a resource from one form to another, such as converting personal property to cash, is not considered a lump sum payment.

(D) Income from capital resources and rental property. Income from capital resources can be derived from rental of a house, rental from land (cash or crop rent), leasing of minerals, life estate, homestead rights or interest.

(i) If royalty income is received monthly but in irregular amounts, an average based on the previous six months' royalty income is computed and used to determine income eligibility. Exception: At any time that the county becomes aware of and can establish a trend showing a dramatic increase or decrease in royalty income, the previous two month's royalty income is averaged to compute countable monthly income.

(ii) Rental income may be treated as earned income when the individual participates in the management of a trade or business or invests his/her own labor in producing the income. The individual's federal income tax return will verify whether or not the income is from self-employment. Otherwise, income received from rent property is treated as unearned income.

(iii) When property rental is handled by a leasing agent who collects the rent and deducts a management fee, only the rent actually received by the member is considered as income.

(E) Earned income/self-employment. The term "earned income" includes income in cash earned by an individual through the receipt of wages, salary, commission or profit from

activities in which he/she is engaged as a self-employed individual or as an employee. See subparagraph (G) of this paragraph for earnings received in fluctuating amounts. "Earned Income" is also defined to include in-kind benefits received by an employee from an employer in lieu of wages or in conjunction with wages. Such benefits received in-kind are considered as earned income only when the employee/employer relationship has been established. The cash value of the in-kind benefits must be verified by the employer. Income from self-employment also includes in-kind benefits for a work activity or service for which the self-employed person ordinarily receives payment in his/her business enterprise. An exchange of labor or services; e.g., barter, is considered as an in-kind benefit. Medical insurance secured through the employer, whether purchased or as a benefit, is not considered in-kind but is recorded on the case computer input document for coordination with SoonerCare benefits.

(i) Advance payments of EITC or refunds of EITC received as a result of filing a federal income tax return are considered as earned income in the month they are received.

(ii) Work study received by an individual who is attending school is considered as earned income with appropriate earned income disregards applied.

(iii) Money from the sale of whole blood or blood plasma is considered as self-employment income subject to necessary business expense and appropriate earned income disregards.

(iv) Self-employment income is determined as follows:

(I) Generally, the federal or state income tax form for the most recent year is used for calculating the self-employment income to project income on a monthly basis for the certification period. The gross income amount as well as the allowable deductions are the same as can be claimed under the Internal Revenue code for tax purposes.

(II) Self-employment income which represents a household's annual support is prorated over a 12-month period, even if the income is received in a short period of time. For example, self-employment income received by crop farmers is averaged over a 12-month period if the income represents the farmer's annual support.

(III) If the household's self-employment enterprise has

been in existence for less than a year, the income from that self-employment enterprise is averaged over the period of time the business has been in operation to establish the monthly income amount.

(IV) If a tax return is not available because one has not been filed due to recent establishment of the self-employment enterprise, a profit and loss statement must be seen to establish the monthly income amount.

(V) The purchase price and/or payment(s) on the principal of loans for capital assets, equipment, machinery, and other durable goods is not considered as a cost of producing self-employed income. Also not considered are net losses from previous periods, depreciation of capital assets, equipment, machinery, and other durable goods; and federal, state and local income taxes, FICA, money set aside for retirement purposes, and other work related personal expenses, such as meals and necessary transportation (these expenses are accounted for by the work related expense deduction given in OAC 340:10-3-33(1)).

(v) Countable self-employment income is determined by deducting allowable business expenses to determine the adjusted gross income. The earned income deductions are then applied to establish countable earned income.

(F) **Inconsequential or irregular income.** Inconsequential or irregular receipt of income in the amount of \$10 or less per month or \$30 or less per quarter is disregarded. The disregard is applied per individual for each type of inconsequential or irregular income. To determine whether the income is inconsequential or irregular, the gross amount of earned income and the gross minus business expense of self-employed income are considered.

(G) **Monthly income received in fluctuating amounts.** Income which is received monthly but in irregular amounts is averaged using two month's income, if possible, to determine income eligibility. Less than two month's income may be used when circumstances (e.g., new employment, unpaid sick leave, etc.) would indicate that previous income amounts would not be appropriate to use in determining future income amounts. Income received more often than monthly is converted to monthly amounts as follows:

(i) **Daily.** Income received on a daily basis is converted to a weekly amount then multiplied by 4.3.

(ii) **Weekly.** Income received weekly is multiplied by 4.3.

(iii) **Twice a month.** Income received twice a month is multiplied by 2.

(iv) **Biweekly.** Income received every two weeks is multiplied by 2.15.

(H) **Non-negotiable notes and mortgages.** Installment payments received on a note, mortgage, etc., are considered as monthly income.

(I) **Income from the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA).** Unearned income received by an adult, such as a needs based payment, cash assistance, compensation in lieu of wages, allowances, etc., from a program funded by JTPA is considered as any other unearned income. JTPA earned income received as wages is considered as any other earned income.

(J) **Other income.** Any other monies or payments which are available for current living expenses must be considered.

(d) Computation of income.

(1) **Earned income.** The general income exclusion of \$20 per month is allowed on the combined earned income of the eligible individual and eligible or ineligible spouse. See paragraph (6) of this subsection if there are ineligible minor children. After the \$20 exclusion, deduct \$65 and one-half of the remaining combined earned income. ■ 2

(2) **Unearned income.** The total gross amount of unearned income of the eligible individual and eligible or ineligible spouse is considered. See paragraph (6) of this subsection if there are ineligible minor children. ■ 3

(3) **Countable income.** The countable income is the sum of the earned income after exclusions and the total gross unearned income.

(4) **Deeming computation for disabled or blind minor child(ren).** An automated calculation is available for computing the income amount to be deemed from parent(s) and the spouse of the parent to eligible disabled or blind minor child(ren) by use of transaction CID. The ineligible minor child in the computation regarding allocation for ineligible child(ren) is defined as: a dependent child under age 18.

(A) A mentally retarded child living in the home who is ineligible for SSP due to the deeming process may be approved for SoonerCare under the Home and Community Based Services Waiver (HCBS) Program as outlined in OAC 317:35-9-5.

(B) For TEFRA, the income of child's parent(s) is not deemed to him/her.

(5) **Premature infants.** Premature infants (i.e., 37 weeks or less) whose birth weight is less than 1200 grams (approximately

2 pounds 10 ounces) will be considered disabled by SSA even if no other medical impairment(s) exist. In this event, the parents' income is not deemed to the child until the month following the month in which the child leaves the hospital and begins living with his/her parents.

(6) **Procedures for deducting ineligible minor child allocation.** When an eligible individual has an ineligible spouse and ineligible minor children (not receiving TANF), the computation is as follows:

(A) Each ineligible child's allocation (OKDHS Form 08AX001E, Schedule VII. C.) minus each child's gross countable income is deducted from the ineligible spouse's income. Deeming of income is not done from child to parent. ■ 4

(B) The deduction in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph is prior to deduction of the general income exclusion and work expense.

(C) After computations in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, the remaining amount is the ineligible spouse's countable income considered available to the eligible spouse.

(7) **Special exclusions for blind individuals.** Any blind individual who is employed may deduct the general income exclusion and the work exclusion from the gross amount of earned income. After the application of these exclusions, one-half of the remaining income is excluded. The actual work expense is then deducted from the remaining half to arrive at the amount of countable income. If this blind individual has a spouse who is also eligible due to blindness and both are working, the amount of ordinary and necessary expenses attributable to the earning of income for each of the blind individuals may be deducted. Expenses are deductible as paid but may not exceed the amount of earned income. To be deductible, an expense need not relate directly to the blindness of the individual, it need only be an ordinary and necessary work expense of the blind individual. Such expenses fall into three broad categories:

- (A) transportation to and from work;
- (B) job performance; and
- (C) job improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STAFF

1. Individuals related to ABD must apply for SSI benefits to be eligible for the SSP case assistance.
2. The \$20 general income exclusion should be coded in the Income tab of the Eligibility notebook in FACS. The rest of the

allowable earned income deductions should be coded in the Non-Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) expense block in the Income tab in the Eligibility notebook in FACS.

3. If the person has Medicare, refer to OAC 317:35-7-40, 317:35-7-43, and 317:35-7-46 to determine eligibility for buy-in.
4. If the ineligible spouse has earned and unearned income, the ineligible child allocation is deducted from the unearned income first. If there is any left then that amount is deducted from the gross earned income. The \$20 general income exclusion is coded in the Income tab of the Eligibility notebook in FACS. The rest of the allowable earned income deductions is coded in the Non-TANF expense block in the Income tab in the Eligibility notebook in FACS.

317:35-10-26. Income

(a) General provisions regarding income.

(1) The income of categorically needy individuals who are related to AFDC or Pregnancy does not require verification, unless questionable. If the income information is questionable, it must be verified. If there appears to be a conflict in the information provided, the worker must investigate the situation to determine if income verification is necessary.

(2) All available income, except that required to be disregarded by law or OHCA's policy, is taken into consideration in determining need. Income is considered available both when actually available and when the applicant or member has a legal interest in a liquidated sum and has the legal ability to make such sum available for support and maintenance. When an individual's income is reduced due to recoupment of an overpayment or garnishment, the gross amount before the recoupment or garnishment is counted as income. The member is responsible for reporting all income, the source, amount and how often received.

(A) Income received on behalf of a member of the benefit group by another individual such as, but not limited to, a guardian or conservator, is considered available to the benefit group.

(B) Money received and used for the care and maintenance of a third party who is not included in the benefit group is not counted as income if it can be identified and verified as intended for third party use.

(C) If it appears any member of the benefit group or an individual whose income is considered when determining eligibility is eligible for any type of income or benefits, the benefit group must be notified in writing by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA). The notice must contain the information that failure to apply for and take all appropriate steps to obtain such benefits within 10 days from the date of the notice will result in a determination of ineligibility. An application for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is not required.

(D) If the member and spouse are living together or they are living apart but there has not been a clear break in the family relationship, income received by either spouse and income received jointly is considered as family income. Income cannot be diverted to a household member who is not

included in the household size for health benefits. Consideration is not given to a SSI recipient's income in computing eligibility for the AFDC or Pregnancy related unit.

(E) Income which can reasonably be anticipated to be received is considered to be available for the month its receipt is anticipated.

(F) Income produced from resources must be considered as unearned income.

(3) Income that must be verified is verified by the best available information such as pay stubs presented by the member or an interview with the employer. If OHCA is unable to verify income through the Employment Securities Commission, then pay stubs may only be used for verification if they have the member's name and/or social security number indicating that the pay stubs are in fact the member's wages. The stubs should also include the date(s) of the pay period and the amount of income before deductions. If this information is not included, employer verification is required. The worker verifies medical insurance which may be available at the same time that income is verified. When a member of the benefit group accepts employment and has not received any wages, verification (if necessary) of the amount of income to be considered and the anticipated date of receipt must be obtained from the employer and provided to OHCA within 10 days. Income which is expected to be received during a month is considered available to the benefit group and is counted in determining eligibility for the month of receipt.

(4) Monies received in a lump sum from any source are considered income in the month received. Changing a resource from one form to another, such as converting personal property to cash, is not considered a lump sum payment. Exception: lump sum payments used to establish dedicated bank accounts by representative payees in order to receive and maintain retroactive SSI benefits for disabled/blind children under age 18 are excluded as income. The interest income generated from dedicated bank accounts is also excluded.

(A) A nonrecurring lump sum payment considered as income includes payments based on accumulation of income and payments which may be considered windfall in nature and may include but are not limited to TANF grant diversion, VA or Social Security lump sum payments, inheritance, gifts, worker's compensation payments, cash winnings, personal injury awards, etc. Retirement benefits received in a lump-

sum are considered as unearned income. A non-recurring lump sum SSI retroactive payment, made to an AFDC or pregnancy related recipient who is not currently eligible for SSI, is not counted as income.

(B) Lump sum payments (minus allowable deductions related to establishing the lump sum payment) which are received by AFDC/Pregnancy related individuals or applicants are considered as income. Allowable deductions are expenses earmarked in the settlement or award to be used for a specific purpose which may include, but are not limited to, attorney's fees and court costs that are identified in the lump sum settlement, medical or funeral expenses for the immediate family, etc. "Earmarked" means that such expense is specifically set forth in the settlement or award.

(C) When a lump sum is received by a stepparent not included in the household size, only the stepparent's contribution is considered in accordance with the stepparent's liability policy.

(D) When a third party reveals that a lump sum payment has been received or is expected to be received by the applicant or member, adverse action notification is given or mailed to the applicant/member and appropriate action taken.

(E) Recurring lump sum income received from any source for a period covering more than one month, that is received in a lump sum recurrently (such as annual rentals from surface or minerals, Windfall Profits tax refund, etc.) is prorated over a period of time it is intended to cover, beginning with the month of receipt of a lump sum payment.

(F) Net income from oil and gas production (gross minus production taxes withheld), received in varying amounts on a regular or irregular basis for the past six months, will be averaged and considered as income for the next six months. In instances where an applicant or a member receives new income from oil and gas production and verification for the past six months is not available, the worker accepts the available verification and averages over the period of time intended to cover. Net income may be verified by seeing the individual's production check stub, or by contacting the oil and gas company.

(5) Income that is based on the number of hours worked, as opposed to income based on regular monthly wages, must be computed as irregular income. The income received irregularly

or in varying amounts will be averaged using the past two months to establish the amount to be anticipated and considered for prospective budgeting.

(6) A caretaker relative can only be included in the benefit group when the biological or adoptive parent is not in the home.

A stepparent can be included when the biological or adoptive parent is either incapacitated or not in the home.

(A) Consideration is not given to the income of the caretaker relative or the income of his or her spouse in determining the eligibility of the children. However, if that person is the stepparent, the policy on stepparent liability is applicable.

(B) If a caretaker relative is married and living with the spouse who is an SSI or SSP recipient, the spouse or spouse's income is not considered in determining the eligibility of the caretaker relative. The income of the caretaker relative and the spouse who is not an SSI or SSP recipient must be considered. Only one caretaker relative is eligible to be included in any one month.

(7) A stepparent can be included when the biological or adoptive parent is either incapacitated or not in the home. The income of the stepparent is counted if the stepparent's needs are being included.

(8) When there is a stepparent or person living in the home with the biological or adoptive parent who is not a spouse by legal marriage to or common-law relationship with the own parent, the worker determines the amount of income that will be made available to meet the needs of the child(ren) and the parent. Only contributions made in cash directly to the benefit group can be counted as income. In-kind contributions are disregarded as income. When the individual and the member state the individual does not make a cash contribution, further exploration is necessary. This statement can only be accepted after clarifying that the individual's contributions are only in-kind.

(b) **Earned income.** The term "earned income" refers to monies earned by an individual through the receipt of wages, salary, commission or profit from activities in which the individual is engaged as self-employed or as an employee. Payments made for accumulated annual leave/vacation leave, sick leave or as severance pay are considered as earned income whether paid during employment or at termination of employment. Temporary disability insurance

payment(s) and temporary worker's compensation payments are considered as earned income if payments are employer funded and the individual remains employed. Income received as a one-time nonrecurring payment is considered as a lump sum payment. Earned income includes in-kind benefits received by an employee from an employer in lieu of wages or in conjunction with wages. An exchange of labor or services, e.g., barter, is considered as an in-kind benefit. Such benefits received in-kind are considered as earned income only when the employee/employer relationship has been established. Income from self-employment also includes in-kind benefits for a work activity or service for which the self-employed person ordinarily receives payment in the business enterprise. Medical insurance secured through the employer, whether purchased or as a benefit, is not considered in-kind income. Gross earned income is used to determine eligibility. Gross earned income is defined as the wage prior to payroll deductions and/or withholdings.

(1) **Earned income from self-employment.** If the income results from the individual's activities primarily as a result of the individual's own labor from the operation of a business enterprise, the "earned income" is the total profit after deducting the business expenses (cost of the production). Money from the sale of whole blood or blood plasma is also considered as self-employment income subject to necessary business expense and appropriate earned income exemptions.

(A) Allowable costs of producing self-employment income include, but are not limited to, the identifiable cost of labor, stock, raw material, seed and fertilizer, interest payments to purchase income-producing property, insurance premiums, and taxes paid on income-producing property.

(i) The federal or state income tax form for the most recent year is used for calculating the income only if it is representative of the individual's current situation. The individual's business records beginning the month income became representative of the individual's current situation is used if the income tax information does not represent the individual's current situation.

(ii) If the self-employment enterprise has been in existence for less than a year, the income is averaged over the period of time the business has been in operation to establish the monthly income amount.

(iii) Self-employment income which represents an annual

support is prorated over a 12-month period, even if the income is received in a short period of time. For example, self-employment income received by crop farmers is averaged over a 12-month period if the income represents the farmer's annual support.

(B) **Items not considered.** The following items are not considered as a cost of producing self-employed income:

(i) The purchase price and/or payments on the principal of loans for capital assets, equipment, machinery, and other durable goods;

(ii) Net losses from previous periods;

(iii) Depreciation of capital assets, equipment, machinery, and other durable goods; and

(iv) Federal, state and local income taxes, FICA, money set aside for retirement purposes, and other work related personal expenses, such as meals and necessary transportation. These expenses are accounted for by the work related expense deduction.

(C) **Room and/or board.** Earned income from a room rented in the home is determined by considering 25% of the gross amount received as a business expense. If the earned income includes payment for room and board, 50% of the gross amount received is considered as a business expense.

(D) **Rental property.** Income from rental property is to be considered income from self employment if none of the activities associated with renting the property is conducted by an outside-person or agency.

(2) **Earned income from wages, salary or commission.** If the income is from wages, salary or commission, the "earned income" is the gross income prior to payroll deductions and/or withholdings. Income from the Older American Community Service Employment Act (Title V), including AARP and Green Thumb organizations as well as employment positions allocated at the discretion of the Governor of Oklahoma, is counted as any other earned income.

(3) **Earned income from work and training programs.** Earned income from work and training programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) received by an adult as wages is considered as any other earned income. Also, JTPA earned income of a dependent child is considered when received in excess of six months in any calendar year.

(4) **Individual earned income exemptions.** Exemptions from each

individual's earned income include a monthly standard work related expense and child care expenses the individual is responsible for paying. Expenses cannot be exempt if paid through state or federal funds or the care is not in a licensed facility or home. Exempt income is that income which by law may not be considered in determining need.

(A) **Work related expenses.** The standard deduction for work related expenses such as income tax payments, Social Security taxes, and transportation to and from work, is \$240 per each full-time or part-time employed member of the benefit group.

(B) **Child care expenses.** Disregard of child care expense is applied after all other income disregards.

(i) Child care expense may be deducted when:

(I) suitable care for a child included in the benefit group is not available from responsible persons living in the home or through other alternate sources; and

(II) the employed member whose income is considered must purchase care.

(ii) The actual amount paid for child care per month, up to a maximum of \$200 for a child under the age of two or \$175 for a child age two or older may be deducted.

(iii) Oklahoma law requires all child care centers and homes be properly approved or licensed; therefore, child care expenses can only be deducted if the child is in a properly licensed facility or receiving care from an approved in-home provider.

(iv) Child care provided by another person in the household who is not a member of the benefit group may be considered as child care expenses as long as the home meets applicable standards of State, local or Tribal law.

(v) Documentation is made of the child care arrangement indicating the name of the child care facility or the name of the in-home provider, and the documentation used to verify the actual payment of child care per month.

(5) **Formula for determining the individual's net earned income.** Formulas used to determine net earned income to be considered are:

(A) **Net earned income from employment other than self-employment.** Gross Income minus work related expense minus child care expense equals net income.

(B) **Net earned income from self-employment.** Gross income minus allowable business expenses minus work related expense

and child care expense equals net income.

(c) **Unearned income.**

(1) **Capital investments.** Proceeds, i.e., interest or dividends from capital investments, such as savings accounts, bonds (other than U.S. Savings Bonds, Series A through EE), notes, mortgages, etc., received constitute income.

(2) **Life estate and homestead rights.** Income from life estate or homestead rights, constitute income after deducting actual business expenses.

(3) **Minerals.** If the member owns mineral rights, only actual income from minerals, delayed rentals, or production is considered. Evidence is obtained from documents which the member has in hand. When the member has no documentary evidence of the amount of income, the evidence, if necessary, is secured from the firm or person who is making the payment.

(4) **Contributions.** Monetary contributions are considered as income except in instances where the contribution is not made directly to the member.

(5) **Retirement and disability benefits.** Income received monthly from retirement and disability benefits are considered as unearned income. Information as to receipt and amount of OASDI benefits is obtained, if necessary, from BENDEX, the member's award letter, or verification from SSA. Retirement benefits received as a lump sum payment at termination of employment are considered as income. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not fall under these types of benefits.

(6) **Unemployment benefits.** Unemployment benefits are considered as unearned income.

(7) **Military benefits.** Life insurance, pensions, compensation, servicemen dependents' allowances and the like, are all sources of income which the member and/or dependents may be eligible to receive. In each case under consideration, information is obtained as to whether the member's son, daughter, husband or parent, has been in any military service. Clearance is made with the proper veterans' agency, both state and federal, to determine whether the benefits are available.

(8) **Casual and inconsequential gifts.** Monetary gifts which do not realistically represent income to meet living expenses, e.g., Christmas, graduation and birthday gifts, not to exceed \$30 per calendar quarter for each individual, are disregarded as income. The amount of the gifts are disregarded as received during the quarter until the aggregate amount has reached \$30.

At that time the portion exceeding \$30 is counted as lump sum income. If the amount of a single gift exceeds \$30, it is not inconsequential and the total amount is therefore counted. If the member claims that the gift is intended for more than one person in the family unit, it is allowed to be divided. Gifts between members of the family unit are not counted.

(9) **Grants.** Grants which are not based on financial need are considered income.

(d) **Income disregards.** Income that is disregarded in determining eligibility includes:

(1) Food Stamp benefits;

(2) Any payment received under Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970;

(3) Education Grants (including work study), scholarships, etc., that are contingent upon the student regularly attending school. The student's classification (graduate or undergraduate) is not a factor;

(4) Loans (regardless of use) if a bona fide debt or obligation to pay can be established. Criteria to establish a loan as bona fide includes an acknowledgment of obligation to repay or evidence that the loan was from an individual or financial institution in the loan business. If the loan was from a person(s) not in the loan business, the borrower's acknowledgment of obligation to repay (with or without interest) is required to indicate that the loan is bona fide. If the loan agreement is not written, OKDHS Form 08AD103E, Loan Verification, should be completed by the borrower attesting that the loan is bona fide and signed by the lender verifying the date and amount of loan. When copies of written agreements or OKDHS Form 08AD103E are not available, detailed case documentation must include information that the loan is bona fide and how the debt amount and date of receipt was verified;

(5) Indian payments (including judgment funds or funds held in trust) which are distributed by the Secretary of the Interior (BIA) or distributed by the tribe subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Also, any interest or investment income accrued on such funds while held in trust or any purchases made with judgment funds, trust funds, interest or investment income accrued on such funds. Any income from mineral leases, from tribal business investments, etc. However, any interest or income derived from the principal or produced by

purchases made with the funds after distribution is considered as any other income;

(6) Special allowance for school expenses made available upon petition in writing from trust funds of the student;

(7) Benefits from State and Community Programs on Aging under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965 amended by PL 100-175 to become the Older Americans Act amendments of 1987;

(8) Unearned income received by a child, such as a needs based payment, cash assistance, compensation in lieu of wages, allowance, etc., from a program funded by the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) including Job Corps income. Also, JTPA earned income received as wages, not to exceed six months in any calendar year;

(9) Payments for supportive services or reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses made to individual volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aids, or senior companions, and to persons serving in the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Active Corps of Executives (ACE);

(10) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (VISTA), unless the gross amount of VISTA payments equals or exceeds the state or federal minimum wage, whichever is greater;

(11) The value of supplemental food assistance received under the Child Nutrition Act or the special food service program for children under the National School Lunch Act;

(12) Any portion of payments, made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to an Alaska Native, which are exempt from taxation under the Settlement Act;

(13) If an adult or child from the family group is living in the home and is receiving SSI, his/her individual income is considered by the Social Security Administration in determining eligibility for SSI. Therefore, that income cannot be considered as available to the benefit group;

(14) Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP) payments made under Annual Contributions Contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1975, under Section 23 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended;

(15) Earnings of a child who is a full-time student are disregarded;

(16) The first \$50 of the current monthly child support paid by an absent parent. Only one disregard is allowed regardless of the number of parents paying or amounts paid. An additional

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disregard is allowed if payments for previous months were paid when due but not received until the current month;

(17) Government rental or housing subsidies by governmental agencies, e.g., HUD (received in-kind or in cash) for rent, mortgage payments or utilities;

(18) Reimbursements from an employer for out-of-pocket expenditures and allowances for travel or training to the extent the funds are used for expenses directly related to such travel or training, and uniform allowances if the uniform is uniquely identified with company name or logo;

(19) Low Income Home and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Energy Crisis Assistance Program (ECAP) payments;

(20) Advance payments of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or refunds of EITC as a result of filing a federal income tax return;

(21) Payments made from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in the In Re Agent Orange product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

(22) Payments made from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund as compensation for injuries or deaths resulting from the exposure to radiation from nuclear testing and uranium mining;

(23) Federal major disaster and emergency assistance provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments and disaster assistance organizations;

(24) Interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands;

(25) Any home produce from garden, livestock and poultry utilized by the member and his/her household for their consumption (as distinguished from such produce sold or exchanged);

(26) Any payments made directly to a third party for the benefit of a member of the benefit group;

(27) Financial aid provided to individuals by agencies or organizations which base their payment on financial need;

(28) Assistance or services received from the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, such as transportation expenses to a rehabilitation center, extra clothing, lunches, grooming needed for a training program and any other such complimentary payments;

(29) Payments made by a public or private non-profit child care agency for a child placed in foster care or subsidized adoption;

(30) Payments made to certain Vietnam veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 104-214);

(31) Payments made to certain Korea service veterans' children with spina bifida (PL 108-183);

(32) Payments made to the children of women Vietnam veterans who suffer from certain birth defects (PL 106-419);

(33) Additional payments of regular unemployment compensation in the amount of \$25 per week ending June 30, 2010, and any amount of emergency unemployment compensation paid through May 31, 2010, as authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009; and

(34) Wages paid by the Census Bureau for temporary employment related to Census activities.

(e) In computing monthly income, cents will be carried at all steps until the monthly amount is determined and then will be rounded to the nearest dollar. These rounding procedures apply to each individual and each type of income. Income which is received monthly but in irregular amounts is averaged using two month's income, if possible, to determine income eligibility. Less than two month's income may be used when circumstances (e.g., new employment, unpaid sick leave, etc.) would indicate that previous income amounts would not be appropriate to use in determining future income amounts. Income received more often than monthly is converted to monthly amounts as follows:

(1) **Daily.** Income received on a daily basis is converted to a weekly amount then multiplied by 4.3.

(2) **Weekly.** Income received weekly is multiplied by 4.3.

(3) **Twice a month.** Income received twice a month is multiplied by 2.

(4) **Biweekly.** Income received every two weeks is multiplied by 2.15.

317:35-17-3. ADvantage program services

(a) The ADvantage program is a Medicaid Home and Community Based Waiver used to finance noninstitutional long-term care services for elderly and a targeted group of physically disabled adults when there is a reasonable expectation that within a 30 day period, the person's health, due to disease process or disability, would, without appropriate services, deteriorate and require nursing facility care to arrest the deterioration. ADvantage program members must be SoonerCare eligible and must not reside in an institution, room and board, licensed residential care facility, or licensed assisted living facility, unless the facility is an ADvantage Assisted Living Center. The number of individuals who may receive ADvantage services is limited.

(1) To receive ADvantage services, individuals must meet one of the following categories:

(A) be age 65 years or older, or

(B) be age 21 or older if physically disabled and not developmentally disabled or if the person has a clinically documented, progressive degenerative disease process that responds to treatment and previously has required hospital or nursing facility (NF) level of care services for treatment related to the condition and requires ADvantage services to maintain the treatment regimen to prevent health deterioration, or

(C) if developmentally disabled and between the ages of 21 and 65, not have mental retardation or a cognitive impairment related to the developmental disability.

(2) In addition, the individual must meet the following criteria:

(A) require nursing facility level of care [see OAC 317:35-17-2];

(B) meet service eligibility criteria [see OAC 317:35-17-3(d)]; and

(C) meet program eligibility criteria [see OAC 317:35-17-3(e)].

(b) Home and Community Based Waiver Services are outside the scope of Medicaid State Plan services. The Medicaid waiver allows the OHCA to offer certain Home and Community Based services to an annually capped number of persons who are categorically needy (refer to OKDHS form 08AX001E (Appendix C-1), Schedule VIII. B. 1.) and without such services would be institutionalized. The estimated cost of providing an individual's care outside the nursing facility cannot exceed the annual cost of caring for that individual in a nursing facility. When determining the ADvantage service plan cost cap for an individual, the comparable SoonerCare

cost to serve that individual in a nursing facility is estimated. If the individual has Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or if the individual requires ventilator care, the appropriate SoonerCare enhanced nursing facility rate to serve the individual is used to estimate the ADvantage cost cap.

(c) Services provided through the ADvantage waiver are:

- (1) case management;
- (2) respite;
- (3) adult day health care;
- (4) environmental modifications;
- (5) specialized medical equipment and supplies;
- (6) physical therapy/occupational therapy/respiratory therapy/speech therapy or consultation;
- (7) advanced supportive/restorative assistance;
- (8) skilled nursing;
- (9) home delivered meals;
- (10) hospice care;
- (11) medically necessary prescription drugs within the limits of the waiver;
- (12) personal care (state plan) or ADvantage personal care;
- (13) Personal Emergency Response System (PERS);
- (14) Consumer-Directed Personal Assistance Services and Supports (CD-PASS);
- (15) Institution Transition Services;
- (16) assisted living; and
- (17) SoonerCare medical services for individuals age 21 and over within the scope of the State Plan.

(d) The OKDHS area nurse or nurse designee makes a determination of service eligibility prior to evaluating the UCAT assessment for nursing facility level of care. The following criteria are used to make the service eligibility determination:

- (1) an open ADvantage Program waiver slot, as authorized by the waiver document approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), is available to assure federal participation in payment for services to the individual. If the OKDHS/ASD determines all ADvantage waiver slots are filled, the individual cannot be certified on the OKDHS computer system as eligible for ADvantage services and the individual's name is placed on a waiting list for entry as an open slot becomes available. ADvantage waiver slots and corresponding waiting lists, if necessary, are maintained for persons that have a developmental disability and those that do not have a developmental disability.
- (2) the individual is in the ADvantage targeted service group. The target group is an individual who is frail and 65 years of

age or older or age 21 or older with a physical disability and who does not have mental retardation or a cognitive impairment.

(3) the individual does not pose a physical threat to self or others as supported by professional documentation.

(4) members of the household or persons who routinely visit the household, as supported by professional documentation, do not pose a threat of harm or injury to the individual or other household visitors.

(e) The OKDHS/ASD determines ADvantage program eligibility through the service plan approval process. The following criteria are used to make the ADvantage program eligibility determination that an individual is not eligible:

(1) if the individual's needs as identified by UCAT and other professional assessments cannot be met through ADvantage program services, Medicaid State Plan services and other formal or informal services. The State, as part of the waiver program approval authorization, assures CMS that each waiver individual's health, safety, or welfare can be maintained in their home. If a member's identified needs cannot be met through provision of ADvantage program or Medicaid State Plan services and other formal or informal services are not in place or immediately available to meet those needs, the individual's health, safety or welfare in their home cannot be assured.

(2) if the individual poses a physical threat to self or others as supported by professional documentation.

(3) if other members of the household or persons who routinely visit the household who, as supported by professional documentation, pose a threat of harm or injury to the individual or other household visitors.

(4) if the individual's needs are being met, or do not require ADvantage services to be met, or if the individual would not require institutionalization if needs are not met.

(5) if, after the service and care plan is developed, the risk to individual's health and safety is not acceptable to the individual, or to the interdisciplinary service plan team, or to the OKDHS/ASD.

(f) The case manager provides the OKDHS/ASD with professional documentation to support the recommendation for redetermination of program eligibility. The service providers continue providing services according to the service plan as provider safety permits until the individual is removed from the ADvantage program. As a part of the procedures requesting redetermination of program eligibility, the OKDHS/ASD will provide technical assistance to the Provider for transitioning the individual to other services.

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(g) Individuals determined ineligible for Advantage program services are notified in writing by OKDHS of the determination and of their right to appeal the decision.

317:35-17-4. Application for ADvantage services

(a) **Application procedures for ADvantage services.** If waiver slots are available, the application process is initiated by the receipt of a UCAT, Part I or by an oral request for services. A written financial application is not required for an individual who has an active Medicaid case. A financial application for ADvantage services consists of the Medical Assistance Application form. The form is signed by the applicant, parent, spouse, guardian or someone else acting on the applicant's behalf. ■ 1

(1) All conditions of financial eligibility must be verified and documented in the case record. When current information already available in the local office establishes financial eligibility, such information may be used by recording source and date of information. If the applicant also wishes to apply for a State Supplemental Payment, either the applicant or his/her guardian must sign the application form.

(2) An individual residing in an NF or requesting waiver services, or the individual's community spouse may request an assessment of resources available to each spouse by using OKDHS form MA-11, Assessment of Assets, when Medicaid application is not being made. The individual and/or spouse must provide documentation of resources. The assessment reflects all countable resources of the couple (owned individually or as a couple) and establishes the spousal share to be protected when subsequent determination of Medicaid long-term care eligibility is made. ■ 2

(3) When Medicaid application is being made, an assessment of resources must be completed if it was not completed when the individual entered the NF or began receiving waiver services. For applicants of the ADvantage waiver, those resources owned by the couple the month the application was made determines the spousal share of resources. If the individual applies for Medicaid at the time of entry into the ADvantage waiver, Form MA-11 is not appropriate. However, the spousal share must be determined using the resource information provided on the Medicaid application form and computed using OKDHS form MA-12, Title XIX Worksheet.

(b) **Date of application.**

(1) The date of application is:

(A) the date the applicant or someone acting in his/her behalf signs the application in the county office; or

(B) the date the application is stamped into the county office when the application is initiated outside the county office; or

(C) the date when the request for Medicaid is made orally and the financial application form is signed later. The date of the oral request is entered in "red" above the date the form is signed.

(2) An exception is when OKDHS has contracts with certain providers to take applications and obtain documentation. After the documentation is obtained, the contracted provider forwards the application and documentation to the OKDHS county office of the client's county of residence for Medicaid eligibility determination. The application date is the date the client signed the application form for the provider.

(c) **ADvantage waiting list procedures.** ADvantage Program "available capacity" is the number of clients that may be enrolled in the Program without exceeding, on an annualized basis, the maximum number authorized by the waiver to be served in the waiver year. Upon notification from the AA that 90% of the available capacity has been exceeded, OKDHS Aging Services Division (OKDHS/ASD) notifies OKDHS county offices and contract agencies approved to complete the UCAT, Parts I and II that, until further notice, requests for ADvantage services are not to be processed as applications, but referred to AA to be placed on a waiting list of requests for ADvantage services. As available capacity permits, but remaining in compliance with waiver limits of maximum capacity, and until an increase in ADvantage available capacity occurs, the AA selects in chronological order (first on, first off) requests for ADvantage from the waiting list to forward to the appropriate OKDHS county office for processing the application. When the waiver capacity exceeds the number on the waiting list and after all persons on the waiting list have been processed, waiting list procedures are suspended.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STAFF

- 1. The worker must complete the UCAT that is located in the ELDERS web access button of the Medical General tab in the Eligibility notebook in FACS.**
- 2. A copy of Form MA-11 (08MA011E) is provided to each spouse for planning in regard to future financial eligibility and a copy is imaged or retained in the county office in case of subsequent application.**

317:35-17-16. Member annual level of care re-evaluation and annual re-authorization of service plan

(a) Annually, the case manager reassesses the member's needs using the UCAT Part I, III and then evaluates the current service plan, especially with respect to progress of the member toward service plan goals and objectives. Based on the reassessment, the case manager develops a new service plan with the member and service providers, as appropriate, and submits the new service plan to the AA for authorization. The case manager initiates the UCAT reassessment and development of the new service plan at least 40 days, but not more than 55 days, prior to the current service plan authorization end date. The case manager provides the AA the new reassessment service plan packet no less than 30 days prior to the end date of the existing plan. The new reassessment service plan packet includes the reassessed service plan, UCAT Parts I and III, Nurse Evaluation and any supporting documentation.

(b) OKDHS reviews the ADvantage case manager UCAT for a level of care redetermination. If policy defined criteria for Nursing Facility level of care cannot be determined or cannot be justified from documentation available or via direct contact with the case manager, a UCAT is completed in the home by the local OKDHS nurse. The local OKDHS nurse submits the UCAT evaluation to the area nurse, or nurse designee, to make the medical eligibility level of care determination.

(c) If medical eligibility redetermination is not made prior to current medical eligibility expiration, the existing medical eligibility certification is automatically extended until level of care redetermination is established. If the member no longer meets medical eligibility the area nurse, or nurse designee, updates the system=s "medical eligibility end date" and simultaneously notifies AA electronically.

(d) If OKDHS determines a member no longer meets medical eligibility, the AA communicates to the member=s case manager that the member has been determined to no longer meet medical eligibility for ADvantage as of the effective date of the eligibility determination. The case manager communicates with the member and if requested, assists the member to access other services.