Presumptive Eligibility (PE) is a program that provides temporary and immediate medical coverage to individuals or families. Qualified Entities (QE) determine PE based off information provided by the individual/family.

The PE program serves the following populations in Kansas:

- Children
- Pregnant Women
- Adults in one of the following groups:
  - Low-income Caretakers
  - Former Foster Care
  - Breast and Cervical Cancer recipients

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility

The program is designed for uninsured individuals in moderate to low-income households who do not currently have coverage under one of the state medical insurance programs.

Facilities elect to become Qualified Entities (QE) and agree to comply with all Kansas policies and training.

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility

Any employee of the entity who is properly trained and certified can make presumptive determinations.

Entities cannot delegate PE determinations to non-hospital/clinic staff such as contractors. Contractors may assist in the process but may not make PE determinations.
Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility

Provide individuals or families with immediate access to care while a full Medicaid determination is being processed.

Individuals do not have to be seeking medical services.

Single streamlined application – PE, Medicaid, CHIP & FFM

Increase the number of children, pregnant women, and low-income adults enrolled in ongoing medical benefits.

---

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility

The role of the QE staff includes the following:

- Determine Presumptive Eligibility for uninsured patients.
- Assist families with completing the KanCare application process.
- Follow-up on all requests for additional information from the Clearinghouse by acting as the facilitator.
- Assist families with obtaining and submitting requests for additional information.
- Contact the Clearinghouse with questions regarding PE case related issues.
- Serve as an advocate for PE families.

---

Knowledge Check

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
Slide 10

Knowledge Check
Lesson 1: True or False

Presumptive Eligibility (PE) is a program designed to provide individuals with immediate and temporary medical coverage.

True

___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
_________ _________________________
___________________________________

Slide 11

Knowledge Check
Lesson 1: True or False

As a Qualified Entity you will assist consumers with completing the KanCare application process.

True

___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________

Slide 12

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility-Summary

That completes Lesson 1. We have now:

• Defined Presumptive Eligibility
• Reviewed the goals of PE
• Identified the Role of the Qualified Entity staff

Next, we will discuss the General Eligibility Requirements which all PE applicants must meet.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

General Eligibility Requirements can be defined as specific conditions which must be met in order for a consumer to be eligible for medical benefits.

The General Eligibility Requirements for Presumptive Eligibility are less than those needed for other medical programs.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Residency

To qualify for Presumptive Eligibility, an applicant:
- Must be a resident of Kansas.

A resident of Kansas is someone who:
- Chooses Kansas as the state where they are living and intend to reside.
- Entered Kansas for a job commitment or to look for employment.

Residency

An applicant declares their residency by providing their address.

In situations where the applicant indicates they are homeless, enter the address using the following criteria:
- Address Line 1: Homeless
- Address Line 2: Leave Blank
- City and Zip: General Delivery Zip Code provided by the USPS

Citizenship

To qualify for Presumptive Eligibility, an applicant must be one of the following:
- United States Citizen
- United States National
- Qualifying Immigration status
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Citizenship

Eligible Immigration Status

- Lawful Permanent Residents
- Asylees and Refugees
- Pacific Islanders (Federated states of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau)
- Cuban/Haitian entrants
- Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year
- Conditional entrant granted before 1980
- Battered non-citizens, spouses, children, or parents

- Amerasian Immigrants
- Iraqi and Afghani Special Immigrants
- Victims of trafficking and his/her spouse, child, sibling, parent, or individuals with a pending application for a victim of trafficking visa
- Granted withholding of deportation
- Member of a federally recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada
- Qualified non-citizens who are also veterans or on active duty

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Eligible Immigration Status – 5 Year Bar

Some immigrants are not eligible for Medicaid for five years from the date they have a qualified status. This is frequently called the ‘5 Year Bar’. Five years start on the date of status, not the date of entrance in the U.S.

- Lawful Permanent Residents
- Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year
- Conditional entrant granted before 1980
- Battered non-citizens, spouses, children, or parents

Other groups are not subject to the 5 year wait.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

An applicant’s statement of citizenship or qualifying immigration status is accepted as verification for the PE program.

Documentation is not required in order to provide Presumptive Eligibility.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**Age**

PE also has Age requirements.

A child qualifies for the PE for Children program from their:

Birth through the month of their 19th birthday.

There is no age requirement for a pregnant woman on the Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women program.

However, a pregnant minor will be determined as a minor as the income guidelines for children are higher.

The age requirements for PE Adults are as follows:

There is no specific age requirement for low-income caretakers. However, because an 18-year-old still qualifies as a child, and the income guidelines for children are higher, an 18-year-old caretaker shall be determined as a child.

To qualify for Presumptive Eligibility for Former Foster Care, the individual must be between the ages of 18 and 26.

Breast or Cervical Cancer (BCC) is for individuals that are diagnosed through EDW. Between the ages of 19-64.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Limitations

To qualify for the PE for Children or PE Adults program:

Applicants are allowed to receive PE once every 12 months.

The applicant's statement shall be used to determine if the PE benefits have been received within the past year by anyone in the household.

Limitations

This limitation is based on the last 12 months, not the calendar year. A child or adult approved for PE cannot receive PE again until the month PE was approved, one year later.

Example

A child was approved for PE on 09/23/2020. The child's next eligibility for PE is 09/01/2021.

Limitations

The limitations for the PE Pregnant Woman program are a bit different than those for the PE Children and Adults.

PE Pregnant Woman:

Applicants are allowed to receive PE once per pregnancy.

This means that it is possible for a Pregnant Woman to receive PE more than once a year if she has more than one pregnancy during that time period.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**MAGI**
- Tax rules determine the income to be counted for eligibility.
- Household (HH) size is based on the tax-filing unit.
- MAGI defines HH size to use when no taxes are filed.
- Different people in the same HH may have different MAGI HHs.

---

**Slide 29**

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

For Presumptive Eligibility, MAGI impacts the following requirements:

- Who Can Apply,
- Who is included in the household size, and
- Income

---

**Slide 30**

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**WHO CAN APPLY**

There are specific rules as to who is allowed to apply on behalf of another person.

Any adult applying for PE Coverage for someone must reside in the home with the individual they are applying for, with the exception of individuals who have been appointed as a Medical Representative.

When an applicant wishes to appoint a Medical Representative to act on their behalf, they must complete the Authorized Representative Form in the PE Portal.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**WHO CAN APPLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Pregnant Woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Guardian</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Payee</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Representative</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Filer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative to the 5th degree</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Father of the Child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Durable Power of Attorney</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable Power of Attorney</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Slide 32**

**Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements**

**Tax Filer**

As the other options are common and fairly easy to understand, we’ll spend more time discussing what a Tax Filer means.

Most of the time, if an individual is claimed as a tax dependent it is by someone that is already allowed to apply for them, such as a parent or spouse.

However, when filing taxes, the rules are broader and other individuals, including non-relatives, can be claimed as tax dependents.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

WHO CAN APPLY

Example

Amanda presents to the hospital for a scheduled procedure. Amanda has a child Marcus. Darin, Amanda's boyfriend, also resides in the home. Darin is not the father of Marcus; however, he will claim Marcus as a dependent.

Darin is not Marcus's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims Marcus as a tax dependent, then he can apply for PE for the child.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Household Size

Once the household size is known, it is then important to identify the type and amount of income received by those household members.

Countable income is based on tax rules.

In most situations, if income is taxable it is counted in the Presumptive Eligibility determination. Likewise, if income isn't taxed, such as child support, it isn't used to determine eligibility.

The most common types of countable income are listed here. Each of these types of income must be used to determine Presumptive Eligibility.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Income

Gross income is the amount received before any deductions are taken out.

- When counting income from a job – Gross income is always used.
- Applicant doesn’t know their gross income
- What is their hourly rate of pay?
- How many hours worked per week?

Wages

When an applicant reports they receive bonuses, commission, tips, or overtime income you’ll need to ask them to tell you the amount and frequency received.

- Bonuses & Commissions: received monthly or more frequently are included in the amount of earnings from wages.
- Tips: are countable and included in the amount of earnings for each pay period.
- Overtime: Overtime income is countable and shall be included with regular wages when determining an average.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Conversion Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hourly</td>
<td>Your wage per week, then calculate to two decimal places by multiplying by 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Weekly gross income multiplied by 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Weekly</td>
<td>Bi-weekly gross income multiplied by 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortnight</td>
<td>Fortnight gross income multiplied by 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Monthly</td>
<td>Semi-monthly gross income multiplied by 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Monthly gross income multiplied by 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>Yearly gross income divided by 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

Beth is being screened for Presumptive Eligibility. During the interview, you ask for Beth’s gross monthly income. Beth is unable to provide her gross monthly income however she states that she makes $9 per hour and works 35 hours per week.

$9 \times 35 = $315.00 per week

$315.00 \times 4.3 = $1354.50 monthly gross income

---

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

**Self Employment**

When an applicant reports they have their own business, you’ll need to ask them to tell you their monthly business income – minus their monthly business expenses.

This might be information that your applicant wasn’t prepared to provide to you, so you’ll have to ask them to give you their closest estimate.
For Unearned income, just ask the applicant to tell you their gross monthly benefit amount.

Unemployment Income is another type of income that is often paid weekly. So, you may have to assist the applicant in finding the monthly amount, similar to how we explained above for wages.

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Income

A child’s income is only counted if the child is required to file a tax return, or they are not living with their parent(s).

For child earnings: a child is required to file for earnings over $12,550 per year.

For child investments: a child is required to file if this income is over $1,100 (these are usually children with trust funds).

*This is referring to children aged 18 and younger.

When a child is required to file taxes, then we’ll count all of their taxable income including any Social Security benefits.

Example

A 17-year-old with SSA Survivor benefit of $800.00/month also has a job, making $12,570 per year.

Because the child’s earnings are more than $12,550 per year, this child is required to file taxes. This makes all of the child’s income countable.

Therefore, we will count $800 monthly from Social Security and $1047.50 monthly from Wages.
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

Income

Income Limits are based off the Federal Poverty Levels (FPL)

PE – PW: Under 171%
PE – Children: Under 220%
PE – Adults: Low-income Caretakers Under 38%
Former Foster Care: No Income test
BCC: No Income test

Knowledge Check

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
Slide 52

Knowledge Check
Lesson 2: True or False

A minor’s earned income becomes countable for medical when they are required to file taxes?

True

___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________

Slide 53

Knowledge Check
Lesson 2: True or False

To convert a consumer’s weekly income into a monthly amount you would take their gross weekly pay and multiply by 4.3?

True

___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________

Slide 54

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

That completes Lesson 2. We reviewed the General Eligibility Requirements for PE which include:

• Resident of Kansas
• Citizenship and Alienage
• Age
• Limitations
• Who Can Apply
• Household Size
• Income

Next, we will discuss the policies associated with Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women.
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

There are additional policies that apply only to women being determined eligible for the PE PW program. These are documented on the following slides.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

To qualify for PE PW coverage:

- The pregnant woman must still be within her prenatal period.
- PE-PW is not for pregnancies in the past.
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

To qualify for ongoing coverage:

- Babies born to women who receive PE PW coverage are not automatically eligible for KanCare coverage.
- Pregnant Women need to report the baby's birth to the KanCare Clearinghouse as soon as possible.
- A full Medicaid determination must be made to determine coverage for the baby.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

Presumptive Eligibility for PW is a MAGI determination.

Therefore, the individual is asked questions to help determine their tax household.

The following slide displays how an Individual Budgeting Unit is determined for a pregnant woman who is/isn’t a tax filer.

Individual Budgeting Units determine who is included in the PE PW determination as well as whose income counts.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

Pregnant Woman’s Individual Budgeting Unit includes:
- Herself
- Spouse if living together
- Persons she claims as dependents
- Number of babies she is expecting

TAX FILER

NON-FILER
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

There is a high likelihood that if a pregnant woman doesn't file taxes for herself, she will be claimed by someone as a dependent.

When the pregnant woman will be claimed as a dependent by her spouse or parent, we must know the income and number of other tax dependents this individual will claim. This is not applicable when claimed by someone OTHER than the spouse or parent.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

Pregnant Woman's Individual Budgeting Unit includes:
- Herself
- Spouse if living together
- Children of the pregnant woman, if under age 19 and living in the home
- Number of babies she is expecting

There is a high likelihood that if a pregnant woman doesn't file taxes for herself, she will be claimed by someone as a dependent.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

If the pregnant woman says she doesn’t know the income and/or the number of other dependents that her spouse/parent will claim, she will be denied for Presumptive Eligibility by the PE Portal.

In these situations, QE staff must proceed with the regular KanCare application for PW.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

Consider the following examples:

Household: Pregnant Woman, her husband, and one child.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on a household of 4. Herself, her unborn, her husband, and child. The income of all of these household members will be used.

Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

Example:

Household = Pregnant Woman and her boyfriend.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on a household of 2: Herself and the unborn. Because the pregnant woman is not married to the father of the unborn, he is not included in her determination and his income is not used.

---

Example:

Household = Pregnant 20 yr. old who is claimed as a tax dependent by her parents.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on her parent's tax household. It will include herself, her unborn, her parents, and any other individuals that her parents claim as tax dependents, like siblings.

---

Knowledge Check
Individual Budgeting Units determine who is included in a PE PW determination as well as whose income counts?
True

Babies born to women who are receiving PE PW coverage are automatically eligible for KanCare coverage?
False

If a pregnant woman is denied Presumptive Eligibility in the PE Portal, QE staff will proceed with assisting the consumer with submitting the KanCare medical application?
True
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman Policies

That concludes the lesson on policies specific to the PE PW program. The PE PW policies are:

- Babies Aren’t Continuously Eligible
- PW Individualized Budgeting Units

Next we will discuss the policies specific to PE Children.

Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility Children Policies

There are additional policies that apply only to children being determined eligible for the Presumptive Eligibility Children program.

These are documented on the following slides.
Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility Children Policies

Children determined for presumptive eligibility may receive coverage under one of two programs:
Presumptive 19 or P19 is Medicaid.
Presumptive 21 or P21 is the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

The income of the child's household is what determines whether a child will get P19 or P21.
Income levels for P21 are higher, meaning a family can make more money and still qualify for CHIP.
Benefits are the same regardless the coverage.
Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility Children Policies

However, qualifying for P21 also has an additional requirement.

A child who is eligible for P21 cannot have other comprehensive health insurance, such as insurance through a parent’s employer.

Upon completing the PE determination, if the applicant has reported that the child has private health insurance and the income is within the P21 range, the child will be denied presumptive eligibility.

Knowledge Check

Lesson 4: True or False

Children determined for presumptive eligibility may receive coverage under one of two programs:

Presumptive 19/P19 Medicaid
Presumptive 21/P21 CHIP

True
Knowledge Check
Lesson 4: True or False

A child can have comprehensive health insurance and still qualify for the KanCare CHIP Program?

False

Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility
Children Policies

That concludes the lesson on policies specific to the PE Children program. We discussed:

• P19 vs P21
• Private Comprehensive Health Insurance

Next, we will discuss the policies specific to the PE – Adults program.

Agenda

Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman
Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility Children
Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult
Lesson 6: Presumptive Eligibility Outcomes
Lesson 7: Medical Benefits
Lesson 8: KanCare
Wrap-up
Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult Policies

Individuals who fall into one of the following groups can be determined for presumptive eligibility:

- Low-income parents and caretakers
- Former Foster Care
- Individuals with Breast or Cervical Cancer approved through a special program

Parents and Caretakers:
This group is for individuals who are living in the home and caring for a child under the age of 19.

To qualify as a caretaker of a child, the individual must be related to the child in one of the following ways:

- Parent, including step-parents and adoptive parents
- Relative to the 5th degree
- Legal Guardian
- Conservator
- Legal Custodian

Former Foster Care:
This group is for individuals who are currently under the age of 26 and were in Kansas foster care at the time of their 18th birthday.

This is based on the self-attestation of the applicant.

PE is not provided if the individual was in foster care in another state. This program is also not provided to youth that are currently in foster care.
Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult Policies

Breast or Cervical Cancer (BCC):
This group is for individuals with BCC who were diagnosed by a special program known as Early Detection Works (EDW).

This is based on the self-attestation of the applicant.

Knowledge Check

Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult Policies

Former Foster Care is for a group of individuals who are currently under the age of 30 and were in Kansas foster care at the time of their 18th Birthday.

False
Knowledge Check
Lesson 5: True or False
Parents and Caretakers is a group for individuals who are living in the home and caring for a child under the age of 19?

True

Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult Policies
That concludes the lesson on policies specific to the PE Adult program. This covered:
Three adult categories:
Parents/Caretakers
Former Foster Care
Breast and Cervical Cancer

Next we will discuss the potential outcomes of the PE determination.

Agenda
Lesson 1: Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
Lesson 3: Presumptive Eligibility Pregnant Woman
Lesson 4: Presumptive Eligibility Children
Lesson 5: Presumptive Eligibility Adult
Lesson 6: Presumptive Eligibility Outcomes
Lesson 7: Medical Records
Lesson 8: KanCare
Wrap-Up
Lesson 6: Presumptive Eligibility Outcomes

There are three potential outcomes of a PE determination:

- Approval
- Denial
- Partial Approval/Partial Denial

Each of these outcomes is dependent upon which type of PE coverage was determined. The outcomes are discussed in more detail on the following slide.

- An approval letter must be given to the household when an individual is approved for Presumptive Eligibility
- A denial letter must be given to the household when an individual is denied for Presumptive Eligibility
- Potential denial reasons. These reasons are not applicable to all individuals applying for Presumptive Eligibility
- Non-Eligible Reasons
  - Not a Kansas Resident
  - Non-Eligible Citizenship Status
  - Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CIR)
  - Foster Care

- Partial Approval/Denial
  - Member of the same family received different determinations: some approved while others were denied
  - Notices must be given to the approved and denied individuals

Lesson 6: Presumptive Eligibility Outcomes

PE Approval Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aid Code</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title 19 PEN/CH/N/N</td>
<td>PE Child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title 21 PET/CH/N/N</td>
<td>PE Child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker Medical PEN/CT/N/N</td>
<td>PE Adult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care Age Out PEN/AO/N/N</td>
<td>PE Adult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer Aged Out PEN/AO/N/N</td>
<td>PE Adult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast or Cervical Cancer PEN/BC/N/N</td>
<td>PE Adult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE Pregnant Women PEN/PW/N/N</td>
<td>PE Pregnant Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 6: Presumptive Eligibility Outcomes

- All Presumptive Eligibility determinations must be submitted to the Clearinghouse. With every PE done, approval or denial, a KanCare application must be submitted. This includes those cases that are denied for PE coverage.
- A signed determination letter must be given to the applicant, as this acts as their temporary medical card.
- We also strongly encourage you to give the applicant a copy of the application (either digital PDF or printed out).

Even if an individual is denied for PE coverage, it is still possible that they would be eligible for KanCare. For this reason, we strongly encourage QE to assist consumers in completing and submitting the KanCare medical application in order to receive a full determination.

Knowledge Check
Even if an individual is denied for PE coverage, it is still possible that they would be eligible for KanCare?

True

There are three potential outcomes of a PE determination?

Approval
Denial
Partial Approval/Partial Denial

In this lesson we learned there are three potential outcomes of the PE Portal. These are:

• Approval
• Denial
• Partial Approval/Partial Denial

Now we’ll move on to discuss the medical benefits.
Lesson 7: Medical Benefits

For individuals approved for Presumptive Eligibility, the types of benefits provided by their temporary coverage vary, depending upon which type of presumptive program they have been approved for.

We will go over these benefits in the following slides.

Children and Adult’s Benefits

- Access to all medical services provided by Medicaid
- PE applicants choose their MCO
- PE benefits are provided by the MLO
- Part of KanCare
- Medical providers must contract with the MCO
Lesson 7: Medical Benefits

Pregnant Women's Benefits

- Does not cover inpatient care, labor and delivery, or services related to a miscarriage.
- Not a part of KanCare.
- Ambulatory Prenatal Care.
- Coverage is paid fee-for-service.
- Providers must accept Kansas Medicaid.

Slide 104

Lesson 7: Medical Benefits

Coverage Start Date –
Presumptive Eligibility coverage begins on the date the PE Determination is made. This is the date that the PE Portal is completed and submitted.

Coverage End Date:
Presumptive Eligibility ends one of two ways:
• The month following the month of the determination if no application is received.
• If a KanCare application is received, coverage ends once the application is processed.

Example 1:
PE determination completed on 7/15/2020. PE coverage begins on this date. A KanCare application is not submitted. PE coverage ends on 8/31/2020.

Example 2:
PE determination completed on 7/15/2020. PE coverage begins on this date. A KanCare application is submitted on 8/1/2020. Application is processed on 8/31/2020, therefore coverage is ended.

Slide 105
Presumptive Eligibility coverage is provided through the month following the month the PE determination is made. If a KanCare application has not been received?

True
Lesson 8: KanCare

KanCare is the program through which the State of Kansas administers Medicaid and CHIP. KanCare has contracts with three managed care organizations (MCOs) to coordinate health care for nearly all Medicaid beneficiaries. The three MCOs are:

- Aetna Better Health of Kansas
- Sunflower State Health Plan
- UnitedHealthcare Community Plan of Kansas
Lesson 8: KanCare

The goals of the KanCare program are to improve overall health outcomes. The health plans focus on ensuring that consumers receive the preventive services and screenings they need and provides ongoing help with managing chronic conditions.

KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP are medical programs administered by the State of Kansas. Both programs provide ongoing health insurance benefits for persons that meet the eligibility and income guidelines.

Requirements when applying for KanCare whether it’s a paper or online medical application:

- A signed application
- All of the General Eligibility requirements apply
- A social security number for persons seeking coverage
Lesson 8: KanCare

Once the Clearinghouse receives a KanCare application, it will be registered and then screened by an Eligibility Worker. If the Eligibility Worker identifies that additional verifications are needed, a letter will be sent to the applicant, giving them 12 days to provide the information. If the applicant has signed a Facilitator Authorization Form for the QE, then the QE will receive a copy of this notification. QE staff shall assist the applicant in obtaining and submitting the requested verification.

Lesson 8: KanCare

There are three potential outcomes of a KanCare application. These outcomes are:

- Approval
- Denial
- Partial Approval
- Partial Denial

Lesson 8: KanCare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traits</th>
<th>Medicaid</th>
<th>CHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Medical</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Health Insurance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Due Premiums</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Woman Benefits</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8: KanCare

Applications for individuals who do not qualify for KanCare are automatically sent to the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM).

At the FFM, they will receive a determination for the Insurance Affordability Program.

Knowledge Check

Lesson 8: KanCare

KanCare is the program through which the State of Kansas administers Medicaid and CHIP.

True
Knowledge Check
Lesson 8: True or False

The CHIP program does not have prior medical coverage.

True

Knowledge Check
Lesson 8: True or False

CHIP coverage backdates to the first day of the month.

False

In this lesson we learned:

• Differences between KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP
• KanCare Outcomes

In addition to this, we also learned about the KanCare application process and that denied KanCare applications are automatically sent to the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM).
Presumptive Eligibility Wrap up

The PE Program remains instrumental in linking up eligible adults, children and pregnant women to ongoing KanCare coverage.

Presumptive Eligibility Wrap up

In this course, we learned about:
- Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
- General Eligibility Requirements
- Policies that apply to each of the presumptive eligibility groups
- Possible Outcomes of PE and KanCare

PE Website

- Has a copy of this PowerPoint for your reference
- Has relevant training materials and PE policy information
- Has a list of every hospital and clinic in KS licensed to do PE
- Has information for new facilities to become QE’s
Moving on to Scenarios…

We will do a number of hypothetical PE scenarios meant to give you an idea of what it's like to screen potential applicants and then run consumers through the PE Portal.

First we will take notes on each scenario and screen them, and then we will put what we've written down into the Portal itself.