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| POLICY TRANSMITTAL NO. 08-30 | DATE: JUNE 4, 2008 |
| FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION/OKLAHOMA HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY | DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS AND POLICY |

TO: ALL OFFICES

SUBJECT: MANUAL MATERIAL

OAC 317:30-5-2; 30-5-30-5-10; 30-5-14 through 30-5-15; 30-5-22; 30-5-44; 30-5-96.8; 30-5-327.5; 30-5-431; 30-5-432; 30-5-432.1; 30-5-451 through 30-5-452; 35-5-41.9; 35-5-42; 35-9-15; 35-9-67; 35-17-10; 35-19-4; and 35-19-20.

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

Rules are revised to allow SoonerCare providers to bill and receive payment for an evaluation and management services and an amniocentesis on the Agency rules are revised to comply with Public Law 109-171, known as the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA).

Section 6021 of the DRA authorizes states to implement long-term care partnership programs. Individuals who purchase a qualified long-term care partnership insurance policy are subject to special rules relating to eligibility for long-term care services provided by SoonerCare. These rules allow assets equal to the amount of benefits received from a qualified long-term care partnership insurance policy to be disregarded for the purposes of determining eligibility for long-term care services provided by SoonerCare the same date of service.

Rules are revised to: (1) eliminate the requirement that an Explanation of Medicare Benefits be attached to a cross-over claim before it can be processed; (2) allow stretcher services to be included as a covered benefit under the SoonerRide Program; and (3) comply with Section 6002 of Public Law 109-171, known as the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA), regarding multiple source, physician administered drugs. The DRA requires the National Drug Code (NDC) to be collected on multiple source, physician administered drugs in order to secure drug rebates.

Revisions are needed to require providers to bill the appropriate NDC for physician administered drugs in addition to the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) code.

Rules are revised to exempt the \$90 Veterans Affairs (VA) pension received by certain SoonerCare members who are residing in a nursing facility.

Agency rules are issued to add language to policy that protects Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities from having to pay billed charges when they must use other providers.

Agency rules are revised to limit payment for lenses and frames to one pair of glasses per 12 month period and to allow physicians to separate the refractive service from the medical evaluation when billing ophthalmology services.

Original signed on 5-6-08

Mary Stalnaker, Director
Family Support Services Division

Sharon Neuwald, Coordinator
Office of Legislative Relations and Policy

WF # 08-F (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> |
|----------------------|--|
| 317:30-5-2 | 317:30-5-2, pages 1-9, revised 1-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-10 | 317:30-5-10, 1 page only, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-14 | 317:30-5-14, pages 1-2, revised 1-18-08 |
| 317:30-5-15 | 317:30-5-15, 1 page only, revised 1-18-08 |
| 317:30-5-22 | 317:30-5-22, pages 1-3, revised 1-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-44 | 317:30-5-44, 1 page only, revised 1-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-96.8 | 317:30-5-96.8, 1 page only, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-327.5 | 317:30-5-327.5, 1 page only, revised 1-18-08 |
| 317:30-5-431 | 317:30-5-431, 1 page only, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-432 | 317:30-5-432, 1 page only, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-432.1 | 317:30-5-432.1, 1 page only, issued 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-451 | 317:30-5-451, 1 page only, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:30-5-452 | ----- |
| 317:35-5-41.9 | 317:35-5-41.9, pages 1-4, revised 12-18-07 |
| 317:35-5-42 | 317:35-5-42, pages 1-13, revised 2-1-08 |
| 317:35-9-15 | 317:35-9-15, pages 1-5, revised 12-18-07 |

REMOVE

317:35-9-67

317:35-17-10

317:35-19-4

317:35-19-20

INSERT

317:35-9-67, pages 1-11, revised 12-18-07

317:35-17-10, pages 1-10, revised 12-18-07

317:35-19-4, pages 1-5, revised 12-18-07

317:35-19-20, pages 1-10, revised 12-18-07

317:30-5-2. General coverage by category

(a) **Adults.** Payment for adults is made to physicians for medical and surgical services within the scope of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority's (OHCA's) medical programs, provided the services are reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of illness or injury, or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. Coverage of certain services must be based on a determination made by the OHCA's medical consultant in individual circumstances.

(1) Coverage includes the following medically necessary services:

(A) Inpatient hospital visits for all SoonerCare covered stays. All inpatient services are subject to post-payment review by the OHCA, or its designated agent.

(B) Inpatient psychotherapy by a physician.

(C) Inpatient psychological testing by a physician.

(D) One inpatient visit per day, per physician.

(E) Certain surgical procedures performed in a Medicare certified free-standing ambulatory surgicenter or a Medicare certified hospital that offers outpatient surgical services. Refer to the List of Covered Surgical Procedures.

(F) Therapeutic radiology or chemotherapy on an outpatient basis without limitation to the number of treatments per month for members with proven malignancies or opportunistic infections.

(G) Direct physician services on an outpatient basis. A maximum of four visits are allowed per month per member in office or home regardless of the number of physicians providing treatment. Additional visits per month are allowed for those services related to emergency medical conditions and for services in connection with Family Planning.

(H) Direct physician services in a nursing facility for those members residing in a long-term care facility. A maximum of two nursing facility visits per month are allowed. To receive payment for a second nursing facility visit in a month denied by Medicare for a Medicare/SoonerCare patient, attach the EOMB from Medicare showing denial and mark "carrier denied coverage".

(I) Diagnostic x-ray and laboratory services.

(J) Mammography screening and additional follow-up mammograms.

(K) Obstetrical care.

(L) Pacemakers and prostheses inserted during the course of a surgical procedure.

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-2 (p2)

(M) Prior authorized examinations for the purpose of determining medical eligibility for programs under the jurisdiction of the Authority. A copy of the authorization, OKDHS form ABCDM-16, Authorization for Examination and Billing, must accompany the claim.

(N) If a physician renders direct care to a member on the same day as a dialysis treatment, payment is allowed for a separately identifiable service unrelated to the dialysis.

(O) Family planning includes sterilization procedures for legally competent members 21 years of age and over who voluntarily request such a procedure and, executes the federally mandated consent form with his/her physician . A copy of the consent form must be attached to the claim form.

Separate payment is allowed for I.U.D. insertion during an office visit. Certain family planning products may be obtained through the Vendor Drug Program. Reversal of sterilization procedures for the purposes of conception is not allowed. Reversal of sterilization procedures are allowed when medically indicated and substantiating documentation is attached to the claim.

(P) Genetic counseling (requires special medical review prior to approval).

(Q) Weekly blood counts for members receiving the drug Clozaril.

(R) Complete blood count (CBC) and platelet count prior to receiving chemotherapeutic agents, radiation therapy or medication such as DPA-D-Penicillamine on a regular basis for treatment other than for malignancy.

(S) Payment for ultrasounds for pregnant women as specified in OAC 317:30-5-22.

(T) Payment to the attending physician in a teaching medical facility for compensable services when the physician signs as claimant and renders personal and identifiable services to the member in conformity with federal regulations.

(U) Payment to clinical fellow or chief resident in an outpatient academic setting when the following conditions are met:

(i) Recognition as clinical faculty with participation in such activities as faculty call, faculty meetings, and having hospital privileges;

(ii) Board certification or completion of an accredited residency program in the fellowship specialty area;

(iii) Hold unrestricted license to practice medicine in Oklahoma;

(iv) If Clinical Fellow, practicing during second or

subsequent year of fellowship;

(v) Seeing members without supervision;

(vi) Services provided not for primary purpose of medical education for the clinical fellow or chief resident;

(vii) Submit billing in own name with appropriate Oklahoma SoonerCare provider number.

(viii) Additionally if a clinical fellow practicing during the first year of fellowship, the clinical fellow must be practicing within their area of primary training. The services must be performed within the context of their primary specialty and only to the extent as allowed by their accrediting body.

(V) Payment to the attending physician for the services of a currently Oklahoma licensed physician in training when the following conditions are met.

(i) Attending physician performs chart review and sign off on the billed encounter;

(ii) Attending physician present in the clinic/or hospital setting and available for consultation;

(iii) Documentation of written policy and applicable training of physicians in the training program regarding when to seek the consultation of the attending physician.

(W) Payment to the attending physician for the outpatient services of an unlicensed physician in a training program when the following conditions are met:

(i) The member must be at least minimally examined by the attending physician or a licensed physician under the supervision of the attending physician;

(ii) The contact must be documented in the medical record.

(X) Payment to a physician for supervision of CRNA services unless the CRNA bills directly.

(Y) One pap smear per year for women of child bearing age. Two follow-up pap smears are covered when medically indicated.

(Z) Medically necessary solid organ and bone marrow/stem cell transplantation services for children and adult are covered services based upon the conditions listed in (i)-(iv) of this subparagraph:

(i) Transplant procedures, except kidney and cornea, must be prior authorized to be compensable.

(ii) To be prior authorized all procedures are reviewed based on appropriate medical criteria.

(iii) To be compensable under the SoonerCare program, all organ transplants must be performed at a facility which meets the requirements contained in Section 1138 of the

Social Security Act.

(iv) Procedures considered experimental or investigational are not covered.

(AA) Donor search and procurement services are covered for transplants consistent with the methods used by the Medicare program for organ acquisition costs.

(i) Donor expenses incurred for complications are covered only if they are directly and immediately attributable to the donation procedure.

(ii) Donor expenses that occur after the 90 day global reimbursement period must be submitted to the OHCA for review.

(BB) Total parenteral nutritional therapy (TPN) for identified diagnoses and when prior authorized.

(CC) Ventilator equipment.

(DD) Home dialysis equipment and supplies.

(EE) Ambulatory services for treatment of members with tuberculosis (TB). This includes, but is not limited to, physician visits, outpatient hospital services, rural health clinic visits and prescriptions. Drugs prescribed for the treatment of TB not listed in OAC 317:30-3-46 require prior authorization by the College of Pharmacy Help Desk using form "Petition for TB Related Therapy". Ambulatory services to members infected with TB are not limited to the scope of the SoonerCare program, but require prior authorization when the scope is exceeded.

(FF) Smoking and Tobacco Use Cessation Counseling for treatment of individuals using tobacco.

(i) Smoking and Tobacco Use Cessation Counseling consists of the 5As:

(I) Asking the member to describe their smoking use;

(II) Advising the member to quit;

(III) Assessing the willingness of the member to quit;

(IV) Assisting the member with referrals and plans to quit; and

(V) Arranging for follow-up.

(ii) Up to eight sessions are covered per year per individual.

(iii) Smoking and Tobacco Use Cessation Counseling is a covered service when performed by physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, dentists, and Oklahoma State Health Department and FQHC nursing staff. It is reimbursed in addition to any other appropriate global payments for obstetrical care, PCP capitation payments, evaluation and management codes, or

other appropriate services rendered. It must be a significant, separately identifiable service, unique from any other service provided on the same day.

(iv) Chart documentation must include a separate note and signature along with the member specific information addressed in the five steps and the time spent by the practitioner performing the counseling. Anything under three minutes is considered part of a routine visit.

(GG) Immunizations as specified by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) guidelines.

(2) General coverage exclusions include the following:

(A) Inpatient diagnostic studies that could be performed on an outpatient basis.

(B) Services or any expense incurred for cosmetic surgery.

(C) Services of two physicians for the same type of service to the same member at the same time, except when warranted by the necessity of supplemental skills. When supplemental skills are warranted, the initial consultation is reported utilizing the appropriate CPT code for inpatient consultations. Follow-up consultations include monitoring progress, recommending management modifications or advising on a new plan of care in response to changes in the member's status. If the consultant physician initiates treatment at the initial consultation and participates thereafter in the member's care, the procedure codes for subsequent hospital care must be used.

(D) Refractions and visual aids.

(E) A separate payment for pre-operative care, if provided on the day before or the day of surgery, or for typical post-operative follow-up care.

(F) Payment to the same physician for both an outpatient visit and admission to hospital on the same date.

(G) Sterilization of members who are under 21 years of age, mentally incompetent, or institutionalized or reversal of sterilization procedures for the purposes of conception.

(H) Non-therapeutic hysterectomy.

(I) Medical services considered to be experimental or investigational.

(J) Payment for more than four outpatient visits per month (home or office) per member except those visits in connection with family planning, or related to emergency medical conditions.

(K) Payment for more than two nursing facility visits per month.

(L) More than one inpatient visit per day per physician.

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-2 (p6)

(M) Physician supervision of hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

(N) Physician services which are administrative in nature and not a direct service to the member including such items as quality assurance, utilization review, treatment staffing, tumor board, dictation, and similar functions.

(O) Charges for completion of insurance forms, abstracts, narrative reports or telephone calls.

(P) Payment for the services of physicians' assistants, social workers, licensed family counselors, registered nurses or other ancillary staff, except as specifically set out in OHCA rules.

(Q) Induced abortions, except when certified in writing by a physician that the abortion was necessary due to a physical disorder, injury, or illness related to a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed, or when the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest. (Refer to OAC 317:30-5-6 or 317:30-5-50.)

(R) Night calls or unusual hours.

(S) Speech and Hearing services.

(T) Mileage.

(U) A routine hospital visit on the date of discharge unless the member expired.

(V) Direct payment to perfusionist as this is considered part of the hospital reimbursement.

(W) Inpatient chemical dependency treatment.

(X) Fertility treatment.

(Y) Payment for removal of benign skin lesions unless medically necessary.

(b) **Children.** Payment is made to physicians for medical and surgical services for members under the age of 21 within the scope of the Authority's medical programs, provided the services are medically necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of illness or injury, or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. Medical and surgical services for children are comparable to those listed for adults. In addition to those services listed for adults, the following services are covered for children.

(1) **Pre-authorization of inpatient psychiatric services.** All inpatient psychiatric services for members under 21 years of age must be prior authorized by an agency designated by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority. All psychiatric services are prior authorized for an approved length of stay. Non-authorized

inpatient psychiatric services are not SoonerCare compensable.

(A) Effective October 1, 1993, all residential and acute psychiatric services are authorized based on the medical necessity criteria as described in OAC 317:30-5-95.25, 317:30-5-95.27 and 317:30-5-95.29.

(B) Out of state placements will not be authorized unless it is determined that the needed medical services are more readily available in another state or it is a general practice for members in a particular border locality to use resources in another state. If a medical emergency occurs while a member is out of the State, treatment for medical services is covered as if provided within the State. A prime consideration for placements will be proximity to the family or guardian in order to involve the family or guardian in discharge and reintegration planning.

(2) **General acute care inpatient service limitations.** All general acute care inpatient hospital services for members under the age of 21 are not limited. All inpatient care must be medically necessary.

(3) **Procedures for requesting extensions for inpatient services.**

The physician and/or facility must provide necessary justification to enable OHCA, or its designated agent, to make a determination of medical necessity and appropriateness of treatment options. Extension requests for psychiatric admissions must be submitted to the OHCA or its designated agent. Extension requests must contain the appropriate documentation validating the need for continued treatment in accordance with the medical necessity criteria described in OAC 317:30-5-95.26, 317:30-5-95.28 and 317:30-5-95.30. Requests must be made prior to the expiration of the approved inpatient stay. All decisions of OHCA or its designated agent are final.

(4) **Utilization control requirements for psychiatric beds.** Utilization control requirements for inpatient psychiatric services for members under 21 years of age apply to all hospitals and residential psychiatric treatment facilities.

(5) **Early and periodic screening diagnosis and treatment program.** Payment is made to eligible providers for Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) of members under age 21. These services include medical, dental, vision, hearing and other necessary health care. Refer to OAC 317:30-3-65.2 through 317:30-3-65.11 for specific guidelines.

(6) **Child abuse/neglect findings.** Instances of child abuse and/or neglect discovered through screenings and regular exams are to be reported in accordance with State Law. Title 21,

Oklahoma Statutes, Section 846, as amended, states in part: *Every physician or surgeon, including doctors of medicine and dentistry, licensed osteopathic physicians, residents, and interns, examining, attending, or treating a child under the age of eighteen (18) years and every registered nurse examining, attending or treating such a child in the absence of a physician or surgeon, and every other person having reason to believe that a child under the age of eighteen (18) years has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her by other than accidental means where the injury appears to have been caused as a result of physical abuse or neglect, shall report the matter promptly to the county office of the Department of Human Services in the county wherein the suspected injury occurred. Providing it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly and willfully fail to promptly report an incident as provided above. Persons reporting such incidents of abuse and/or neglect in accordance with the law are exempt from prosecution in civil or criminal suits that might be brought as a result of the report.*

(7) **General exclusions.** The following are excluded from coverage for members under the age of 21:

(A) Inpatient diagnostic studies that could be performed on an outpatient basis.

(B) Services or any expense incurred for cosmetic surgery unless the physician certifies the procedure emotionally necessary.

(C) Services of two physicians for the same type of service to the same member at the same time, except when warranted by the necessity of supplemental skills. When supplemental skills are warranted, the initial consultation is reported utilizing the appropriate CPT code for inpatient consultations. Follow-up consultations include monitoring progress, recommending management modifications or advising on a new plan of care in response to changes in the member's status. If the consultant physician initiates treatment at the initial consultation and participates thereafter in the member's care, the codes for subsequent hospital care must be used.

(D) A separate payment for pre-operative care, if provided on the day before or the day of surgery, or for typical post-operative follow-up care.

(E) Payment to the same physician for both an outpatient visit and admission to hospital on the same date.

(F) Sterilization of persons who are under 21 years of age.

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-2 (p9)

- (G) Non-therapeutic hysterectomy.
- (H) Medical Services considered to be experimental or investigational.
- (I) More than one inpatient visit per day per physician.
- (J) Induced abortions, except when certified in writing by a physician that the abortion was necessary due to a physical disorder, injury or illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed, or that the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest. (Refer to OAC 317:30-5-6 or 317:30-5-50.)
- (K) Physician supervision of hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.
- (L) Physician services which are administrative in nature and not a direct service to the member including such items as quality assurance, utilization review, treatment staffing, tumor board, dictation, and similar functions.
- (M) Payment for the services of physicians' assistants except as specifically set out in OHCA rules.
- (N) Direct payment to perfusionist as this is considered part of the hospital reimbursement.
- (O) Charges for completion of insurance forms, abstracts, narrative reports or telephone calls.
- (P) Night calls or unusual hours.
- (Q) Mileage.
- (R) A routine hospital visit on date of discharge unless the member expired.
- (S) Tympanometry.

(c) **Individuals eligible for Part B of Medicare.** Payment is made utilizing the OHCA allowable for comparable services. Claims filed with Medicare Part B should automatically cross over to OHCA. The explanation of Medicare Benefits (EOMB) reflects a message that the claim was referred to SoonerCare. If such a message is not present, a claim for coinsurance and deductible must be filed with the OHCA within 90 days of the date of Medicare payment or within one year of the date of service in order to be considered timely filed.

(1) In certain circumstances, some claims do not automatically "cross over". Providers must file a claim for coinsurance and/or deductible to SoonerCare within 90 days of the Medicare payment or within one year from the date of service.

(2) If payment was denied by Medicare Part B and the service is a SoonerCare covered service, mark the claim "denied by Medicare" and attach the Medicare EOMB showing the reason for the denial.

317:30-5-10. Ophthalmology services

(a) Covered services for adults.

(1) Payment can be made for medical services that are reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of illness or injury up to the patient's maximum number of allowed office visits per month.

(2) There is no provision for routine eye exams, examinations for the purpose of prescribing glasses or visual aids, determination of refractive state or treatment of refractive errors, or purchase of lenses, frames, or visual aids. Payment is made for treatment of medical or surgical conditions which affect the eyes. Providers must notify members in writing of services not covered by SoonerCare prior to providing those services. Determination of refractive state or other non-covered service may be billed to the patient if properly notified.

(3) The global surgery fee allowance includes preoperative evaluation and management services rendered the day before or the day of surgery, the surgical procedure, and routine postoperative period. Co-management for cataract surgery is filed using appropriate CPT codes, modifiers and guidelines. If an optometrist has agreed to provide postoperative care, the optometrist's information must be in the referring provider's section of the claim.

(b) Covered services for children.

(1) Eye examinations are covered when medically necessary. Determination of the refractive state is covered when medically necessary.

(2) Payment is made for certain corrective lenses and optical supplies when medically necessary. Refer to OAC 317:30-5-432.1. for specific guidelines.

(c) Individuals eligible for Part B of Medicare. Payment is made utilizing the Medicaid allowable for comparable services.

(d) Procedure codes.

(1) The appropriate procedure codes used for billing eye care services are found in the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) and HCPCS Coding Manuals.

(2) Vision screening is a component of all eye exams performed by ophthalmologists or optometrists and is not billed separately.

317:30-5-14. Injections

(a) Coverage for injections is limited to those categories of drugs included in the vendor drug program for SoonerCare. SoonerCare payment is not available for injectable drugs whose manufacturers have not entered into a drug rebate agreement with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). OHCA administers and maintains an open formulary subject to the provisions of Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 1396r-8. The OHCA covers a drug that has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) subject to the exclusions and limitations provided in OAC 317:30-5-72.1.

(1) **Immunizations for children.** An administration fee will be paid for vaccines administered by providers participating in the Vaccines for Children Program. When the vaccine is not included in the program, the administration fee is included in the vaccine payment. Payment will not be made for vaccines covered by the Vaccines for Children Program.

(2) **Immunizations for adults.** Coverage for adults is provided as per the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) guidelines. A separate payment will not be made for the administration of a vaccine. The administration fee is included in the vaccine payment.

(b) Use the appropriate HCPCS code and National Drug Code (NDC). In addition to the NDC and HCPCS code, claims must contain the drug name, strength, and dosage amount.

(c) Payment is made for allergy injections for adults and children. When the contracted provider actually administers or supervises the administration of the injection, the administration fee is compensable. No payment is made for administration when the allergy antigen is self-administered by the member. When the allergy antigen is purchased by the physician, payment is made by invoice attached to the claim.

(d) Rabies vaccine, Imovax, Human Diploid and Hyperab, Rabies Immune Globulin are covered under the vendor drug program and may be covered as one of the covered prescriptions per month. Payment can be made separately to the physician for administration. If the vaccine is purchased by the physician, payment is made by invoice attached to the claim.

(e) Trigger point injections (TPI's) are covered using appropriate CPT codes. Modifiers are not allowed for this code. Payment is made for up to three injections (3 units) per day at the full allowable. Payment is limited to 12 units per month. The medical records must clearly state the reasons why any TPI services were medically necessary. All trigger point records must contain proper

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-14 (p2)

documents and be available for review. Any services beyond 12 units per month or 36 units per 12 months will require mandatory review for medical necessity. Medical records must be automatically submitted with any claims for services beyond 36 units.

(f) If a physician bills separately for surgical injections and identifies the drugs used in a joint injection, payment will be made for the cost of the drug in addition to the surgical injection. The same guidelines apply to aspirations.

(g) When IV administration in a Nursing Facility is filed by a physician, payment may be made for medication. Administration should be done by nursing home personnel.

(h) Intravenous fluids used in the administration of IV drugs are covered. Payment for the set is included in the office visit reimbursement.

317:30-5-15. Chemotherapy injections

(a) Outpatient.

(1) Outpatient chemotherapy is compensable only when a malignancy is indicated or for the diagnosis of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Outpatient chemotherapy treatments are unlimited. Outpatient visits in connection with chemotherapy are limited to four per month.

(2) Payment for administration of chemotherapy medication is made under the appropriate National Drug Code (NDC) and HCPCS code as stated in OAC 317:30-5-14(b). Payment is made separately for office visit and administration under the appropriate CPT code.

(3) When injections exceed listed amount of medication, show units times appropriate quantity, i.e., injection code for 100 mgm but administering 300, used 100 mgm times 3 units.

(4) Glucose - fed through IV in connection with chemotherapy administered in the office is covered under the appropriate NDC and HCPCS code.

(b) Inpatient.

(1) Inpatient hospital supervision of chemotherapy administration is non-compensable. The hospital visit in connection with chemotherapy could be allowed within our guidelines if otherwise compensable, but must be identified by description.

(2) Hypothermia - Local hypothermia is compensable when used in connection with radiation therapy for the treatment of primary or metastatic cutaneous or subcutaneous superficial malignancies. It is not compensable when used alone or in connection with chemotherapy.

(3) The following are not compensable:

- (A) Chemotherapy for Multiple Sclerosis;
- (B) Efudex;
- (C) Oral Chemotherapy;
- (D) Photochemotherapy;
- (E) Scalp Hypothermia during Chemotherapy; and
- (F) Strep Staph Chemotherapy.

317:30-5-22. Obstetrical care

(a) Obstetrical (OB) care is billed using the appropriate CPT codes for Maternity Care and Delivery. The date of delivery is used as the date of service for charges for total obstetrical care. Inclusive dates of care should be indicated on the claim form as part of the description. Payment for total obstetrical care includes all routine care, and any ultrasounds performed by the attending physician provided during the maternity cycle unless otherwise specified in this Section. For payment of total OB care, a physician must have provided care for more than one trimester. To bill for prenatal care only, the claim is filed after the member leaves the provider's care. Payment for routine or minor medical problems will not be made separately to the OB physician outside of the ante partum visits. The ante partum care during the prenatal care period includes all care by the OB attending physician except major illness distinctly unrelated to the pregnancy.

(b) Procedures paid separately from total obstetrical care are listed in (1) - (6) of this subsection.

(1) The completion of an American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist (ACOG) assessment form and the most recent version of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority's Prenatal Psychosocial Assessment are reimbursable when both documents are included in the prenatal record. SoonerCare allows one assessment per provider and no more than two per pregnancy.

(2) Medically necessary real time ante partum diagnostic ultrasounds will be paid for in addition to ante partum care, delivery and post partum obstetrical care under defined circumstances. To be eligible for payment, ultrasound reports must meet the guideline standards published by the American Institute of Ultrasound Medicine (AIUM).

(A) One abdominal or vaginal ultrasound will be covered in the first trimester of pregnancy. The ultrasound must be performed by a board certified Obstetrician-Gynecologist (OB-GYN), Radiologist, or a Maternal-Fetal Medicine specialist. In addition, this ultrasound may be performed by a Nurse Midwife, Family Practice Physician or Advance Practice Nurse Practitioner in Obstetrics with a certification in Obstetrical ultrasonography.

(B) One ultrasound after the first trimester will be covered. This ultrasound must be performed by a board certified Obstetrician-Gynecologist (OB-GYN), Radiologist, or a Maternal-Fetal Medicine specialist. In addition, this ultrasound may be performed by a Nurse Midwife, Family Practice Physician or Advance Practice Nurse Practitioner in Obstetrics with certification in Obstetrical ultrasonography.

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-22 (p2)

(C) Additional ultrasounds, including detailed ultrasounds and re-evaluations of previously identified or suspected fetal or maternal anomalies, must be performed by an active candidate or Board Certified diplomat in Maternal-Fetal Medicine.

(3) Standby attendance at Cesarean Section (C-Section), for the purpose of attending the baby, is compensable when billed by a physician not participating in the delivery.

(4) Spinal anesthesia administered by the attending physician is a compensable service and is billed separately from the delivery.

(5) Amniocentesis is not included in routine obstetrical care and is billed separately. Payment may be made for an evaluation and management service and amniocentesis on the same date of service. This is an exception to general information regarding surgery found at OAC 317:30-5-8.

(6) Additional payment is not made for the delivery of twins. If one twin is delivered vaginally and one is delivered by C-section, by the same physician, the higher level procedure is paid. If one twin is delivered vaginally and one twin is delivered by C-Section, by different physicians, each one bills the appropriate procedure codes without a modifier. Payment is not made to the same physician for both standby and assistant at C-Section.

(c) Assistant surgeons are paid for C-Sections which include only in-hospital post-operative care. Family practitioners who provide prenatal care and assist at C-Section should bill separately for the prenatal and the six weeks postpartum office visit.

(d) Procedures listed in (1) - (5) of this subsection are not paid or not covered separately from total obstetrical care.

(1) Non-stress tests except as described in OAC 317:30-5-22.1.

(2) Standby at C-Section is not compensable when billed by a physician participating in delivery.

(3) Payment is not made for assistant surgery for obstetrical procedures which include prenatal or post partum care.

(4) An additional allowance is not made for induction of labor, double set-up examinations, fetal stress tests, or pudendal anesthetic. Providers must not bill separately for these procedures.

(e) Obstetrical coverage for children is the same as for adults with additional procedures being covered due to EPSDT provisions if determined to be medically necessary.

(1) Services, deemed medically necessary and allowable under federal Medicaid regulations, are covered by the EPSDT/OHCA Child Health program even though those services may not be part

**MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE
PHYSICIANS SPECIFIC**

OAC 317:30-5-22 (p3)

of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority SoonerCare program. Such services must be prior authorized.

(2) Federal Medicaid regulations also require the State to make the determination as to whether the service is medically necessary and do not require the provision of any items or services that the State determines are not safe and effective or which are considered experimental.

317:30-5-44. Medicare eligible individuals

Payment is made to hospitals for services to Medicare eligible individuals as set forth in this section.

(1) Claims filed with Medicare automatically cross over to OHCA.

The explanation of Medicare Benefits (EOMB) reflects a message that the claim was referred to SoonerCare. If such a message is not present, a claim for coinsurance and deductible must be filed with the OHCA within 90 days of the date of Medicare payment or within one year of the date of service in order to be considered timely filed.

(2) If payment is denied by Medicare and the service is a SoonerCare covered service, mark the claim "denied by Medicare" and attach the Medicare EOMB showing the reason for denial.

(3) In certain circumstances, some claims do not automatically "cross over". Providers must file a claim for coinsurance and/or deductible to SoonerCare within 90 days of the Medicare payment or within one year from the date of service.

(4) For individuals who have exhausted Medicare Part A benefits, claims must be accompanied by a statement from the Medicare Part A intermediary showing the date benefits were exhausted.

317:30-5-96.8. Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility payments to subcontractors

(a) Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs) that receive a pre-determined all-inclusive per diem payment must provide routine, ancillary and professional services. In the event the member receives an ancillary service, the PRTF is responsible for making timely payment to the subcontractor or other provider.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this Section, timely payment or adjudication means payment or denial of a clean claim within 45 days of presentation to the PRTF.

(c) No subcontractor of the PRTF may charge more than the OHCA fee schedule for SoonerCare compensable services.

(d) The subcontractor may not bill the SoonerCare member until the PRTF has refused payment and the subcontractor/medical provider has appealed under OAC 317:2-1-2.1 and the OHCA permits the subcontractor to bill the member.

317:30-5-327.5. Exclusions from SoonerRide NET

SoonerRide NET excludes:

- (1) transportation of members to access emergency services;
- (2) transportation of members by ambulance for any reason;
- (3) transportation of members to services that are not covered by SoonerCare; and
- (4) transportation of members to services that are not medically necessary.

317:30-5-431. Coverage by category

Payment is made to optometrists as set forth in this Section.

(1) **Adults.** Payment can be made for medical services that are reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of illness or injury up to the patient's maximum number of allowed office visits per month.

(A) There is no provision for routine eye exams, examinations for the purpose of prescribing glasses or visual aids, determination of refractive state, treatment of refractive errors, or purchase of lenses, frames, or visual aids. Payment is made for treatment of medical or surgical conditions which affect the eyes. Prior to providing non-covered services, providers must notify members in writing of those services not covered by SoonerCare. Determination of refractive state or other non-covered services may be billed to the patient if properly notified.

(B) The global surgery fee allowance includes preoperative evaluation and management services rendered the day before or the day of surgery, the surgical procedure, and routine postoperative period. Co-management for cataract surgery is filed using appropriate CPT codes, modifiers and guidelines. If an optometrist has agreed to provide postoperative care, the surgeon's information must be in the referring provider's section of the claim.

(C) Payment for laser surgery to optometrist is limited to those optometrists certified by the Board of Optometry as eligible to perform laser surgery.

(2) **Children.** Eye examinations are covered when medically necessary. Determination of the refractive state is covered when medically necessary.

(3) **Individuals eligible for Part B of Medicare.** Payment is made utilizing the Medicaid allowable for comparable services.

317:30-5-432. Procedure Codes

(a) The appropriate procedure codes used for billing eye care services are found in the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) and HCPCS Coding Manuals.

(b) Vision screening is a component of all eye exams performed by ophthalmologists or optometrists and is not billed separately.

317:30-5-432.1. Corrective lenses and optical supplies

(a) Payment will be made for children for lenses, frames, low vision aids and certain tints when medically necessary including to protect children with monocular vision. Coverage includes one set of lenses and frames per year.

(b) Corrective lenses must be based on medical need. Medical need includes a change in prescription or replacement due to normal lens wear.

(c) SoonerCare provides frames when medically necessary. Frames are expected to last at least one year and must be reusable. If a lens prescription changes, the same frame must be used if possible. Payment for frames includes the dispensing fee.

(d) SoonerCare reimbursement for frames or lenses represents payment in full. No difference can be collected from the patient, family or guardians.

(e) Replacement of or additional lenses and frames are allowed when medically necessary. Prior authorization is not required; however, the provider must document in the patient record the reason for the replacement or additional eyeglasses. The OHCA or its designated agent will conduct ongoing monitoring of replacement frequencies to ensure guidelines are followed. Payment adjustments will be made on claims not meeting these requirements.

(f) Bifocal lenses for the treatment of accommodative esotropia are a covered benefit. Progressive lenses, trifocals, photochromic lenses and tints for children require prior authorization and medical necessity. Polycarbonate lenses are covered for children when medically necessary.

(g) Progressive lenses, aspheric lenses, tints, coatings and photochromic lenses for adults are not compensable and may be billed to the patient.

(h) Replacement of lenses and frames due to abuse and neglect by the member is not covered.

(i) Bandage contact lenses are a covered benefit for adults and children. Contact lenses for medically necessary treatment of conditions such as aphakia, keratoconus, following keratoplasty, aniseikonia/anisometropia or albinism are a covered benefit for adults and children. Other contact lenses for children require prior authorization and medical necessity.

317:30-5-451. Coverage by category

Payment is made to optical suppliers as set forth in this Section.

(1) **Adults.** There is no provision for the coverage of glasses for adults, or for the purchase of visual aids.

(2) **Children.** Payment is made for medically necessary lenses and frames. Refer to OAC 317:30-5-432.1. for specific guidelines.

(3) **Individuals eligible for Part B of Medicare.** Payment is made utilizing the Medicaid allowable for comparable services.

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 judgement funds or funds held in trust) distributed per capita by the Secretary of the Interior (BIA) or distributed per capita 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 judgement funds, trust funds, interest or investment income accrued on such funds. Any income from mineral leases, from tribal business investments, etc., as long as the payments are paid per capita. For purposes of this Subchapter, per capita is defined as each tribal member receiving an equal amount. 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;

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ADULTS AND CHILDREN-ELIGIBILITY**

OAC 317:35-5-41.9 (p2)

- (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;
(16) Interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands. However, any disbursements from the trust or the restricted lands are considered as income;
(17) Resources set aside under an approved Plan for Achieving

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ADULTS AND CHILDREN-ELIGIBILITY**

OAC 317:35-5-41.9 (p3)

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); and

(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 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.

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, consider 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.

(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 (14 - 494 is rounded down, and 504 - 994 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 Loan Verification form 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 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) One-third of child support payments received on behalf of the disabled minor child;

(6) Indian payments (including judgement funds or funds held in trust) distributed per capita by the Secretary of the Interior (BIA) or distributed per capita 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 judgement funds, trust funds, interest or investment income accrued on such funds. Any income from mineral leases, from tribal business investments, etc., as long as the payments are made per capita. For purposes of this Subchapter, per capita is defined as each tribal member receiving an equal amount. 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);

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ADULTS AND CHILDREN-ELIGIBILITY**

OAC 317:35-5-42 (p3)

- (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) The BIA frequently puts an individual's trust funds in an

Individual Indian Money (IIM) account. To determine the availability of funds held in trust in an IIM account, the worker must contact the BIA in writing and ascertain if the funds, in total or any portion, are available to the individual.

If any portion of the funds is disbursed to the individual member, guardian or conservator, such funds are considered as available income. If the BIA determines the funds are not available, they are not considered in determining eligibility. Funds held in trust by the BIA and not disbursed are considered unavailable.

(A) In some instances, BIA may determine the account is unavailable; however, they release a certain amount of funds each month to the individual. In this instance the monthly disbursement is considered as unearned income.

(B) When the BIA has stated the account is unavailable and the account does not have a monthly disbursement plan, but a review reveals a recent history of disbursements to the individual member, guardian or conservator, these disbursements must be resolved with the BIA. These disbursements indicate all or a portion of the account may be available to the individual member, guardian or conservator.

When the county office is unable to resolve the situation with the BIA, the county submits a referral to the appropriate section in OKDHS Family Support Services Division (FSSD). The referral must include specific details of the situation, including the county's efforts to resolve the situation with the BIA. If FSSD cannot make a determination, a legal decision regarding availability will be obtained by FSSD, and then forwarded to the county office by FSSD. When a referral is sent to FSSD, the funds are considered as unavailable with a legal impediment until the county is notified otherwise.

(C) At each reapplication or redetermination, the worker is to contact BIA to obtain information regarding any changes as to the availability of the funds and any information regarding modifications to the IIM account. Information regarding prior disbursements is also obtained at this time.

All of this information is reviewed for the previous six or twelve-month period, or since the last contact if the contact was within the last certification or redetermination period.

(D) When disbursements have been made, the worker determines whether such disbursements were made to the member or to a third party vendor in payment for goods or services. Payments made directly from the BIA to vendors are not considered as income to the member. Workers should obtain

documentation to verify services rendered and payment made by BIA.

(E) Amounts disbursed directly to the members are counted as non-recurring lump sum payments 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;

(24) Income up to \$2,000 per year received by individual Indians, which are derived from leases or other uses of individually-owned trust or restricted lands;

(25) 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;

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

(27) 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;

(28) 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;

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

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

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

(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 medical assistance 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 medical assistance 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 Appendix C-2-A.

(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) **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) **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 Medical Assistance under the Home and Community Based

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ADULTS AND CHILDREN-ELIGIBILITY**

OAC 317:35-5-42 (p12)

Waiver (HCBW) 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 are 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 Appendix C-1, 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.

(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.

317:35-9-15. Medicaid recovery

(a) **General overview.** The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 mandates the State to seek recovery against the estate of certain Title XIX members who received medical care on or after July 1, 1994, and who were 55 years of age or older when the care was received. The payment of Title XIX by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) on behalf of a member who is an inpatient of a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or other medical institution creates a debt to the OHCA subject to recovery by legal action either in the form of a lien filed against the real property of the member and/or a claim made against the estate of the member. Only Title XIX received on or after July 1, 1994, will be subject to provisions of this Part. Recovery for payments made under Title XIX for nursing care is limited by several factors, including the family composition at the time the lien is imposed and/or at the time of the member's death and by the creation of undue hardship at the time the lien is imposed or the claim is made against the estate. [See OAC 317:35-5-41.8(a)(3)(H) for consideration of home property as a countable resource.] State Supplemental Payments are not considered when determining the countable income. The types of medical care for which recovery can be sought include:

- (1) nursing facility services;
- (2) home and community based services;
- (3) related hospital services;
- (4) prescription drug services;
- (5) physician services; and
- (6) transportation services.

(b) **Recovery through lien.** The Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) may file and enforce a lien, after notice and opportunity for a hearing (OKDHS will conduct hearings), against the real property of a member who is an inpatient in a nursing facility, ICF/MR or other medical institution in certain instances.

(1) **Exceptions to filing a lien.**

(A) A lien may not be filed on the home property if the member's family includes:

- (i) a surviving spouse residing in the home;
- (ii) a child or children age 20 or less lawfully residing in the home ;
- (iii) a disabled child or children of any age lawfully residing in the home; or
- (iv) a brother or sister of the member who has an equity interest in the home and has been residing in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the member's

admission to the nursing facility and who has continued to live there on a continuous basis since that time.

(B) If an individual covered under an Oklahoma Long-term Care Partnership Program approved policy received benefits for which assets or resources were disregarded as provided for in OAC 317:35-5-41.9, the Oklahoma Health Care Authority will not seek recovery from the individual for the amount of assets or resources disregarded.

(2) **Reasonable expectation to return home.** A lien may be filed only after it has been determined, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and return to the home. To return home means the member leaves the nursing facility and resides in the home on which the lien has been placed for a period of at least 90 days without being re-admitted as an inpatient to a facility providing nursing care. Hospitalizations of short duration that do not include convalescent care are not counted in the 90 day period. Upon certification for Title XIX for nursing care, OKDHS provides written notice to the member that a one-year period of inpatient care constitutes a determination by the OKDHS that there is no reasonable expectation that the member will be discharged and return home for a period of at least 90 days. The member or the member's representative is asked to declare intent to return home by signing the OKDHS Form 08MA024E, Acknowledgment of Intent to Return Home/Medicaid Recovery Program. Intent is defined here as a clear statement of plans in addition to other evidence and/or corroborative statements of others. Should the intent be to return home, the member must be informed that a one-year period of care at a nursing facility or facilities constitutes a determination that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and return home. When this determination has been made, the member receives a notice and opportunity for hearing. This notification occurs prior to filing of a lien. At the end of the 12-month period, a lien may be filed against the member's real property unless medical evidence is provided to support the feasibility of his/her returning to the home within a reasonable period of time (90 days). This 90-day period is allowed only if sufficient medical evidence is presented with an actual date for the return to the home.

(3) **Undue hardship waiver.** When enforcing a lien or a recovery from an estate [see (c) of this Section] would create an undue hardship, a waiver may be granted. Undue hardship exists when enforcing the lien would deprive the individual of medical care

such that the individual's health or life would be endangered. Undue hardship exists when application of the rule would deprive the individual or family members who are financially dependent on him/her for food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life. Undue hardship does not exist, however, when the individual or his/her family is merely inconvenienced or when their lifestyle is restricted because of the lien or estate recovery being enforced. Decisions on undue hardship waivers are made at OKDHS State Office, Family Support Services Division, Health Related and Medical Services Section. Upon applying for an undue hardship waiver, an individual will receive written notice, in a timely process, whether an undue hardship waiver will be granted. If an undue hardship waiver is not granted, the individual will receive written notice of the process under which an adverse determination can be appealed. The OHCA Legal Division staff will receive notification on all undue hardship waiver decisions.

(4) **Filing the lien.** After it has been determined that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the nursing facility and return home and the member has been given notice of an intent to file a lien against the real property and an opportunity for a hearing on the matter, a lien is filed by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, Third Party Liability Unit, for record against the legal description of the real property in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the property is located. A copy of the lien is sent by OHCA to the member or his/her representative. The lien must contain the following information:

(A) the name and mailing address of the member, spouse, legal guardian, authorized representative, or individual acting on behalf of the member;

(B) the amount of Title XIX paid at the time of the filing of the lien and a statement that the lien amount will continue to increase by any amounts paid thereafter for Title XIX on the member's behalf;

(C) the date the member began receiving compensated inpatient care at a nursing facility or nursing facilities, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or other medical institution;

(D) the legal description of the real property against which the lien will be recorded; and

(E) the address of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority.

(5) **Enforcing the lien.** The lien filed by OHCA for Title XIX correctly received may be enforced before or after the death of

the member. But it may be enforced only:

(A) after the death of the surviving spouse of the member or until such time as the surviving spouse abandons the homestead to reside elsewhere;

(B) when there is no child of the member, natural or adopted, who is 20 years of age or less residing in the home;

(C) when there is no adult child of the member, natural or adopted, who is blind or disabled, as defined in OAC 317:35-1-2, residing in the home;

(D) when no brother or sister of the member is lawfully residing in the home, who has resided there for at least one year immediately before the date of the member's admission to the nursing facility, and has resided there on a continuous basis since that time; and

(E) when no son or daughter of the member is lawfully residing in the home who has resided there for at least two years immediately before the date of the member's admission to the nursing facility, and establishes to the satisfaction of the OKDHS that he or she provided care to the member which permitted the member to reside at home rather than in an institution and has resided there on continuous basis since that time.

(6) **Dissolving the lien.** The lien remains on the property even after transfer of title by conveyance, sale, succession, inheritance or will unless one of the following events occur:

(A) The lien is satisfied. The member or member's representative may discharge the lien at any time by paying the amount of lien to the OHCA. Should the payment of the debt secured by the lien be made to the county office, the payment is forwarded to OHCA/Third Party Liability, so that the lien can be released within 50 days. After that time, the member or the member's representative may request in writing that it be done. This request must describe the lien and the property with reasonable certainty. By statute, a fine may be levied against the lien holder if it is not released in a timely manner.

(B) The member leaves the nursing facility and resides in a property to which the lien is attached, for a period of more than 90 days without being re-admitted to a facility providing nursing care, even though there may have been no reasonable expectation that this would occur. If the member is re-admitted to a nursing facility during this period, and does return to his/her home after being released, another 90 days must be completed before the lien can be dissolved.

(7) **Capital resources.** Rules on the determination of capital resources for individuals related to the aged, blind, or disabled (See OAC 317:35-5-41 through 317:35-5-41.7) apply to the proceeds received for the property in excess of the amount of the lien after the lien is satisfied.

(c) **Recovery from estates.**

(1) If the member was age 55 or older when the nursing care was received, adjustment or recovery may be made only after the death of the individual's spouse, if any, and at a time when there are no surviving children age 20 or less and no surviving disabled children of any age living in the home. Oklahoma Statutes contain stringent time frames concerning when and how claims against an estate in probate are filed and paid. Therefore, timely updating of computer input forms indicating the death of the member is crucial to insure the OHCA's ability to file timely against the estate.

(2) The estate consists of all real and personal property and other assets included in member's estate as defined by Title 58 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Although county staff ordinarily will not be responsible for inventorying or assessing the estate, assets and property that are not considered in determining eligibility should be documented in the case record.

(3) After updating of computer input form indicating member's death, a computer generated report is sent to OHCA/Third Party Liability (TPL). This report will serve as notification to OHCA/TPL to initiate estate recovery.

(4) Undue hardship waivers may be granted for estate recovery as provided in (b)(3) of the Section.

(5) If an individual covered under an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy received benefits for which assets or resources were disregarded as provided for in OAC 317:35-5-41.9, the Oklahoma Health Care Authority will not seek recovery from the individual's estate for the amount of assets or resources disregarded.

317:35-9-67. Determining financial eligibility of categorically needy individuals

Financial eligibility for ICF/MR, HCBW/MR, and individuals age 65 or older in mental health hospitals medical care for categorically needy individuals is determined as follows:

(1) **Financial eligibility/categorically related to AFDC.** In determining income for the individual related to AFDC, all family income is considered. The "family", for purposes of determining need, includes the following persons if living together (or if living apart but there has been no break in the family relationship):

(A) spouse; and

(B) parent(s) and minor children of their own. Individuals related to AFDC but not receiving a money payment are not entitled to one-half income disregard following the earned income deduction.

(i) For adults, to be categorically needy, the net income must be less than the categorically needy standard as shown on the OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule X.

(ii) For individuals under 19, to be categorically needy, the net income must be equal to or less than the categorically needy standard as shown on the OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule I. A.

(2) **Financial eligibility/categorically related to ABD.** In determining income and resources for the individual related to ABD, the "family" includes the individual and spouse, if any. To be categorically needy, the individual's countable income must be less than the categorically needy standard as shown on the OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI. If an individual and spouse cease to live together for reasons other than institutionalization, income and resources are considered available to each other through the month in which they are separated. Mutual consideration ceases with the month after the month in which the separation occurs. Any amounts which are actually contributed to the spouse after the mutual consideration has ended are considered. If the individual and spouse cease to live together because of the individual entering an ICF/MR, see OAC 317:35-9-68 (a)(3) to determine financial eligibility.

(A) The categorically needy standard on OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI, is applicable for individuals related to ABD. If the individual is in an ICF/MR and has received services for 30 days or longer, the categorically needy standard in

OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VIII. B., is used. If the individual leaves the facility prior to the 30 days, or does not require services past the 30 days, the categorically needy standard on OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI, is used. The rules on determination of income and resources are applicable only when an individual has entered an ICF/MR and is likely to remain under care for 30 consecutive days. The 30-day requirement is considered to have been met even if it is interrupted by a hospital stay or the individual is deceased before the 30-day period ends [Refer to OAC 317:35-9-68 (a)(3)(B)(x)]. An individual who is a patient in an extended care facility may have SSI continued for a three month period if he/she meets conditions described in Subchapter 5 of this Chapter. The continuation of the payments is intended for use of the member and does not affect the vendor payment. If the institutional stay exceeds the three month period, SSI will make the appropriate change. (B) In determining eligibility for HCBW/MR services, refer to OAC 317:35-9-68(b). (C) In determining eligibility for individuals age 65 or older in mental health hospitals, refer to OAC 317:35-9-68(c).

(3) Transfer of capital resources on or before August 10, 1993. Individuals who have transferred capital resources on or before August 10, 1993 and applying for or receiving NF, ICF/MR or receiving HCBW/MR services are subject to penalty if the individual, the individual's spouse, the guardian, or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse, disposes of resources for less than fair market value during the 30 months immediately prior to eligibility for SoonerCare if the individual is eligible at institutionalization. If the individual is not eligible for SoonerCare at institutionalization, the individual is subject to penalty if a resource was transferred during the 30 months immediately prior to the date of application for SoonerCare. Any subsequent transfer is also subject to this rule. When there have been multiple transfers of resources without commensurate return, all transferred resources are added together to determine the penalty period. The penalty consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the resource by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. The penalty period begins with the month the

resource or resources were first transferred and cannot exceed 30 months. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the equity value and the amount received for the resource.

(A) However, the penalty would not apply if:

(i) The transfer was prior to July 1, 1988.

(ii) The title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse;

(II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled;

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year prior to the individual's admission to the nursing facility; or

(IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years prior to the individual's admission to the nursing facility.

(iii) The individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of resources at fair market value or that the transfer was for a purpose other than eligibility.

(iv) The transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's resource allowance.

(v) The resource was transferred to the individual's child who is under 21 or who is blind or totally disabled.

(vi) The resource was transferred to the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the resources are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value.

(vii) The denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office, FSSD, Health Related and Medical Services, for a decision.

(B) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of NF services and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(C) The penalty period can be ended by either the resource being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual. The cost of care during the penalty period cannot be used to shorten or end the penalty period.

(D) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored resource or the amount of commensurate return.

(E) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the resource remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for NF, HCBW/MR, or ADvantage waiver services for a period of resource ineligibility.

(4) Transfer of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date is 36 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for medical assistance. However, in the case of payments from a trust or portions of a trust that are treated as transfers of assets, the look-back date is 60 months.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is residing in an ICF/MR or receiving HCBW/MR services.

(C) The penalty period begins the first day of the first month during which assets have been transferred and which does not occur in any other period of ineligibility due to an asset transfer. When there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(D) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months dropping any leftover portion) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(E) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse

- is entitled to but does not receive because of action:
- (i) by the individual or such individual's spouse;
 - (ii) by a person, including a court or administrative body, with legal authority to act in place of or on behalf of the individual or such individual's spouse; or
 - (iii) by any person, including any court or administrative body acting at the direction or upon the request of the individual or such individual's spouse.
- (F) A penalty would not apply if:
- (i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:
 - (I) the spouse;
 - (II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security;
 - (III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or
 - (IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization;
 - (ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purposes of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer;
 - (iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance;
 - (iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child;
 - (v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another

person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value;

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65; or

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(G) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of ICF/MR or HCBW/MR services and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(H) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(I) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(J) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for NF, ICF/MR, HCBW/MR, or ADvantage waiver services for a period of asset ineligibility.

(K) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer.

(L) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two institutionalized spouses.

(5) Transfer of assets on or after February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date

is 60 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for medical assistance. However, individuals that have purchased an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy may be completely or partially exempted from this Section depending on the monetary extent of the insurance benefits paid.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is residing in an ICF/MR or receiving HCBW/MR services.

(C) The penalty period will begin with the later of:

(i) the first day of a month during which assets have been transferred for less than fair market value; or

(ii) the date on which the individual is:

(I) eligible for medical assistance; and

(II) receiving institutional level of care services that, were it not for the imposition of the penalty period, would be covered by SoonerCare.

(D) The penalty period:

(i) cannot begin until the expiration of any existing period of ineligibility;

(ii) will not be interrupted or temporarily suspended once it is imposed;

(iii) when there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(E) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average monthly cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma shown on OKDHS Appendix C-1. In this calculation, the penalty must include a partial month disqualification based upon the relationship between that fractional amount and the average monthly cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(F) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse is entitled to but does not receive because of action:

(i) by the individual or such individual's spouse;

(ii) by a person, including a court or administrative

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

(G) Special Situations.

(i) Separate Maintenance or Divorce.

(I) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if an applicant or member receives less than half of the couple's resources pursuant to a Decree of Separate Maintenance or a Decree of Divorce.

(II) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if the income is reduced to an amount lower than the individual's own income plus half of the joint income. The transfer penalty shall be calculated monthly.

(III) Assets which were exempt lose the exempt character when not retained by the applicant or member in the divorce or separate maintenance. These assets, if received by the other spouse, are counted when determining the penalty.

(IV) The applicant or member may rebut the presumption of transfer by showing compelling evidence that the uneven division of income or resources was the result of factors unrelated to SoonerCare eligibility.

(ii) Inheritance from a spouse.

(I) Oklahoma law provides that a surviving spouse is entitled to a minimum portion of a deceased spouse's probate estate. The amount depends on several factors.

(II) It is considered a transfer if the deceased spouse's will places all, or some, of the statutory share the applicant or member is entitled to receive in a trust which the applicant or member does not have unfettered access to or leaves less than the statutory amount to the applicant or member, who does not then elect to receive the statutory share in probate proceedings.

(H) A penalty would not apply if:

(i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse; or

(II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security; or

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or (IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization.

(ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purpose of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer.

(iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the community spouse during his or her expected life.

(iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child.

(v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the spouse (either community or institutionalized) during his or her expected life.

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Undue hardship exists when application of a transfer of assets

penalty would deprive the individual of medical care such that the individual's health or life would be endangered; or of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life.

(I) An undue hardship does not exist if the individual willingly transferred assets for the purpose of qualifying for SoonerCare services through the use of the undue hardship exemption.

(II) Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(III) If the undue hardship exists because the applicant was exploited, legal action must be pursued to return the transferred assets to the applicant before a hardship waiver will be granted. Pursuing legal action means an APS referral has been made to the district attorney's office or a lawsuit has been filed and is being pursued against the perpetrator.

(I) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets, a timely process for determining whether an undue hardship waiver will be granted and a process for an adverse determination appeal. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of ICF/MR or HCBW/MR services and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(J) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(K) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(L) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for nursing care services or HCBW for a period of asset ineligibility.

(M) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer. The exception to this rule is if ownership of a joint account is divided according to the amount contributed by each owner.

(i) Documentation must be provided to show each co-owner's

contribution;

(ii) The funds contributed by the applicant or SoonerCare member end up in an account owned solely by the applicant or member.

(N) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two institutionalized spouses.

(6) **Commensurate return.** Commensurate return for purposes of this Section is defined as actual money payment or documentation of money spent on the member's behalf; i.e., property taxes, medical debts, nursing care expenses, etc., corresponding to the market value of the transferred property. The definition does not include personal services, labor or provision of rent-free shelter. It also does not include a monetary value assigned and projected for future payment either by cash or provision of services. Any transfer of property within the five years prior to application or during receipt of assistance must be analyzed in regard to commensurate return as well as determination of intent.

317:35-17-10. Determining financial eligibility/categorical relationship for the ADvantage program

Financial eligibility for the ADvantage program is determined as follows:

(1) **Financial eligibility/categorically related to ABD.** In determining income and resources for the individual categorically related to ABD, the "family" includes the individual and spouse, if any. If an individual and spouse cease to live together for reasons other than institutionalization, income and resources are considered available to each other through the month in which they are separated. Mutual consideration ceases with the month after the month in which the separation occurs. Any amounts which are actually contributed to the spouse after the mutual consideration has ended are considered. If the individual and spouse cease to live together because of the individual entering a nursing facility, see OAC 317:35-19-21 to determine financial eligibility.

(A) The categorically needy standard on OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI, is applicable for individuals categorically related to ABD.

(B) If the individual is receiving ADvantage program services and has received services for 30 days or longer, the categorically needy standard in OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VIII. B.1., is used. The 30-day requirement is considered to have been met even if it is interrupted by a hospital stay or the individual is deceased before the 30-day period ends. If the individual does not require services past the 30 days, the categorically needy standard in OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI., is used.

(2) **Transfer of capital resources on or before August 10, 1993.**

Individuals who have transferred capital resources on or before August 10, 1993 and applying for or receiving ADvantage waiver services are subject to penalty if the individual, the individual's spouse, the guardian, or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse, disposes of resources for less than fair market value during the 30 months immediately prior to eligibility for Title XIX if the individual is eligible at institutionalization. If the individual is not eligible for Title XIX at institutionalization, the individual is subject to penalty if a resource was transferred during the 30 months immediately prior to the date of application for Title XIX. Any subsequent transfer is also subject to the rules in this paragraph. When there have been multiple transfers of resources

without commensurate return, all transferred resources are added together to determine the penalty period. The penalty consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the resource by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in a nursing facility level of care in Oklahoma. The penalty period begins with the month the resource or resources were first transferred and cannot exceed 30 months. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the equity value and the amount received for the resource.

(A) However, the penalty would not apply if:

(i) the transfer was prior to July 1, 1988;

(ii) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse;

(II) the individual's child who is under age 21 or is blind or totally disabled;

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year prior to the individual's admission to the ADvantage program; or

(IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years prior to the individual's entry into the ADvantage program;

(iii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of resources at fair market value or that the transfer was for a purpose other than eligibility;

(iv) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's resource allowance;

(v) the resource was transferred to the individual's minor child who is blind or totally disabled;

(vi) the resource was transferred to the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the resources are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value; or

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(B) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment for ADvantage program services and the continuance of eligibility

for other Title XIX services.

(C) The penalty period can be ended by either the resource being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(D) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored resource or the amount of commensurate return.

(E) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the resource remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for ADvantage program services for a period of resource ineligibility.

(3) Transfer of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date is 36 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for SoonerCare. However, in the case of payments from a trust or portions of a trust that are treated as transfers of assets, the look back date is 60 months.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is receiving ADvantage program services.

(C) The penalty period begins the first day of the first month during which assets have been transferred and which does not occur in any other period of ineligibility due to an asset transfer. When there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(D) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in an NF level of care in Oklahoma. In this calculation, any partial month is dropped. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(E) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse is entitled to but does not receive because of action:

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

(F) A penalty would not apply if:

- (i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:
 - (I) the spouse;
 - (II) the individual's child who is under age 21 or is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security;
 - (III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or
 - (IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization.
- (ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purposes of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer.
- (iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance.
- (iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child.

(v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value.

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(G) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of ADvantage program services and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(H) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(I) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(J) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for ADvantage program services for a period of asset ineligibility.

(K) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer.

(L) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two institutionalized spouses.

(4) Transfer of assets on or after February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date

is 60 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for SoonerCare. However, individuals that have purchased an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy may be completely or partially exempted from this Section depending on the monetary extent of the insurance benefits paid.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is receiving ADvantage program services.

(C) The penalty period will begin with the later of:

(i) the first day of a month during which assets have been transferred for less than fair market value; or

(ii) the date on which the individual is:

(I) eligible for medical assistance; and

(II) receiving institutional level of care services that, were it not for the imposition of the penalty period, would be covered by SoonerCare.

(D) The penalty period:

(i) cannot begin until the expiration of any existing period of ineligibility;

(ii) will not be interrupted or temporarily suspended once it is imposed;

(iii) when there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(E) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average monthly cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma shown on OKDHS Appendix C-1. In this calculation, the penalty must include a partial month disqualification based upon the relationship between that fractional amount and the average monthly cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(F) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse is entitled to but does not receive because of action:

(i) by the individual or such individual's spouse;

(ii) by a person, including a court or administrative body, with legal authority to act in place of or on behalf of the individual or such individual's spouse; or

(iii) by any person, including any court or administrative body acting at the direction or upon the request of the individual or such individual's spouse.

(G) Special Situations.

(i) Separate Maintenance or Divorce.

(I) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if an applicant or member receives less than half of the couple's resources pursuant to a Decree of Separate Maintenance or a Decree of Divorce.

(II) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if the income is reduced to an amount lower than the individual's own income plus half of the joint income. The transfer penalty shall be calculated monthly.

(III) Assets which were exempt lose the exempt character when not retained by the applicant or member in the divorce or separate maintenance. These assets, if received by the other spouse, are counted when determining the penalty.

(IV) The applicant or member may rebut the presumption of transfer by showing compelling evidence that the uneven division of income or resources was the result of factors unrelated to SoonerCare eligibility.

(ii) Inheritance from a spouse.

(I) Oklahoma law provides that a surviving spouse is entitled to a minimum portion of a deceased spouse's probate estate. The amount depends on several factors.

(II) It is considered a transfer if the deceased spouse's will places all, or some, of the statutory share the applicant or member is entitled to receive in a trust which the applicant or member does not have unfettered access to or leaves less than the statutory amount to the applicant or member, who does not then elect to receive the statutory share in probate proceedings.

(H) A penalty would not apply if:

(i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse; or

(II) the individual's child who is under age 21 or is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security; or

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or

(IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in

the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization.

(ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purposes of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer.

(iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the community spouse during his or her expected life.

(iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child.

(v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the spouse (either community or institutionalized) during his or her expected life.

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Undue hardship exists when application of a transfer of assets penalty would deprive the individual of medical care such that the individual's health or life would be endangered; or of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life.

(I) An undue hardship does not exist if the individual willingly transferred assets for the purpose of

qualifying for SoonerCare services through the use of the undue hardship exemption.

(II) Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(III) If the undue hardship exists because the applicant was exploited, legal action must be pursued to return the transferred assets to the applicant before a hardship waiver will be granted. Pursuing legal action means an APS referral has been made to the district attorney's office or a lawsuit has been filed and is being pursued against the perpetrator.

(I) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets, a timely process for determining whether an undue hardship waiver will be granted and a process for an adverse determination appeal. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of ADvantage program services and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(J) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(K) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(L) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for ADvantage program services for a period of asset ineligibility.

(M) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer. The exception to this rule is if ownership of a joint account is divided according to the amount contributed by each owner.

(i) Documentation must be provided to show each co-owner's contribution;

(ii) The funds contributed by the applicant or SoonerCare member end up in an account owned solely by the applicant or member.

(N) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two

institutionalized spouses.

(5) **Commensurate return.** Commensurate return for purposes of this Section is defined as actual money payment or documentation of money spent on the member's behalf; i.e., property taxes, medical debts, nursing care expenses, etc., corresponding to the market value of the transferred property. The definition does not include personal services, labor or provision of rent-free shelter. It also does not include a monetary value assigned and projected for future payment either by cash or provision of services. Any transfer of property within the five years prior to application or during receipt of assistance must be analyzed in regard to commensurate return as well as determination of intent.

317:35-19-4. Medicaid recovery

(a) **General overview.** The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 mandates the state to seek recovery against the estate of certain Title XIX members who received medical care on or after July 1, 1994, and who were 55 years of age or older when the care was received. The payment of Title XIX by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) on behalf of a member who is an inpatient of a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or other medical institution creates a debt to the OHCA subject to recovery by legal action either in the form of a lien filed against the real property of the member and/or a claim made against the estate of the member. Only Title XIX received on or after July 1, 1994, will be subject to provisions of this part. Recovery for payments made under Title XIX for nursing care is limited by several factors, including the family composition at the time the lien is imposed and/or at the time of the member's death and by the creation of undue hardship at the time the lien is imposed or the claim is made against the estate. [See OAC 317:35-5-41.8(a)(3)(H) for consideration of home property as a countable resource.] State Supplemental Payments are not considered when determining the countable income. The types of medical care for which recovery can be sought include:

- (1) nursing facility services,
- (2) home and community based services,
- (3) related hospital services,
- (4) prescription drug services,
- (5) physician services, and
- (6) transportation services.

(b) **Recovery through lien.** The Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) may file and enforce a lien, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, (OKDHS will conduct hearings) against the real property of a member who is an inpatient in a nursing facility, ICF/MR or other medical institution in certain instances.

(1) **Exceptions to filing a lien.**

(A) A lien may not be filed on the home property if the member's family includes:

- (i) a surviving spouse residing in the home;
- (ii) a child or children age 20 or less lawfully residing in the home;
- (iii) a disabled child or children of any age lawfully residing in the home; or
- (iv) a brother or sister of the member who has an equity interest in the home and has been residing in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the member's

admission to the nursing facility and who has continued to live there on a continuous basis since that time.

(B) If an individual covered under an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy received benefits for which assets or resources were disregarded as provided for in OAC 317:35-5-41.9, the Oklahoma Health Care Authority will not seek recovery from the individual for the amount of assets or resources disregarded.

(2) **Reasonable expectation to return home.** A lien may be filed only after it has been determined, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and return to the home. To return home means the member leaves the nursing facility and resides in the home on which the lien has been placed for a period of at least 90 days without being re-admitted as an inpatient to a facility providing nursing care. Hospitalizations of short duration that do not include convalescent care are not counted in the 90 day period. Upon certification for Title XIX for nursing care, OKDHS provides written notice to the member that a one-year period of inpatient care constitutes a determination by the OKDHS that there is no reasonable expectation that the member will be discharged and return home for a period of at least three months. The member or the member's representative is asked to declare intent to return home by signing the OKDHS Form 08MA024E, Acknowledgment of Intent to Return Home/Medicaid Recovery Program. Intent is defined here as a clear statement of plans in addition to other evidence and/or corroborative statements of others. Should the intent be to return home, the member must be informed that a one-year period of care at a nursing facility or facilities constitutes a determination that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and return home. When this determination has been made, the member receives a notice and opportunity for hearing. This notification occurs prior to filing of a lien. At the end of the 12-month period, a lien may be filed against the member's real property unless medical evidence is provided to support the feasibility of his/her returning to the home within a reasonable period of time (90 days). This 90-day period is allowed only if sufficient medical evidence is presented with an actual date for the return to the home.

(3) **Undue hardship waiver.** When enforcing a lien or a recovery from an estate [see (C) of this Section] would create an undue hardship, a waiver may be granted. Undue hardship exists when enforcing the lien would deprive the individual of medical care

such that the individual's health or life would be endangered. Undue hardship exists when application of the rule would deprive the individual or family members who are financially dependent on him/her for food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life. Undue hardship does not exist, however, where the individual or his/her family is merely inconvenienced or where their lifestyle is restricted because of the lien or estate recovery being enforced. Decisions on undue hardship waivers are made at OKDHS State Office, Family Support Services Division, Health Related and Medical Services Section. Upon applying for an undue hardship waiver, an individual will receive written notice, in a timely process, whether an undue hardship waiver will be granted. If an undue hardship waiver is not granted, the individual will receive written notice of the process under which an adverse determination can be appealed. The OHCA Legal Division staff will receive notification on all undue hardship waiver decisions.

(4) **Filing the lien.** After it has been determined that the member cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the nursing facility and return home and the member has been given notice of the intent to file a lien against the real property and an opportunity for a hearing on the matter, a lien is filed by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, Third Party Liability Unit, for record against the legal description of the real property in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the property is located. A copy of the lien is sent by OHCA to the member or his/her representative. The lien must contain the following information:

(A) the name and mailing address of the member, member's spouse, legal guardian, authorized representative, or individual acting on behalf of the member,

(B) the amount of Title XIX paid at the time of the filing of the lien and a statement that the lien amount will continue to increase by any amounts paid thereafter for XIX on the member's behalf,

(C) the date the member began receiving compensated inpatient care at a nursing facility or nursing facilities, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or other medical institution,

(D) the legal description of the real property against which the lien will be recorded, and

(E) the address of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority.

(5) **Enforcing the lien.** The lien filed by the OHCA for Title XIX correctly received may be enforced before or after the death of the member. But it may be enforced only:

(A) after the death of the surviving spouse of the member or until such time as the surviving spouse abandons the homestead to reside elsewhere;

(B) when there is no child of the member, natural or adopted, who is 20 years of age or less residing in the home;

(C) when there is no adult child of the member, natural or adopted, who is blind or disabled as defined in, OAC 317:35-1-2 residing in the home;

(D) when no brother or sister of the member is lawfully residing in the home, who has resided there for at least one year immediately before the date of the member's admission to the nursing facility, and has resided there on a continuous basis since that time; and

(E) when no son or daughter of the member is lawfully residing in the home who has resided there for at least two years immediately before the date of the member's admission to the nursing facility, and establishes to the satisfaction of the OKDHS that he or she provided care to the member which permitted the member to reside at home rather than in an institution and has resided there on continuous basis since that time.

(6) **Dissolving the lien.** The lien remains on the property even after transfer of title by conveyance, sale, succession, inheritance or will unless one of the following events occur:

(A) The lien is satisfied. The member or member's representative may discharge the lien at any time by paying the amount of lien to the OHCA. Should the payment of the debt secured by the lien be made to the county office, the payment is forwarded to OHCA/Third Party Liability, so that the lien can be released within 50 days. After that time, the member or the member's representative may request in writing that it be done. This request must describe the lien and the property with reasonable certainty. By statute, a fine may be levied against the lien holder if it is not released in a timely manner.

(B) The member leaves the nursing facility and resides in a property to which the lien is attached, for a period of more than 90 days without being re-admitted to a facility providing nursing care, even though there may have been no reasonable expectation that this would occur. If the member is re-admitted to a nursing facility during this period, and does return to his/her home after being released, another 90 days must be completed before the lien can be dissolved.

(7) **Capital resources.** Rules on the determination of capital

resources for individuals related to the aged, blind, or disabled (See OAC 317:35-5-41 through 317:35-5-41.7) apply to the proceeds received for the property in excess of the amount of the lien after the lien is satisfied.

(c) Recovery from estates.

(1) If the member was age 55 or older when the nursing care was received, adjustment or recovery may be made only after the death of the individual's spouse, if any, and at a time when there are no surviving children age 20 or less and no surviving disabled children of any age living in the home. Oklahoma Statutes contain stringent time frames concerning when and how claims against an estate in probate are filed and paid. Therefore, timely updating of computer input forms indicating the death of the member is crucial to insure the OHCA's ability to file timely against the estate.

(2) The estate consists of all real and personal property and other assets included in member's estate as defined by Title 58 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Although county staff ordinarily will not be responsible for inventorying or assessing the estate, assets and property that are not considered in determining eligibility should be documented in the case record.

(3) After updating of computer input form indicating member's death, a computer generated report is sent to OHCA/Third Party Liability (TPL). This report will serve as notification to OHCA/TPL to initiate estate recovery.

(4) Undue hardship waivers may be granted for estate recovery as provided in (b)(3) of the Section.

(5) If an individual covered under an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy received benefits for which assets or resources were disregarded as provided for in OAC 317:35-5-41.9, the Oklahoma Health Care Authority will not seek recovery from the individual's estate for the amount of assets or resources disregarded.

317:35-19-20. Determining financial eligibility of categorically needy individuals

Financial eligibility for NF medical care is determined as follows:

(1) Financial eligibility/categorically related to AFDC.

(A) In determining income for the individual related to AFDC, all family income is considered. The "family", for purposes of determining need, includes the following persons if living together (or if living apart but there has been no break in the family relationship):

(i) spouse; and

(ii) parent(s) and minor children of their own.

(I) For adults, to be categorically needy, the net income must be less than the categorically needy standard as shown on the OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule X.

(II) For individuals under 19, to be categorically needy, the net income must be equal to or less than the categorically needy standard as shown on the OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule I. A.

(B) Individuals related to AFDC but not receiving a money payment are not entitled to one-half income disregard following the earned income deduction.

(2) Financial eligibility/categorically related to ABD. In determining income and resources for the individual related to ABD, the "family" includes the individual and spouse, if any. If an individual and spouse cease to live together for reasons other than institutionalization, income and resources are considered available to each other through the month in which they are separated. Mutual consideration ceases with the month after the month in which the separation occurs. Any amounts which are actually contributed to the spouse after the mutual consideration has ended are considered. If the individual and spouse cease to live together because of the individual entering a nursing facility, see paragraph (3) of OAC 317:35-19-21 to determine financial eligibility.

(A) The categorically needy standard on OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI., is applicable for individuals related to ABD. If the individual is in an NF and has received services for 30 days or longer, the categorically needy standard in OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VIII. B.1., is used. If the individual leaves the facility prior to the 30 days, or does not require services past the 30 days, the categorically needy standard in OKDHS Appendix C-1, Schedule VI., is used.

The rules on determination of income and resources are applicable only when an individual has entered a NF and is likely to remain under care for 30 consecutive days. The 30-day requirement is considered to have been met even if it is interrupted by a hospital stay or the individual is deceased before the 30-day period ends.

(B) An individual who is a patient in an extended care facility may have SSI continued for a three month period if he/she meets conditions described in Subchapter 5 of this Chapter. The continuation of the payments is intended for use of the member and does not affect the vendor payment. If the institutional stay exceeds the three month period, SSI will make the appropriate change.

(3) **Transfer of capital resources on or before August 10, 1993.** Individuals who have transferred capital resources on or before August 10, 1993 and applying for or receiving NF, ICF/MR, or receiving HCBW/MR services are subject to penalty if the individual, the individual's spouse, the guardian, or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse, disposes of resources for less than fair market value during the 30 months immediately prior to eligibility for SoonerCare if the individual is eligible at institutionalization. If the individual is not eligible for SoonerCare at institutionalization, the individual is subject to penalty if a resource was transferred during the 30 months immediately prior to the date of application for SoonerCare. Any subsequent transfer is also subject to this policy. When there have been multiple transfers of resources without commensurate return, all transferred resources are added together to determine the penalty period. The penalty consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the resource by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. The penalty period begins with the month the resource or resources were first transferred and cannot exceed 30 months. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the equity value and the amount received for the resource.

(A) However, the penalty would not apply if:

(i) The transfer was prior to July 1, 1988.

(ii) The title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse;

(II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled;

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year prior to the individual's admission to the nursing facility; or

(IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years prior to the individual's admission to the nursing facility.

(iii) The individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of resources at fair market value or that the transfer was for a purpose other than eligibility.

(iv) The transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's resource allowance.

(v) The resource was transferred to the individual's minor child who is blind or totally disabled.

(vi) The resource was transferred to the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the resources are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value.

(vii) The denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(B) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of NF and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(C) The penalty period can be ended by either the resource being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(D) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored resource or the amount of commensurate return.

(E) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the resource remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for NF, ICF/MR, HCBW/MR, or ADvantage waiver services for a period of resource ineligibility.

(4) Transfer of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after August 11, 1993 but before

February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date is 36 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for medical assistance. However, in the case of payments from a trust or portions of a trust that are treated as transfers of assets, the look back date is 60 months.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is residing in an NF.

(C) The penalty period begins the first day of the first month during which assets have been transferred and which does not occur in any other period of ineligibility due to an asset transfer. When there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(D) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility (whole number of months) determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average monthly cost (\$2,000) to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. In this calculation, any partial month is dropped. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(E) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse is entitled to but does not receive because of action:

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

(F) A penalty would not apply if:

- (i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:
 - (I) the spouse;
 - (II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security;
 - (III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and

resided in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or (IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization.

(ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purposes of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer.

(iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance.

(iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child.

(v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value.

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(G) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of NF and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(H) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(I) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(J) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for nursing care services for a period of asset ineligibility.

(K) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer.

(L) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two institutionalized spouses.

(5) Transfer of assets on or after February 8, 2006. An institutionalized individual, an institutionalized individual's spouse, the guardian or legal representative of the individual or individual's spouse who disposes of assets on or after February 8, 2006 for less than fair market value on or after the look-back date specified in (A) of this paragraph subjects the individual to a penalty period for the disposal of such assets.

(A) For an institutionalized individual, the look-back date is 60 months before the first day the individual is both institutionalized and has applied for medical assistance. However, individuals that have purchased an Oklahoma Long-Term Care Partnership Program approved policy may be completely or partially exempted from this Section depending on the monetary extent of the insurance benefits paid.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, an "institutionalized" individual is one who is residing in an NF.

(C) The penalty period will begin with the later of:

(i) the first day of a month during which assets have been transferred for less than fair market value; or

(ii) the date on which the individual is:

(I) eligible for medical assistance; and

(II) receiving institutional level of care services that, were it not for the imposition of the penalty period, would be covered by SoonerCare.

(D) The penalty period:

(i) cannot begin until the expiration of any existing period of ineligibility;

(ii) will not be interrupted or temporarily suspended once

it is imposed;

(iii) When there have been multiple transfers, all transferred assets are added together to determine the penalty.

(E) The penalty period consists of a period of ineligibility determined by dividing the total uncompensated value of the asset by the average cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma shown on OKDHS Appendix C-1. In this calculation, the penalty must include a partial month disqualification based upon the relationship between that fractional amount and the average cost to a private patient in a nursing facility in Oklahoma. There is no limit to the length of the penalty period for these transfers. Uncompensated value is defined as the difference between the fair market value at the time of transfer less encumbrances and the amount received for the resource.

(F) Assets are defined as all income and resources of the individual and the individual's spouse, including any income or resources which the individual or such individual's spouse is entitled to but does not receive because of action:

(i) by the individual or such individual's spouse;

(ii) by a person, including a court or administrative body, with legal authority to act in place of or on behalf of the individual or such individual's spouse; or

(iii) by any person, including any court or administrative body acting at the direction or upon the request of the individual or such individual's spouse.

(G) Special Situations.

(i) Separate Maintenance or Divorce.

(I) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if an applicant or member receives less than half of the couple's resources pursuant to a Decree of Separate Maintenance or a Decree of Divorce.

(II) There shall be presumed to be a transfer of assets if the income is reduced to an amount lower than the individual's own income plus half of the joint income. The transfer penalty shall be calculated monthly.

(III) Assets which were exempt lose the exempt character when not retained by the applicant or member in the divorce or separate maintenance. These assets, if received by the other spouse, are counted when determining the penalty.

(IV) The applicant or member may rebut the presumption of transfer by showing compelling evidence that the

uneven division of income or resources was the result of factors unrelated to SoonerCare eligibility.

(ii) Inheritance from a spouse.

(I) Oklahoma law provides that a surviving spouse is entitled to a minimum portion of a deceased spouse's probate estate. The amount depends on several factors.

(II) It is considered a transfer if the deceased spouse's will places all, or some, of the statutory share the applicant or member is entitled to receive in a trust which the applicant or member does not have unfettered access to or leaves less than the statutory amount to the applicant or member, who does not then elect to receive the statutory share in probate proceedings.

(H) A penalty would not apply if:

(i) the title to the individual's home was transferred to:

(I) the spouse;

(II) the individual's child under age 21 or who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security;

(III) a sibling who has equity interest in the home and resided in the home for at least one year immediately prior to the institutionalization of the individual; or

(IV) the individual's son or daughter who resided in the home and provided care for at least two years immediately prior to the individual's institutionalization.

(ii) the individual can show satisfactorily that the intent was to dispose of assets at fair market value or that the transfer was exclusively for a purpose other than eligibility. It is presumed that any transfer of assets made for less than fair market value was made in order to qualify the individual for SoonerCare. In order to rebut this presumption, the individual must present compelling evidence that a transfer was made for reasons other than to qualify for SoonerCare. It is not sufficient for an individual to claim that assets were transferred solely for the purposes of allowing another to have them with ostensibly no thought of SoonerCare if the individual qualifies for SoonerCare as a result of the transfer.

(iii) the transfer was to the community spouse or to another person for the sole benefit of the community spouse in an amount equal to the community spouse's asset allowance. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the community

spouse during his or her expected life.

(iv) the asset was transferred to the individual's child who is blind or totally disabled as determined by Social Security. The transfer may be to a trust established for the benefit of the individual's child.

(v) the asset was transferred to or from the spouse (either community or institutionalized) or to another person for the sole benefit of the spouse if the assets are not subsequently transferred to still another person for less than fair market value. "Sole benefit" means that the amount transferred will be used for the benefit of the spouse (either community or institutionalized) during his or her expected life.

(vi) the asset is transferred to a trust established solely for the benefit of a disabled individual under the age of 65.

(vii) the denial would result in undue hardship. Undue hardship exists when application of a transfer of assets penalty would deprive the individual of medical care such that the individual's health or life would be endangered; or of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life.

(I) An undue hardship does not exist if the individual willingly transferred assets for the purpose of qualifying for SoonerCare services through the use of the undue hardship exemption.

(II) Such determination should be referred to OKDHS State Office for a decision.

(III) If the undue hardship exists because the applicant was exploited, legal action must be pursued to return the transferred assets to the applicant before a hardship waiver will be granted. Pursuing legal action means an APS referral has been made to the district attorney's office or a lawsuit has been filed and is being pursued against the perpetrator.

(I) The individual is advised by a written notice of a period of ineligibility due to transfer of assets, a timely process for determining whether an undue hardship waiver will be granted and a process for an adverse determination appeal. The notice explains the period of ineligibility for payment of NF and the continuance of eligibility for other SoonerCare services.

(J) The penalty period can be ended by either all assets being restored or commensurate return being made to the individual.

(K) Once the restoration or commensurate return is made, eligibility is redetermined considering the value of the restored asset or the amount of commensurate return.

(L) The restoration or commensurate return will not entitle the member to benefits for the period of time that the asset remained transferred. An applicant cannot be certified for nursing care services for a period of asset ineligibility.

(M) Assets which are held by an individual with another person or persons, whether held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common or similar arrangement, and the individual's ownership or control of the asset is reduced or eliminated is considered a transfer. The exception to this rule is if ownership of a joint account is divided according to the amount contributed by each owner.

(i) Documentation must be provided to show each co-owner's contribution;

(ii) The funds contributed by the applicant or SoonerCare member end up in an account owned solely by the applicant or member.

(N) When a transfer of assets by the spouse of an individual results in a period of ineligibility and the spouse who made such transfer subsequently becomes institutionalized, the period of ineligibility will be apportioned between the two institutionalized spouses.

(6) **Commensurate return.** Commensurate return for purposes of this Section is defined as actual money payment or documentation of money spent on the member's behalf; i.e., property taxes, medical debts, nursing care expenses, etc., corresponding to the market value of the transferred property. The definition does not include personal services, labor or provision of rent-free shelter. It also does not include a monetary value assigned and projected for future payment either by cash or provision of services. Any transfer of property within the five years prior to application or during receipt of assistance must be analyzed in regard to commensurate return as well as determination of intent.