

# MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF MEDICAID

## Eligibility Policy and Procedures Manual

### 101.16 OTHER CHANGES

#### ❖ Families, Children and CHIP Programs

##### **101.16.01 TRANSITIONING THE PREGNANT CHIP CHILD TO 88 MEDICAID**

For most children, program changes are effective only at review because of the continuous eligibility provision for children. However, when the agency becomes aware that a CHIP child is possibly pregnant, a special review must be completed to verify pregnancy/due date and to determine if the minor is eligible for Medicaid coverage as a pregnant woman. If so, the child will transition from CHIP to 88 Medicaid for the duration of the pregnancy and 2-month post partum period. However, if the office learns of the change too late, i.e., the minor is at the end of her pregnancy or has already delivered, no action is taken to change the program.

The program transition from CHIP to Medicaid is not an adverse action. If action is taken for the current month by the CHIP deadline, CHIP will terminate at the end of the current month and the pregnant minor will move to 88 Medicaid the following month. The head of household is issued a notice which contains the following information about the child's eligibility:

- Date the pregnant child will be removed from CHIP;
- Date the child will be eligible for Medicaid as a pregnant woman;
- The verified delivery date and the requirement to report an earlier or later date;
- Date the child will become ineligible for Medicaid as a pregnant woman;
- Date CHIP eligibility will resume;
- The child's review due date;
- Information about coverage for a 2-month post partum period;
- The deemed eligible provision for children born to Medicaid-eligible women.

If there are months remaining in CHIP at the end of the post partum period, the child will return to CHIP until review. If the pregnant minor's review comes due while she is on 88, the review will be completed. If the child is eligible for full Medicaid, action can be taken immediately to change the child from 88 to 91 or if applicable, 85. If the child continues to be CHIP-eligible at review, the new 12-month eligibility period is effective at the end of the post partum period. For programmatic and system instructions for implementing the change from CHIP to 88 Medicaid, refer to the FCC program section.