

# MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF MEDICAID

## Eligibility Policy and Procedures Manual

### **EARLY TERMINATION REASONS FOR CHILDREN** (Continued)

- When the basis of a child's eligibility is long term care, eligibility must be terminated if the child is discharged from the facility.
- If a child becomes an inmate in a public institution, his eligibility must be terminated.
- If a child becomes eligible for Medicaid through SSI or Foster Care, coverage authorized through the Medicaid Regional Office will be terminated because the child must have only one source of eligibility. (NOTE: If the child becomes eligible in another program authorized by the RO, termination in the current program must be coordinated with the opening in the new program.)
- If a child is approved in error, his eligibility must be terminated.
- If a child cannot be located after reasonable efforts, his eligibility must be terminated.
- If there is a voluntary request for closure, eligibility must be terminated.

In addition to the above termination reasons, CHIP eligibility will also be terminated within the 12-month period for these additional reasons:

- The CHIP-eligible child becomes covered by other full health insurance;
- The CHIP-eligible child becomes eligible in the 88 program due to pregnancy.

Other changes for children under age 19 in a child or family-related category of eligibility do not affect the child's eligibility prior to the end of the 12 months of continuous eligibility.

### **101.10.02 DEEMED ELIGIBLE INFANTS**

A deemed eligible infant is a child whose mother was eligible for Medicaid in the child's birth month; however, there is no requirement that the child remain with the mother. The deemed eligible child has continuous Medicaid eligibility for a 13-month period from his birth month through the month of the first birthday unless one of the above early termination reasons is applicable.

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### **DEEMED ELIGIBLE INFANTS** (Continued)

Specialists have to ensure deemed eligible children are not:

- Terminated prior to completion of the 13<sup>th</sup> month of Medicaid eligibility; or
- Changed from Medicaid to CHIP prior to completion of the 13<sup>th</sup> month of eligibility, unless the parent or other responsible person voluntarily requests early Medicaid termination.

The deemed child's eligibility start date should always be his birth month, regardless of the date the agency authorizes eligibility for the child. To terminate eligibility at the end of the deemed period or to make a timely program change from Medicaid to CHIP, the child's time span begin date should be set for the month following the month of the first birthday.

### **101.10.03 ADULTS**

Adults generally have no protected period of eligibility. Changes in income and other circumstances can impact an adult's eligibility as such changes occur. However, women eligible solely due to pregnancy in the Infant Survival (88) program are provided coverage from their first eligible month through the post partum months regardless of any subsequent changes in income, household composition, etc.