



Table of Contents

Overview	3
Common Acronyms used throughout this Desk Reference:	3
Non-Money Payment (NMP) LTC Categories	3
Medically Needy Only (MNO) LTC Categories	4
Entering Provider Information	5
Application Processing (AP)	5
Case Processing (CP)	6
Building LTC Categories	9
Non-Financial	9
Processing Retroactive and Ongoing Assistance	12
Medical Expenses	14
Resources	16
Rejecting the Wrong Category when Resources Exceed the NMP Limit	18
Income	20
BENDEX Master Benefit Record Match Details CADXMD	20
BENDEX Master Benefit Record Match Details CADXMD	21
Title II Tab	22
Income Available First Month	22
PROCESSING LTC APPLICATIONS	23
Authorizing a Home Maintenance Deduction (HMD)	23
Authorizing a Dependent Maintenance Allowance	
Cost of Care Override	31
Income Expense Codes	33
Graduated PNA	35
LTC MAINTENANCE	38
Transferring from a HCBS Program to a LTC Facility	38
Authorizing Payment of LTC Facility Services for an SSI Recipient	38
End-dating a Medical Expense (Buy-in begins)	40
Terminating the Home Maintenance Deduction (HMD)	42
Negating a Facility Code	44
Penalty Periods	45



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

	Establishing a Penalty Period for a LTC Applicant	.45
	Expiration of the Penalty Period	.52
V	lanual Adjustments to the LTC TPLs (902Z and 903Q)	. 60
	Modification and Negation of a 903Q:	. 60
	Addition of a 902Z:	.62
	Modification of a 902Z in an Open Case:	.65
V	lass Changes	. 69
	January Mass Change (COLA)	. 69
	July Mass Change	.70
	October Mass Change	.71
N	IANUAL NOTICES	.72

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Overview

The purpose of this desk reference is to consolidate instructions for authorizing and maintaining LTC facility services in eCIS into one manual. The Long-Term Care Handbook should be utilized when policy questions arise.

Common Acronyms used throughout this Desk Reference:

AP-Application Processing

CP- Case Processing

CS- Community Spouse

IS- Institutionalized Spouse

LTC- Long Term Care

LTL- Long Term Living

Non-Money Payment (NMP) LTC Categories

Tion money	rayment (MVIr) LTC categories		
PAN, PJN, or	PAN, PJN, or PMN—SSI-related in an LTC facility		
PAN 80	An individual age 65 or older in an LTC facility who is enrolled in the Medicare Savings Program (buy-in). This category provides payment for the Medicare premium, coinsurance, and Medicare deductibles.		
PAN 66	An individual age 65 or older in an LTC facility who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium.		
PAN 00	An individual age 65 or older in an LTC facility who is not enrolled in buy-in.		
PJN 80	A disabled individual under age 65 in an LTC facility who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium, co-insurance, and Medicare deductibles.		
PJN 66	A disabled individual under age 65 in an LTC facility who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium.		
PJN 00	A disabled individual under age 65 in an LTC facility who is not enrolled in buy-in.		
PMN 80	A blind individual age 21 through 64 in an LTC facility who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium, co-insurance, and Medicare deductibles.		
PMN 66	A blind individual age 21 through 64 in an LTC facility who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment of the Medicare premium.		
PMN 00	A blind individual age 21 through 64 in an LTC facility who is not enrolled in buy-in.		

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



PVN—SSI i	PVN—SSI related in a Veterans' home		
PVN 80	An individual of any age in a Veterans' home who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium, co-insurance, and Medicare deductibles.		
PVN 66	An individual of any age in a Veterans' home who is enrolled in buy-in. This category provides payment for the Medicare premium.		
PVN 00	An individual of any age in a Veterans' home who is not enrolled in buy-in.		
PCN—In a federal or state foster care program, receiving federal or state adoption assistance, or refugee			
PCN 02	A refugee in an LTC facility.		
PCN 31	A federal foster care recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 32	A federal adoption assistance recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 33	A state foster care recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 34	A state adoption assistance recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 35	An out-of-state foster care recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 36	An out of-state adoption assistance recipient in an LTC facility.		
PCN 37	A subsidized permanent legal custodian recipient in an LTC facility.		

Medically Needy Only (MNO) LTC Categories

TAN or TJN	TAN or TJN—SSI-related in an LTC facility		
TAN 00	An individual age 65 or older in an LTC facility who is not enrolled in Buy-In.		
TJN 00	An individual under age 65 in an LTC facility who is not enrolled in Buy-In.		
TVN—SSI r	/N—SSI related in a Veterans' home		
TVN 00	An individual of any age in a Veterans' home who is not enrolled in Buy-In		

Reminder: SSI is a cash program. When a SSI recipient enters a LTC facility the Federal Living Arrangement Code (FLAC) will be updated to a 'D' for Title XIX institutionalization on the SDX Data Exchange. If the individual enters a LTC facility and the FLAC code is not updated, then the CAO or the individual must contact the Social Security Administration using the PA 1781 to alert them of the institutionalization. When the FLAC code is updated, and the Payment Status code is a current pay status, CO1, then these budgets should remain open in the SSI category with a program status code 45.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Entering Provider Information

It is imperative that the individual as well as all involved parties be kept informed of any changes to a LTC facility applicant's or recipient's eligibility. In addition to sending a notice to the individual the CAO must also send copies of all notices to:

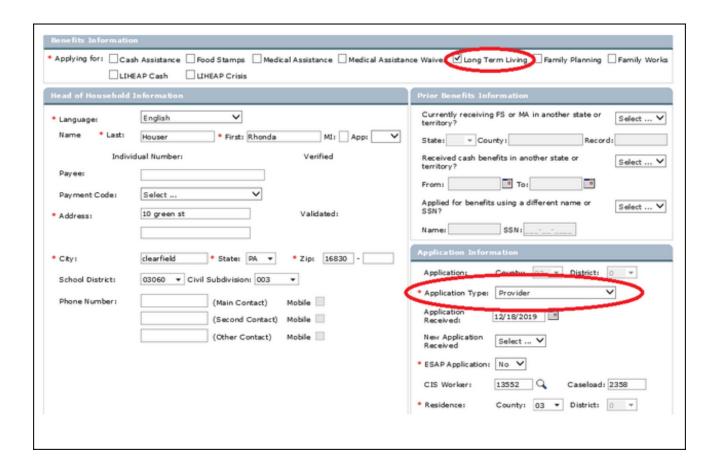
- the individual's representative(s);
- the LTC facility

Provider information can be entered either by the clerical worker in Application Processing (AP) or by the caseworker in Case Processing (CP).

Application Processing (AP)

During AP, clerical staff must choose 'Long Term Living' when entering the application information on CAPINF, the Application Information screen. In order to build a LTC category the application must be registered for the 'Long Term Living' benefit.

Clerical can add provider identification numbers while in the AP mode. Entry of a provider number in AP schedules an automated notice to be sent to the provider. The caseworker can add additional providers to the record using the Provider screen in CP.



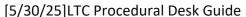
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



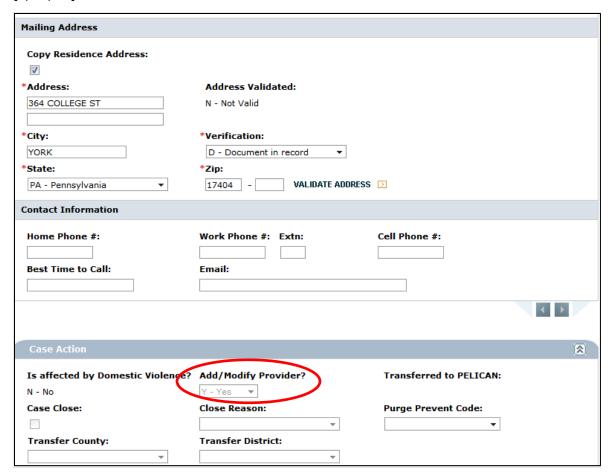


Case Processing (CP)

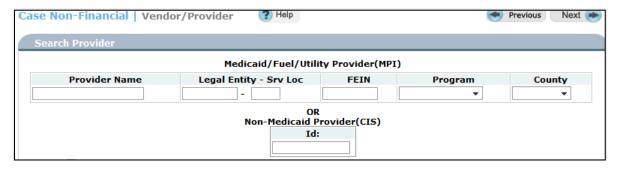
In all cases AP'd in a 'LTC' category the 'Y' in the 'Add/ Modify Provider' field is pre-populated on the Household screen. This will schedule the Provider screen.





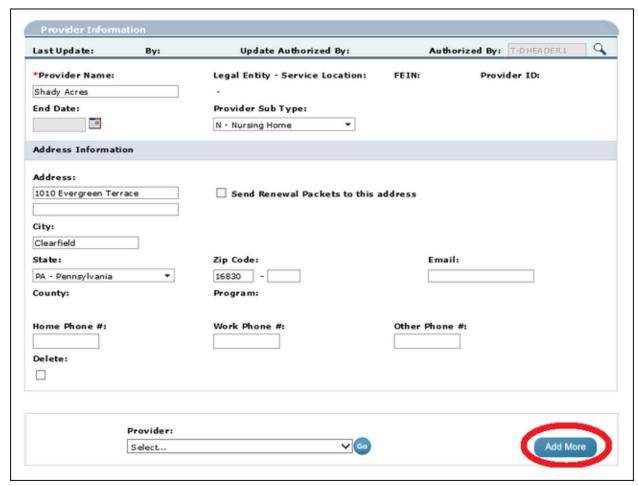


A provider entered during AP will be displayed on the Provider screen. The 'Add More' button is used to enter more than one provider. Enter the individual's representative(s), LTC facility and any other entities that must receive a notice on the Provider screen.



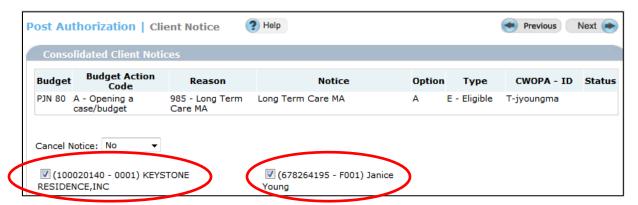
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Each new provider the caseworker enters on the case must have a "Provider Sub Type" selected. The caseworker may have to use the "Provider" dropdown at the bottom of the screen to visit each provider and ensure a "Provider Sub Type" code is entered for each new provider. Failure to select a "Provider Sub Type" means that provider will not receive system-generated notices and the caseworker will have to issue a manual notice to that provider.

The providers entered in the case via AP and/or CP will be listed on the Client Notice screen. Each provider listed on this screen will receive a copy of the notice. The CAO can choose not to send a specific notice to one or more of the providers listed by deselecting any or all of them.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Building LTC Categories

When registering the application, clerical staff must choose the 'Long Term Living' benefit on CAPINF, the Application Information screen, to build a LTC facility category. The system will only review for eligibility in a LTC category for those applications registered as 'Long Term Living'. If the case fails due to financial or non-financial reasons, then the LTC category will fail and a notice of ineligibility for LTC facility services will be issued. To review for non-LTC related MA the case will need to be AP'd in a MA category and processed.

Non-Financial

In eCIS answers to questions on many non-financial screens drive creation of the appropriate LTC facility category. If these questions are not answered correctly eligibility will be determined in the wrong category or the wrong cost of care may be calculated.

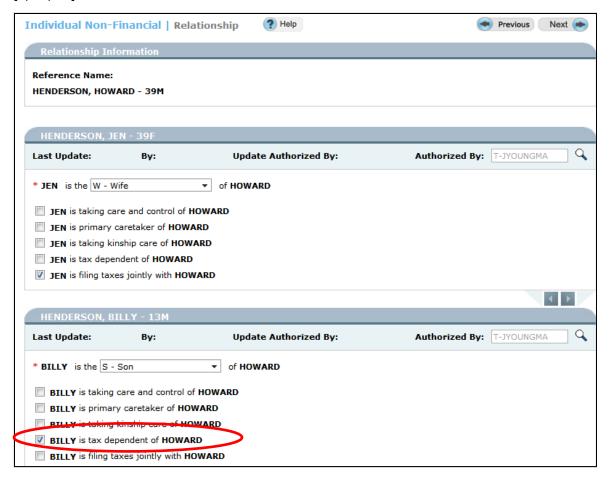
On the Tax Information screen 'unknown' may be used to answer the tax filing status question. However, to determine a dependent allowance and ensure that budgets are updated appropriately during the automated COLA and Mass Change processes, a 'Y' should be entered to indicate that the IS and CS are planning to file taxes. Entry of a 'Y' will allow the tax dependent and joint filing information to be entered on the Relationships screen and ensure that the tax dependents are listed on the Long-Term Living screen. If the CAO is unsure of tax filing status 'not required' should be entered on the verification screen.



In order to determine a dependent allowance, the tax dependent question indicator must be selected for the IS on the Relationships screen. This indicator can only be selected if a 'Y' is answered to the tax filing status question on the Tax Information screen. Until a system enhancement is implemented only one spouse may claim a mutual child as a tax dependent on the Relationships screen.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

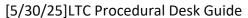




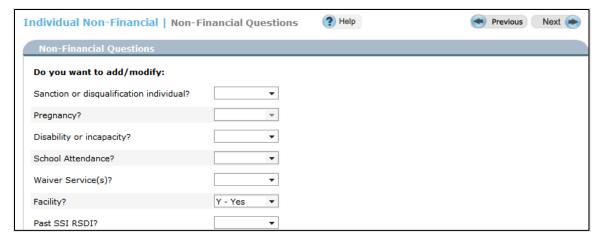
On the Individual Attributes screen the 'Entitled to Medicare' and 'Receiving Medicare' fields must be selected if the individual is receiving and/or eligible for Medicare A and/or B. Eligibility for a buy-in category will only be reviewed if these fields are selected.



On the Non-Financial Questions screen a 'Y' must be entered in the 'Facility' field to schedule the Facility Placement screen.

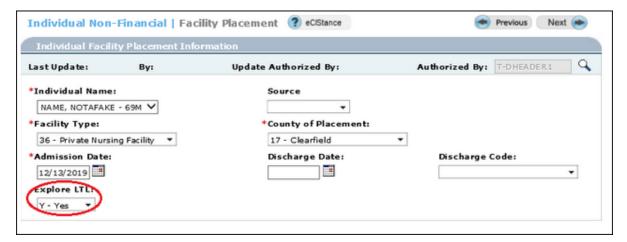






Reminder: Effective dates of two facility codes should not overlap. Currently eCIS is incorrectly allowing facility codes to overlap. The CAO must be careful to enter the correct effective dates on the facility placement screen. Entry of two facility codes concurrently will cause billing problems for the providers.

On the Facility Placement screen a 'Y' must be entered in the 'Explore LTL' field to schedule the Long-Term Living screen. The source field is only mandatory for incarceration code 72.



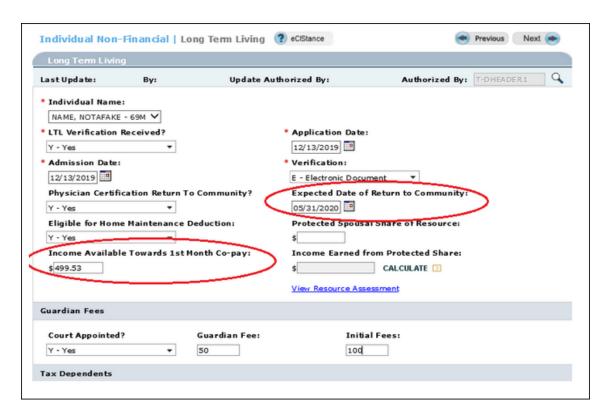
The Long-Term Living screen collects information regarding eligibility for the HMD, income available first month, guardian fees and a dependent allowance. The application date entered on the Long-Term Living screen is used to determine the look-back period when there is a transfer of assets for less than fair market value.

Reminder: When an individual enters a LTC facility in the same month assistance is requested, the CAO must determine the amount of income available to the individual after payment of expenses incurred in the community for that month. The amount of income actually available should be entered in the 'Income Available Towards 1st Month Co-pay' field. The system will use the income entered in this field to determine the cost of care for the month the individual

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



was admitted. The CAO should NOT assume all income was spent the first month. This amount must be determined using the individual's bank statements.



Processing Retroactive and Ongoing Assistance

Currently the CAO cannot process an application with a begin date more than 90 days prior to the process date unless an NCE is completed. An NCE cannot run for more than five months. The CAO must process NCEs and ongoing benefits in chronological order. If not processed in chronological order the wrong amount of income will be updated during the automated COLA and Mass Changes causing the wrong cost of care to be determined and an incorrect notice to be issued.

If, after authorizing payment of LTC facility services, it is determined that the individual needs retroactive coverage then the CAO must close benefits and cancel the stop/discontinue notice. The CAO must then process benefits chronologically, beginning with the requested effective date and send a new notice of eligibility including a cost of care effective the new date coverage was requested.

Example: Kevin is applying for payment of LTC facility services effective 7/15/19. Due to multiple appeal hearings the application is not being processed until 3/9/20. Since eCIS will not allow ongoing benefits to be opened more than 90 days prior to the process date NCEs need to be completed before authorizing ongoing benefits. In this example the application will be processed in the following order:

NCE One: 7/15/19 through 11/30/19

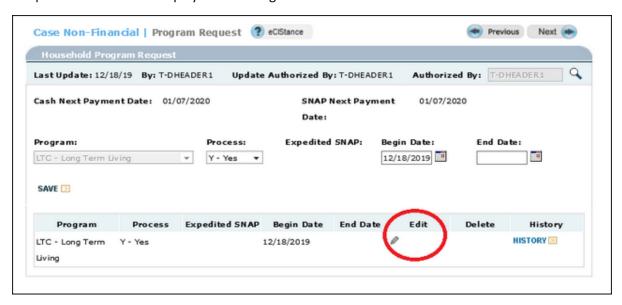
NCE Two: 12/1/19 through 2/29/20

• 3/1/20 Ongoing

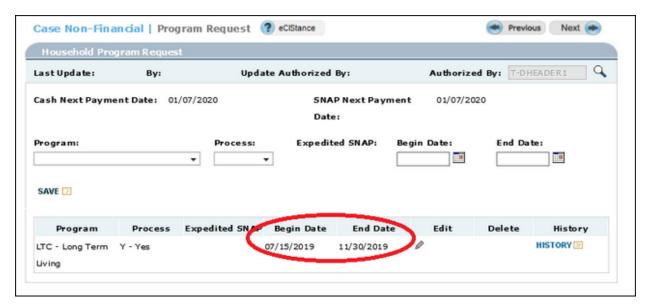




On the Program Request screen edit the begin date by clicking on the pencil. After the pencil is clicked the process date will be displayed in the begin date field and can be revised.



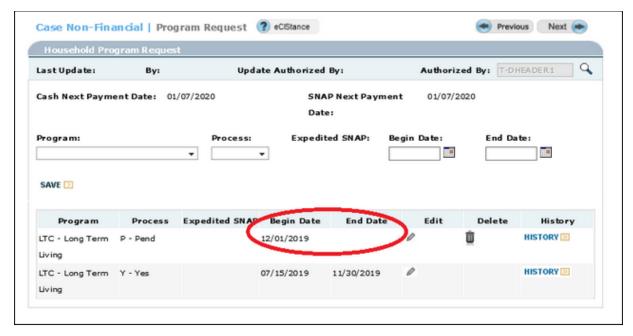
In chronological order, type the first NCE begin and end dates and enter a 'Yes' to process since it is the first NCE that must be processed. Hit the 'Save' button. After hitting the 'Save' button the first NCE will be listed at the bottom of the screen.



Currently eCIS will not allow more than one NCE to be pended at a time for the same program so the CAO will need to pend the second NCE by only entering 'LTC' in the 'program' field, 'P-Pend' in the 'process' field and the begin date of the second NCE. An end date should not be entered. After hitting the 'Save' button the information entered for the second NCE will be listed without an end date.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





After entering this information and hitting 'Next' the CAO will be directed to enter case details relating to the first NCE period. After running eligibility and committing the case eCIS will wrap around to the Case Summary screen then back to the Program Request screen. Once on the Program Request screen the same process as above should be used to enter the second NCE period with a 'Yes' to process. The ongoing benefits should also be entered and pended. After committing the information for the second NCE the case will wrap around again so that ongoing benefits can be processed. If all NCE periods and ongoing benefits are processed on the same day then one notice will be issued for all eligibility periods.

Medical Expenses

Medical expenses must be entered correctly on the Medical Expense screen in order to determine the correct spousal allowance, correct cost of care and to generate a correct notice.

Reminder: The medical expenses of the community spouse should **not** be listed on the Medical Expense screen.

To schedule the Medical Expense screen, enter a 'Y' in the 'medical obligations/expenses' field on the Expense Questions screen.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





On the Medical Expense screen enter the appropriate information about each medical expense. When entering the expense type the correct code must be used in order to determine the correct cost of care and to populate the notice correctly. The most common medical expense type codes for LTC cases are:

- 07-Supplemental Insurance Premium
- 12-Medicare B Premium
- 96-Medicare B Premium for LIFE waiver (used in calculating cost of care when the LIFE waiver individual is admitted to a nursing facility)
- 16-LTC Facility Private Pay (not displayed on the notice)

The notice will display medical expenses coded 07 and 12. If the LTC private pay rate is incorrectly entered as code 07 or 12 it will be displayed on the notice and, in spousal cases, will be used to determine the spousal allowance and cost of care. The medical expense coded as 96 appears on the notice as an income deduction.

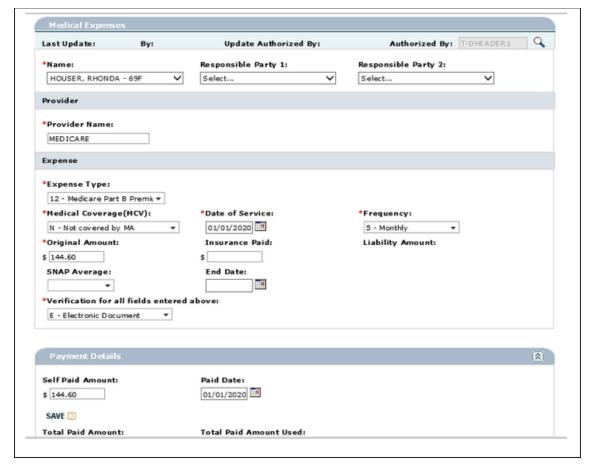
The most common 'Medical Coverage (MCV)' code used in LTC cases is 'N-Not covered by MA'. If the wrong MCV code is used the wrong information will be displayed on the automated COLA notice.

The payment details fields should be completed for medical expenses paid by the institutionalized spouse. Use the 'Add More' button to add additional medical expenses.

Reminder: In order for the Medicare B and supplemental insurance premiums to be displayed on the notice for both the NCE and ongoing months the medical expenses must be entered while processing retroactive NCEs and while processing ongoing benefits. If the medical expenses are only entered while processing a retroactive NCE the premiums will NOT be displayed in the cost of care section of the notice for ongoing months.







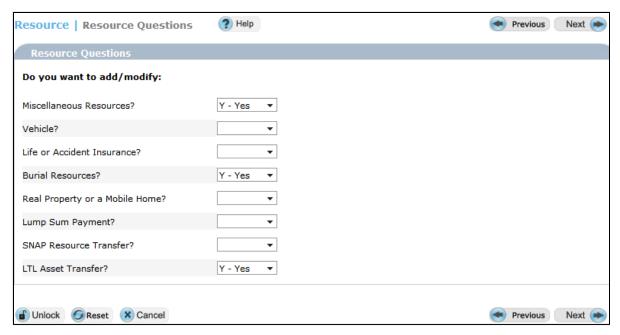
Resources

Only the resources of the IS are used to determine resource eligibility for payment of LTC facility services and Buy-in. However, the CAO should enter the resources of the CS as well as the IS. If ownership is coded correctly then the system will determine the correct amount of countable resources of the IS. For current Buy-in Resource limits see the LTC Handbook Chapter 488, Appendix A.

The Resource Questions screen is used to schedule specific resource screens, such as the LTL Asset Transfer screen.



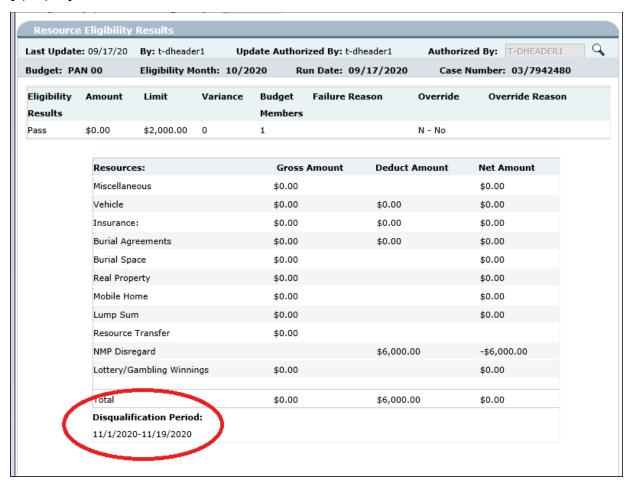




The Resource Eligibility screen displays the countable resources owned by the institutionalized spouse as well as the appropriate resource limit based on the LTC category authorized or rejected. In the case below the individual transferred assets resulting in an ineligibility period for payment of LTC facility services. This screen should always be reviewed prior to committing the case.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Rejecting the Wrong Category when Resources Exceed the NMP Limit

Although the CAO must enter income information in cases that will fail due to resources, eCIS does not use the income entered to determine the correct category to reject or correct notice option to send. When a LTC case fails due to resources more than the NMP limit but income of the individual is more than 300% of the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR) the case should fail an MNO category (TAN/TJN/TVN) but will incorrectly fail a NMP category and send a rejection notice with the higher NMP resource limits. To send the correct notice with the MNO resource limit of \$2,400 the CAO must change the notice option code on the Client Notice screen to the appropriate MNO option. The resource limit populated on the MNO notice is \$2,400, not the incorrect NMP resource limit of \$2,000, with a standard \$6,000 resource disregard.

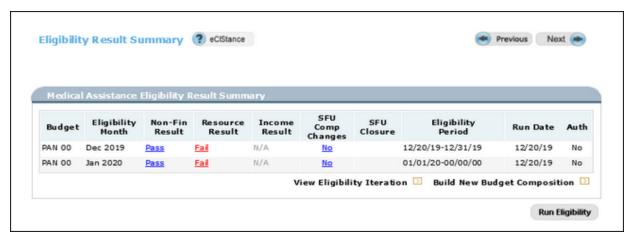
Example: Wilbur is applying for payment of LTC facility services. He has total gross income of \$3,000.00 which exceeds the Special NMP Income Limit (300% of the FBR). His resources include:

- Checking account valued at \$1,316.00
- Savings account valued at \$4,500.02
- Life insurance policy with a face value of \$10,000.00 and cash surrender value of \$4,000.00
- Irrevocable Burial Reserve within the county limits

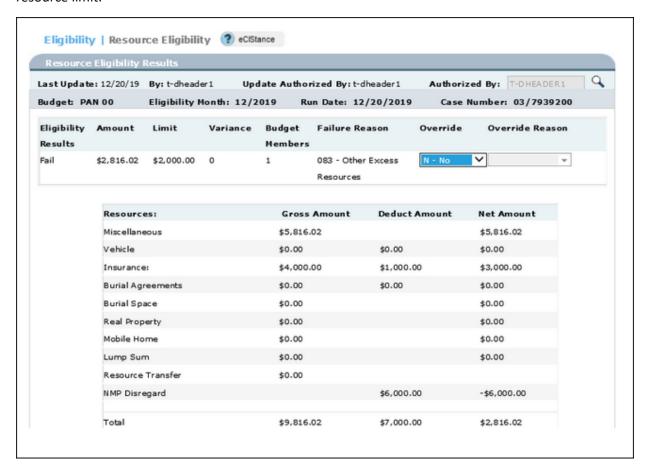
The case is failing the NMP category due to resources.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





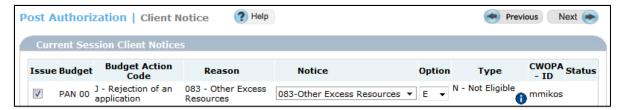
The Resource Eligibility screen displays the countable resources and compares them to the NMP resource limit.



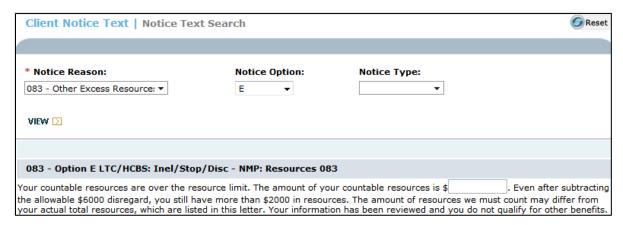
The client notice screen lists the correct resource rejection reason code of 083 but the wrong option code. Option code 'E' notice text displays the NMP resource limits. The CAO should verify notice text by clicking on the blue information button.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

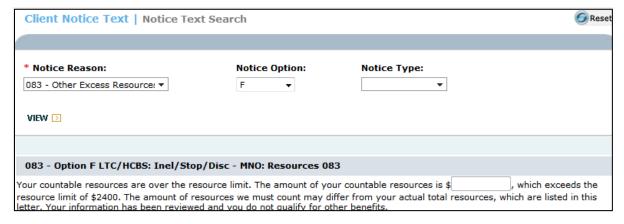




Clicking on the information button verifies the text for 083 option E lists the NMP resource limit.



The CAO should choose option F from the option dropdown and use the information button to verify that option F text includes the MNO resource limit. After this is verified and the case is committed the system will generate the correct MNO resource rejection notice.



Income

Gross income of both the institutionalized spouse and community spouse must be entered in eCIS to determine the correct spousal allowance and cost of care. When reviewing Data Exchanges for income it is important to use the gross income.

Example One: The individual below is a recipient of LTC in a PAN 80 category. Per the Status tab the Medicare B premium is being paid by the State. Per the Title II tab the gross monthly RSDI income is \$618. The amount of \$618 should be entered on the Unearned Income screen.

BENDEX Master Benefit Record Match Details | CADXMD

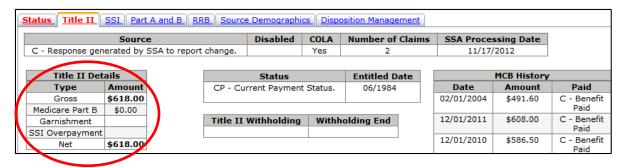
Status Tab

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





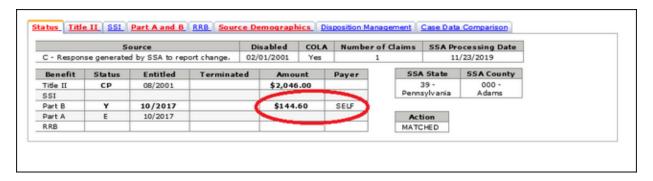
Title II Tab



Example Two: The individual below is a recipient of LTC in a PAN00 category. Per the Status tab this individual is responsible to pay the Medicare B premium each month. Per the Title II tab the gross monthly RSDI income is \$2,190.60. The amount of \$2,190.60 should be entered on the Unearned Income screen. The \$144.60 Medicare B premium should be entered on the Medical Expense screen as a paid expense.

BENDEX Master Benefit Record Match Details | CADXMD

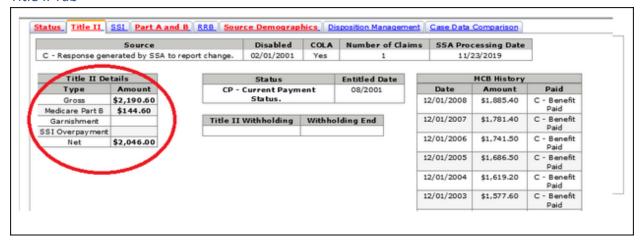
Status Tab



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

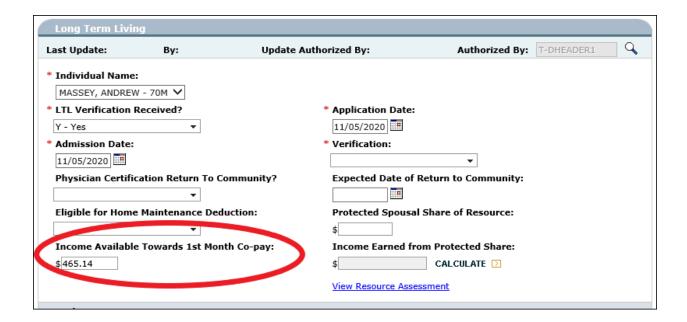


Title II Tab

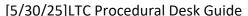


Income Available First Month

When an individual enters a LTC facility in the same month assistance is requested, the CAO must determine the amount of income available to the individual after payment of expenses incurred in the community for that month. The amount of income actually available should be entered in the 'Income Available Towards 1st Month Co-pay' field on the Long-Term Living screen. The system will use the income entered in this field to determine the cost of care for the month the individual was admitted. The CAO should NOT assume all income was spent the first month. This amount must be determined using the individual's bank statements.

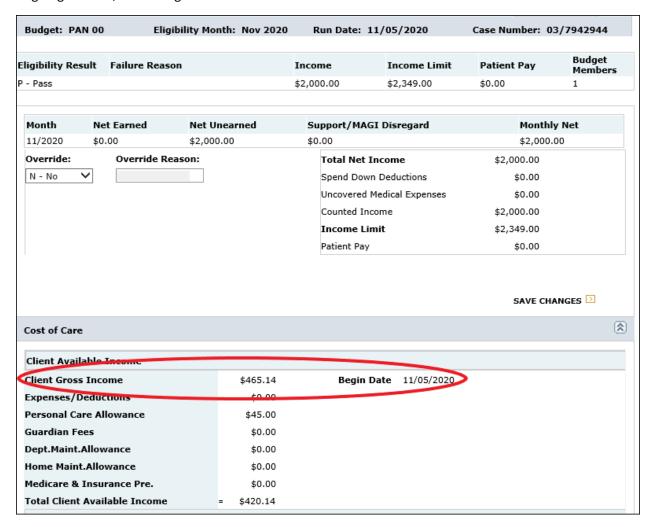


The Income Eligibility screen displays the countable income, income limit of the category authorized or rejected, and the cost of care calculation. In the example below, the individual was admitted on





11/05/2020 and the requested effective date was 11/05/2020. The CAO verified that the income available after paying expenses incurred in the community was \$465.14 and entered this amount on the Long-Term Living screen. Because the requested effective date was in the month of admission eCIS uses the amount entered on the Long-Term Living screen to determine the cost of care for November. For ongoing months, the total gross income entered on the income screens is used.



PROCESSING LTC APPLICATIONS

This section includes examples of common situations encountered when processing a LTC application.

Authorizing a Home Maintenance Deduction (HMD)

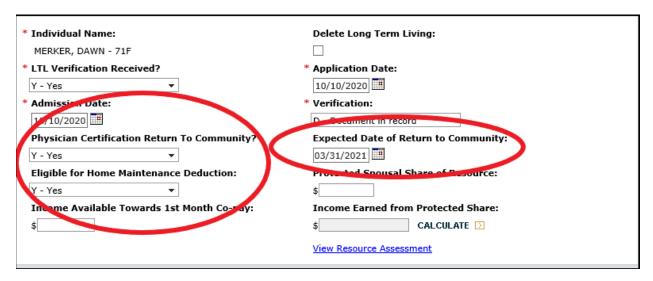
The HMD may be used as a deduction towards the cost of care for up to six months per admission to a LTC facility. The HMD is based on the doctor's decision found on the Medical Evaluation, MA 51 form. The HMD ends on the last day of a calendar month. It is determined using information entered on the Long-Term Living screen.

Example One: Dawn was determined eligible for payment of LTC facility services effective 10/10/2020. She is eligible for the HMD from 10/10/2020 through 03/31/2021.

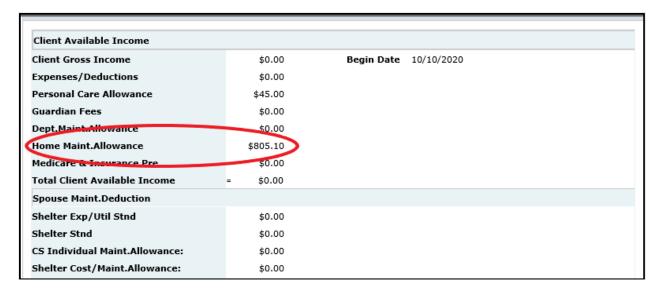




On the Long-Term Living screen enter a 'Y' in the 'Physician Certification Return to Community' and 'Eligible for HMD' fields. Enter the end date of the HMD in the 'Expected Date of Return to Community' field.



After running eligibility review the Income Eligibility Results screen to verify that the HMD is deducted from the cost of care.



Reminder: The HMD may be given to either a single or married individual. Married individuals are only eligible for the HMD if the other spouse is institutionalized. Each institutionalized spouse must have a separate case record. The HMD is given to the spouse to whom it provides more benefit. The system will set alert 215 when a HMD is authorized in a case if the HMD is set to end more than 60 days from the process date. If the HMD is set to end less than 60 days from the process date the CAO must manually set an alert to end the HMD. See the "Terminating the HMD" section of this guide for information about timeframes for end-dating the HMD.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Authorizing a Dependent Maintenance Allowance

In addition to a spousal maintenance allowance the institutionalized individual may transfer income to a dependent. There are three different dependent scenarios, each using a different rate to determine the dependent allowance. Current rates can be found in LTC Handbook Chapter 468, Appendix A. For detailed information about each scenario see LTC Handbook Chapters 468.36 and 468.37.

- Dependent or disabled family member who lives with a community spouse-Dependent Living with Community Spouse (Minimum Monthly Maintenance Needs) Allowance
- Dependent child who lives in the community without a community spouse-Dependent Child Maintenance (FSA) limit
- Disabled child who lives in the community without a community spouse-Disabled/Blind Child Maintenance (SSI) limit

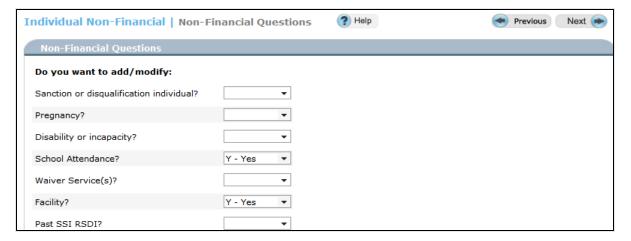
If a dependent child is age 19 through 23 years old they must be either disabled or a full-time student to receive the dependent allowance. If the child is 24 years of age or older they must be disabled to receive the dependent allowance. Accurate entry of the dependent information in eCIS is necessary for the correct dependent allowance to be determined. The dependent allowance is based on the following information:

- Tax filing status entered on the Tax Information screen. A 'Y' must be entered for tax filing status of the institutionalized spouse.
- **Tax dependent information** entered on the Relationships screen. The dependent must be selected as a tax dependent of the institutionalized spouse.
- **Dependent living arrangements** entered on the Long-Term Living screen. If the dependent lives with the CS, then a 'Y' must be entered in the 'lives with CS' field on the Long-Term Living screen to ensure the proper limit is used to determine the dependent allowance.
- **Dependent disability information** entered on the Disability screen. If the dependent is disabled a 'Y' must be entered in the 'disability or incapacity' field on the Non-Financial Questions screen to schedule this screen.
- School attendance information entered on the School Attendance screen. If the dependent child is in school a 'Y' must be entered in the 'school attendance' field on the Non-Financial Questions screen.

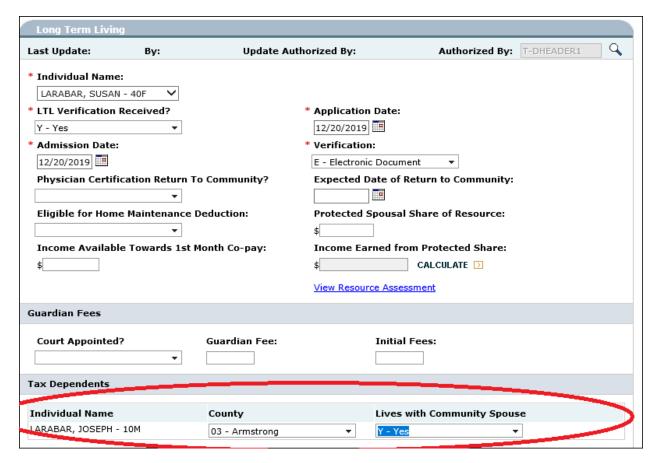
Example One: Dependent lives with the CS- Susan entered the LTC facility on 12/20/19 and is requesting payment of LTC facility services effective 12/20/19. Susan has a community spouse. Joseph is the ten-year-old mutual child who lives with CS in the community. Joseph is **not** disabled. Joseph receives RSDI of \$300 per month.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

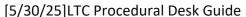




The CAO must accurately complete the 'tax dependent' information on the Long-Term Living screen for eCIS to determine the correct dependent allowance. In this example Joseph lives with the community spouse so a 'Y' must be entered in the 'lives with community spouse' field. Entry of a 'Y' for the dependent in the 'lives with community spouse' field will cause eCIS to determine the dependent allowance using the Dependent Living with CS Allowance.

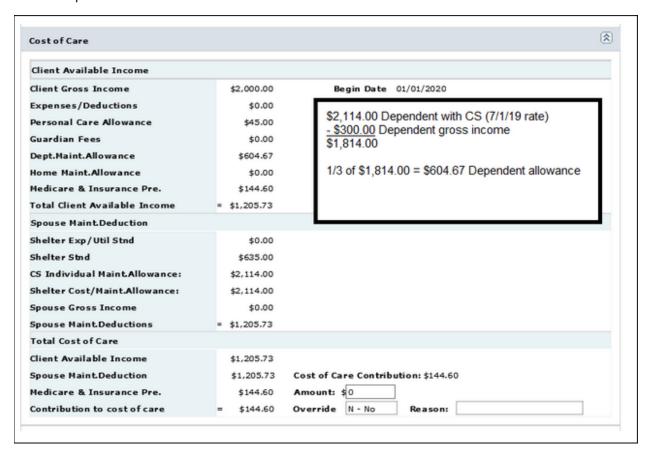


Per LTC Handbook Chapter 468.36 the income of the dependent child is deducted from the allowance for dependent family members who live with the CS. One third of this sum is the dependent allowance.





Prior to authorizing the case the Income Eligibility Results screen should be reviewed to verify the correct dependent allowance was calculated.



Example Two: Dependent child does not live with a CS-Andrew entered the LTC facility and is requesting payment of LTC facility services effective 11/05/2020 and Emily is the 22-year-old dependent child. Emily is a full-time college student who receives RSDI of \$100 per month. Emily does not live with a community spouse and she is not disabled.

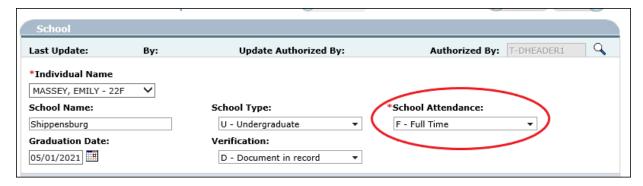
A 'Y' must be entered in the 'school attendance' field to schedule the School Attendance screen.



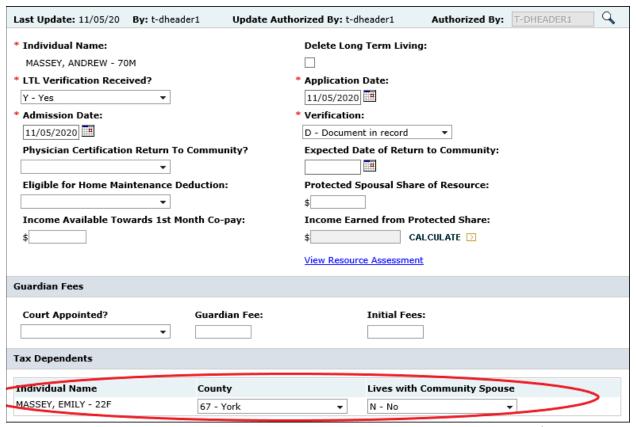




A dependent child 19 to 23 years of age who is not disabled must be attending school full-time to be eligible for the dependent allowance.



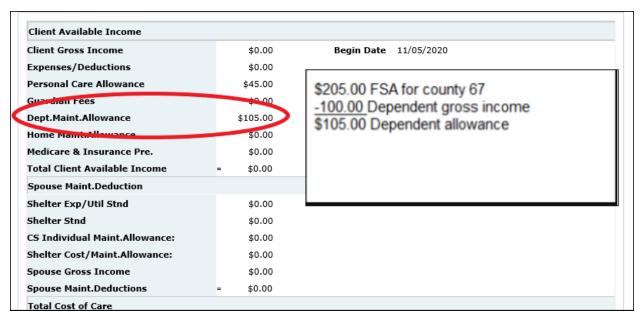
The CAO must accurately complete the 'tax dependent' information on the Long-Term Living screen for eCIS to determine the correct dependent allowance. In this example Andrew does not live with a community spouse so an 'N' must be entered in the 'lives with community spouse' field.



In this example, Emily lives in county 67. The Family Size Allowance (FSA) for county 67 is \$205. After deducting Emily's income from the FSA, it is determined that Andrew can transfer \$105 per month to Emily as a dependent allowance.

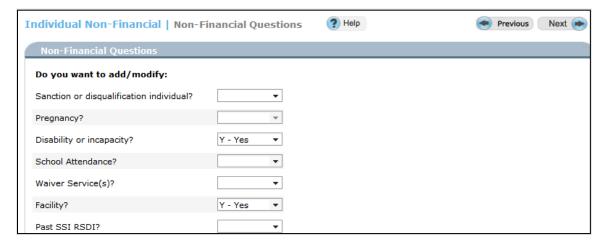
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Example Three: Disabled dependent does not live with a CS- Jack entered the LTC facility and is requesting payment of LTC facility services effective 10/25/2020. Murray is the 33-year-old disabled son whom Jack can claim as a tax dependent. Murray receives RSDI of \$100 per month. There is no CS.

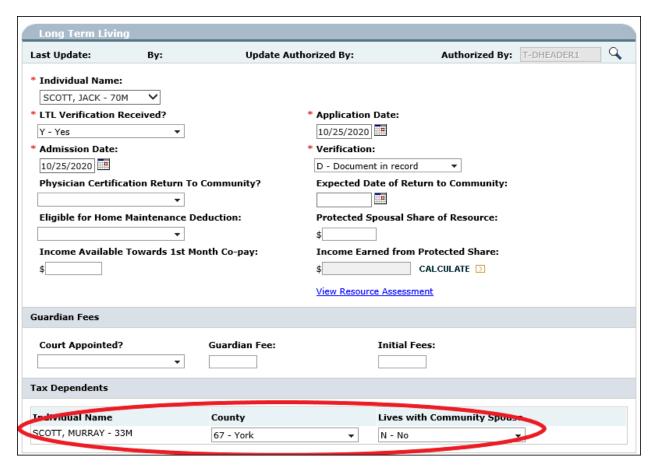
A 'Y' must be entered in the 'disability or incapacity' field to schedule the Disability screen for Bobby.



The CAO must accurately complete the 'tax dependent' information on the Long-Term Living screen for eCIS to determine the correct dependent allowance. In this example Murray does not live with a community spouse so an 'N' must be entered in the 'lives with community spouse' field.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

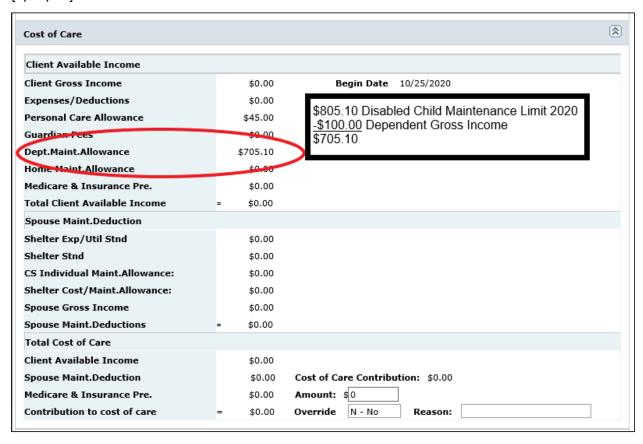




In this example, Jack is eligible to transfer \$705.10 per month to Murray as a dependent allowance. The dependent allowance was determined by deducting Murray's \$100 per month income from the Disabled/Blind Child Maintenance (SSI) limit which is currently \$805.10. The current SSI limit can be found in LTCH 468 Appendix A.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Cost of Care Override

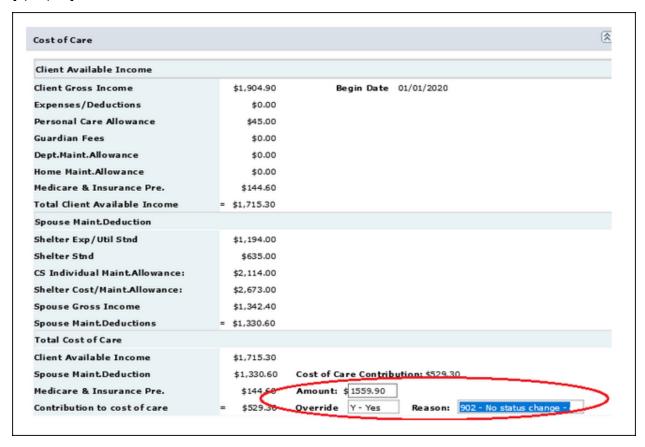
In some spousal cases the community spouse may choose to receive a different spousal allowance than what is determined or no spousal allowance at all. This most often occurs when the community spouse is open and receiving MA or HCBS because the spousal allowance actually received is considered countable income when determining eligibility for other benefits. This could also occur when BHA orders that the community spouse is entitled to a larger spousal allowance due to excess expenses incurred in the community. When the spousal allowance actually transferred from the institutionalized spouse to the community spouse differs from the amount determined by the system a cost of care override must be completed and a manual notice must be issued.

Example: Robert is a married individual determined eligible for payment of LTC facility services effective 01/01/20. Rhonda is eligible to receive a spousal allowance of \$1330.60 and the cost of care is \$709.30. However, Rhonda is requesting only \$300.00 as a spousal allowance. A cost of care override must be completed with a new cost of care of \$1559.90.

Enter the new cost of care of \$1559.90, a 'Y' to override and the appropriate reason code in the cost of care section of the Income Eligibility Results screen. Save the changes. The override must be completed for each month eligibility is determined.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

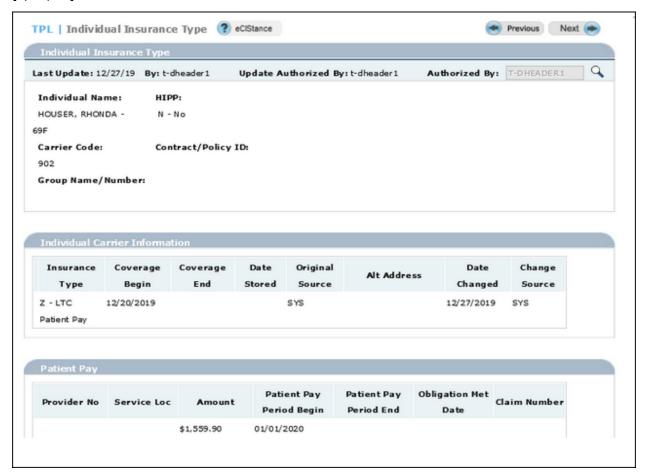




The correct cost of care 902Z TPL should be displayed on the Individual Insurance Type screen. If it is not, adjust the 902Z TPL following the instructions for modifying the LTC TPLs found in this desk reference.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Because the spousal allowance will be incorrect, the CAO must cancel the system generated notice and send a manual notice to all involved parties. The notice should be deselected on the Client Notice screen.



Income Expense Codes

In some cases, an individual may be responsible to pay back an overpayment to SSA out of their monthly Social Security income or pay court ordered child support out of a pension. In cases with an expense such as these the CAO must enter the gross monthly income and the appropriate expense code on the Unearned Income screen. Proper entry of this information will ensure that the correct cost of care is determined at authorization as well as at COLA and the automated Mass Changes. Proper entry will also ensure the correct system generated notice is issued listing the expense and deducting it from the cost of care. If the amount of the expense is simply deducted from the amount of income entered on the unearned income screen, then the wrong amount of income will be updated during the COLA and the wrong notice will be generated.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



In LTC cases the most common expenses are:

- 16-Social Security Levy
- 17-IRS Levy
- 99-Other

Using these expense codes will allow the amount of the expense to be counted in Step 1 of the eligibility determination but will exclude the income in Step 2, the cost of care determination.

Note: Because Veterans' Aid and Attendance (A&A) is excluded for both Step 1 and Step 2, the amount of A&A should be entered on a separate unearned income screen with the appropriate exemption code, such as '1-exempt for MA'.

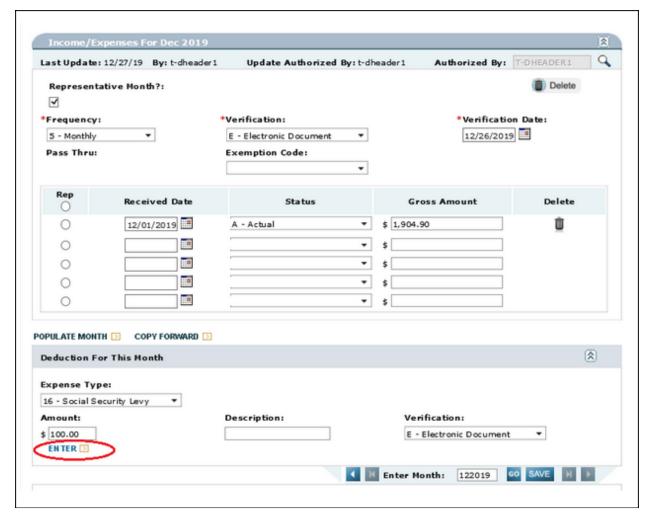
Example: Rhonda receives gross RSDI of \$1904.90 and \$.33 monthly interest income from a savings account. A Social Security recoupment of \$100 is being applied to the RSDI payment each month.

On the Unearned Income screen enter the gross monthly unearned income. At the bottom of the Unearned Income screen is the 'expense type' field. Enter the appropriate expense type. If code 99 is used, then enter a description of the expense. Click on the 'Enter' button to save the expense.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





The Income Eligibility Results screen lists the expense and deducts it from the gross income when determining the cost of care. The system generated notice will list the expense and deduct it from the cost of care.

Graduated PNA

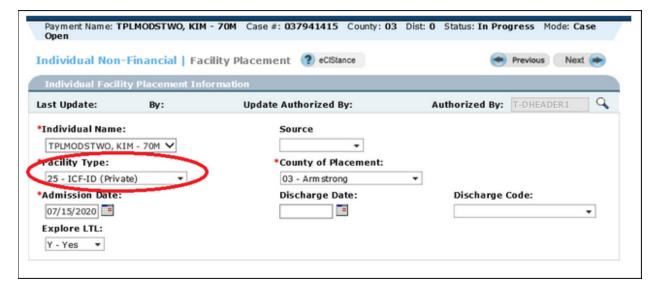
Residents of Intermediate Care Facilities for the Intellectually Disabled (ICF/ID) or Intermediate Care Facilities for Other Related Conditions (ICF/ORC) may be eligible to receive a PNA larger than the standard \$45 it they receive sheltered workshop earnings. The amount of the PNA depends on the amount of the monthly sheltered workshop earnings received. To receive the graduated PNA an individual must be residing in an ICF (facility code 25 or 71) and must be receiving sheltered workshop earnings or wages from a therapeutic activity arranged by the institution (income type code 07-sheltered workshop employment). For more information about the graduated PNA please see LTC Handbook Chapter 486.7.

Example: Kim resides in an ICF (facility code 25). Kim earns \$128 per month in sheltered workshop earnings (income type code 07) and receives \$800/ month in RSDI income.

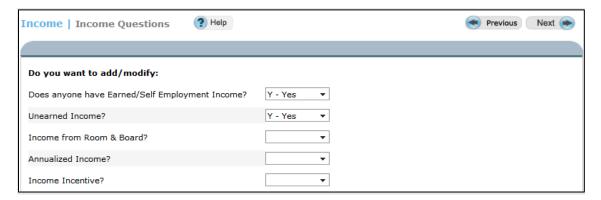
On the Facility Placement screen enter the ICF facility code corresponding to the type of ICF listed on the MA 51.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

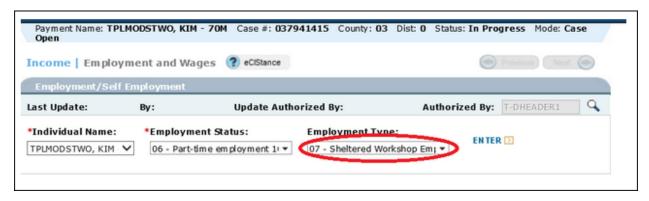




Enter a 'Y' in the 'earned/self-employment' field on the Income Questions screen to schedule the Employment and Wages screen.

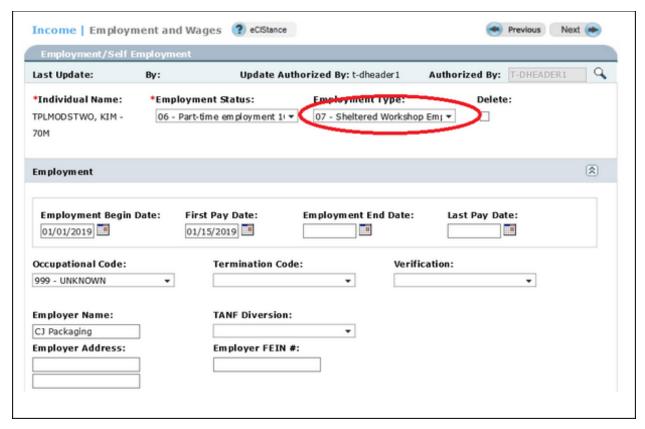


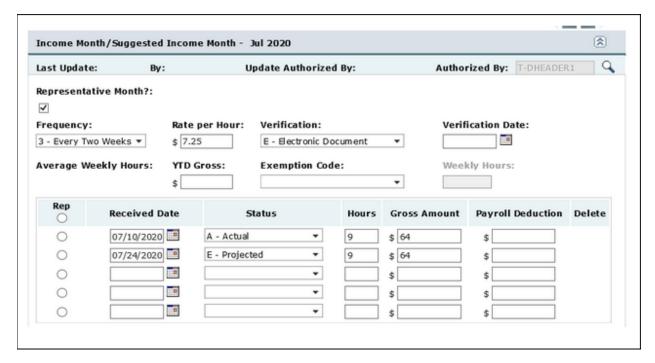
On the Employment and Wages screen enter '07-sheltered workshop earnings' in the 'employment type' field.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



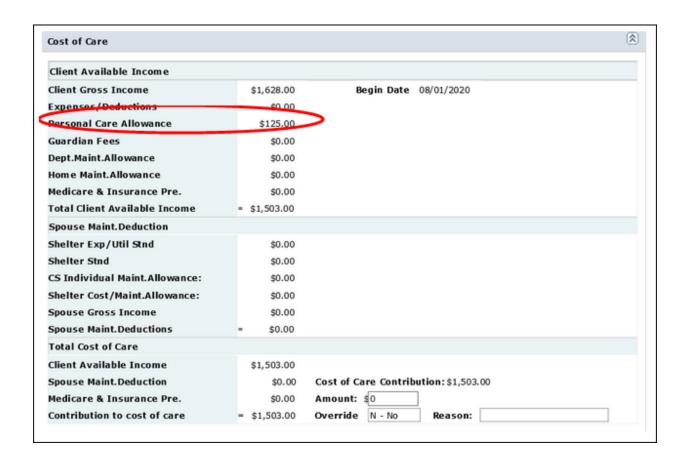




Currently, per LTC Handbook Chapter 468.7 the PNA for Kim is \$125 because of the sheltered workshop earnings totaling \$90.01-\$150.00 gross per month.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Note: Currently eCIS will allow the graduated PNA for an individual residing in a LTC facility who is receiving sheltered workshop earnings. Only individuals residing in an ICF (facility code 25 or 71) are eligible for the graduated PNA. Until a system enhancement is implemented use income type code '02-part time employment' so that the graduated PNA is not given to a resident of a LTC facility.

LTC MAINTENANCE

Transferring from a HCBS Program to a LTC Facility

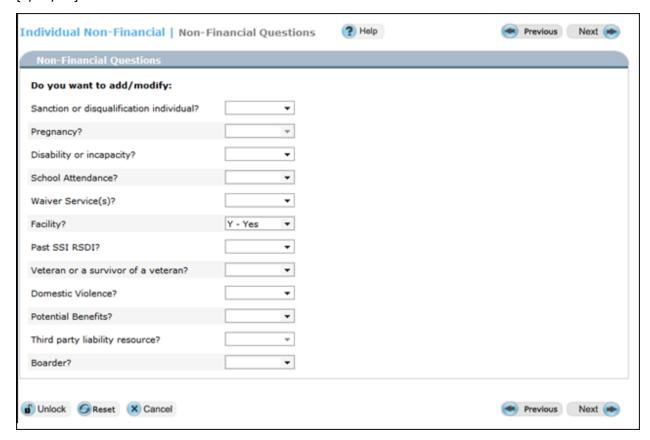
When the CAO receives a PA 1768 and MA 103 verifying the individual was admitted to a LTC facility the CAO will need to close HCBS and open LTC facility services in two separate transactions. This will allow the system to determine the correct 902Z cost of care.

Authorizing Payment of LTC Facility Services for an SSI Recipient

Through case maintenance enter a 'Y' in the 'facility' field on the Individual Non-Financial Questions screen.

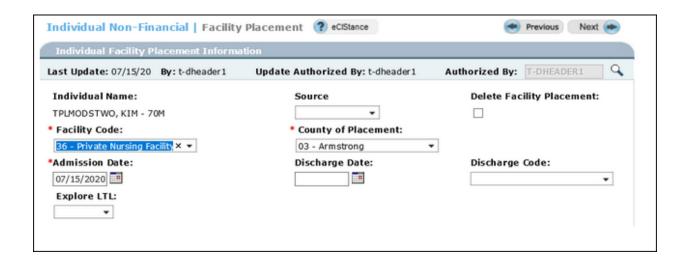
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

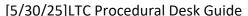




Enter the appropriate facility information on the Facility Placement screen.

Note: Because the case is remaining open in an SSI category the 'Explore LTL' field should be left blank.







When there is no change in category or cost of care eCIS will not generate a notice. Send a manual notice to all involved parties verifying eligibility for payment of LTC facility services. A 902Z patient pay TPL is only system created when a LTC category is authorized. When the SSI category remains open the CAO must manually enter the 902Z TPL. Add the 902Z TPL following the instructions for modifying LTC TPLs found in this desk reference.

End-dating a Medical Expense (Buy-in begins)

When Buy-in begins for an individual the CAO will receive verification on Data Exchange 3. Once verification is received the CAO must end date the Medicare B premium because the individual is no longer responsible to pay the premium out of their monthly RSDI income. End dating the medical expense will remove it from the notice so that the LTC facility will know to stop deducting the premium from the cost of care. Properly adjusting the income will cause a system generated notice to be issued without the Medicare B premium to all individuals entered on the Provider screen. If the Medicare premium is not end-dated it will continue to be displayed on the automated COLA and Mass Change notices and will continue to be used to determine available income in spousal cases.

Example: Michelle was authorized in a PAN 80 category. Per Data Exchange 3 Michelle's gross income was \$842.60 and she was responsible to pay her Medicare B premium of \$144.60 each month. At authorization \$842.60 was entered on the Unearned Income screen and the Medicare B premium of \$144.60 was entered on the Medical Expense screen.

BENDEX Master Benefit Record Part A and B Screen



As seen in the screen shot above, in October 2020 after authorization, the CAO received a Data Exchange 3 hit verifying that Buy-in started for Michelle. The Medicare B premium is no longer being deducted from her monthly RSDI income. The Medicare B payer is now the State.

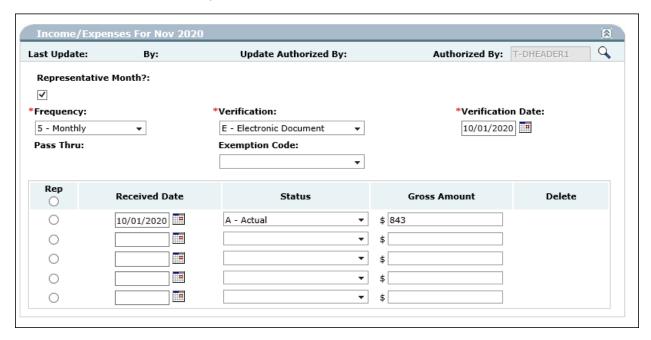
BENDEX Master Benefit Record Title II Screen

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





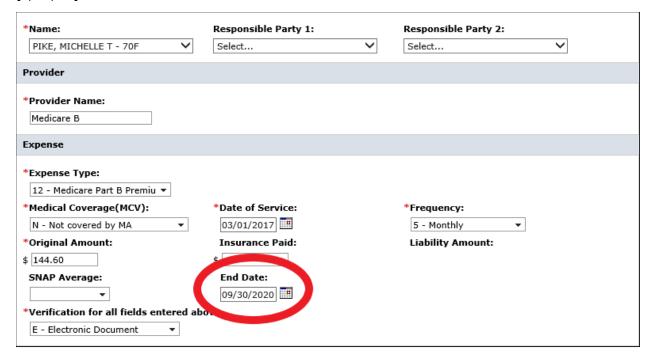
Once the Data Exchange hit is received access the Unearned Income screen through case maintenance. Update the gross RSDI income on the Unearned Income screen. In this example, the unearned income increased from \$842.60 to \$843 per month.



Access the Medical Expense screen to end date the Medicare B premium. Enter the end date as the last day of the calendar month prior to the process date.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





A system generated notice will be issued for the increased cost of care. The notice will no longer display a Medicare B premium.

Terminating the Home Maintenance Deduction (HMD)

The HMD may be used as a deduction towards the cost of care for up to six months per admission to a LTC facility. When end-dating the HMD, advance notice must be given. Advance notice must expire the month after the HMD is set to end. It is important to process the expiration of the HMD timely. If not processed timely the LTC recipient could lose a month of HMD eligibility or an overpayment may need to be processed.

Reminder: The system will set alert 215 when a HMD is authorized in a case if the HMD is set to end more than 60 days from the process date. If the HMD is set to end less than 60 days from the process date the CAO must manually set an alert to end the HMD.

When the "Expected Date of Return to Community" is entered on the "Long Term Living" Screen, the caseworker must know the dates during which they can timely process termination of eligibility for the HMD.

To terminate the HMD timely Maintenance must be run at the end of the month the HMD expires or the beginning of the following month. For the HMD termination to be processed timely the adverse action notice that includes the cost of care increase must expire in the month after the HMD end date. The caseworker must determine the final date the HMD termination can be processed timely and process the HMD termination by that date. The advance action expiration date is determined by adding 15 days to the system date.

If the expected date of return is 1/31/20, the individual no longer qualifies for the HMD effective 2/1/20. February 2020 has 29 days due to the leap year. For HMD termination to be reflected in the cost of

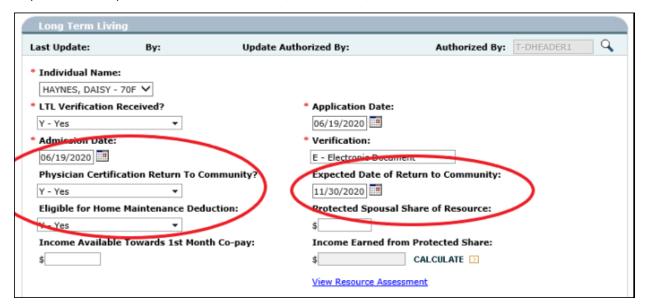




care, actions must be taken between 1/17/20 and 2/14/20 to increase the cost of care effective 02/01/20. For the HMD termination to be timely, the adverse action notice must expire on 2/29/20 at the latest.

Example One: Sy was authorized for payment of LTC facility services with an HMD that was expected to end on 02/29/2020. To process termination of the HMD correctly, the HMD must be ended and eligibility run between 2/15/20 and 03/16/20. If the HMD is terminated on 2/14/20 or prior then the HMD will not be given for the month of February, although the individual was entitled to it. If the HMD is terminated on 3/17/20 or after then the HMD will be given for March 2020, causing an overpayment.

Example Two: Betty entered the LTC facility on 06/19/20. On 09/10/20 an application for LTC was received with a MA51 stating that return to the community was expected in 180 days, making Betty eligible for the HMD since she verified she has a shelter expense and is single. The case is not processed until 10/30/20. The worker entered "Expected Date of Return to Community" on the "Long-Term Living" screen as 11/30/20 (final day of the sixth month in the facility). Since the system date is within 60 days of the HMD termination date eCIS will not create the LTC 215 alert. The caseworker must set a case alert to process the expiration of the HMD from 11/16/19-12/16/19.



To end the HMD the CAO must access the Long-Term Living screen through case maintenance. On the LTL screen enter an 'N' in both the 'Physician Certification Return to Community' and 'Eligible for HMD' fields. Remove the date from the 'Expected Date of Return to Community' field.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Once eligibility is run the HMD will no longer be used to determine the cost of care.

Client Gross Income Expenses/Deductions Personal Care Allowance Guardian Fees Dept.Maint.Allowance Home Maint.Allowance Medicare & Insurance Pre. Fotal Client Available Income	\$1,945.00 \$0.00 \$45.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	Begin Date 09/01/2021
Personal Care Allowance Guardian Fees Dept.Maint.Allowance Home Maint.Allowance Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$45.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	
Guardian Fees Dept.Maint.Allowance Home Maint.Allowance Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	
Dept.Maint.Allowance Home Maint.Allowance Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	
dome Maint.Allowance Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$0.00 \$0.00	
Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$0.00	
	4	
otal Client Available Income	- \$1 900 00	
otal chemi Avanable Income	- \$1,500.00	
Spouse Maint.Deduction		
Shelter Exp/Util Stnd	\$0.00	
Shelter Stnd	\$0.00	
S Individual Maint.Allowance:	\$0.00	
Shelter Cost/Maint.Allowance:	\$0.00	
Spouse Gross Income	\$0.00	
Spouse Maint.Deductions	= \$0.00	
Total Cost of Care		
Client Available Income	\$1,900.00	
Spouse Maint.Deduction	\$0.00	Cost of Care Contribution: \$1,900.0
Medicare & Insurance Pre.	\$0.00	Amount: \$0

Negating a Facility Code

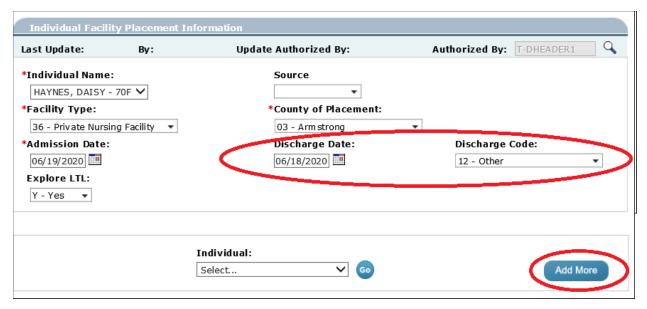
There are rare instances when the facility code entered may need to be negated. If the facility code is negated the provider will not be able to bill for LTC facility services. If the CAO enters the wrong facility code and needs to change it after authorization, the wrong code should be negated. To negate a facility (or waiver) code the discharge date will be entered as one day prior to the begin date.

Example: Daisy entered an Intermediate Care Facility (facility code 25) on 6/19/20 The CAO incorrectly entered facility code 36 for a private nursing facility when authorizing the case. The facility code needs changed in eCIS to code 25 effective 06/19/20.

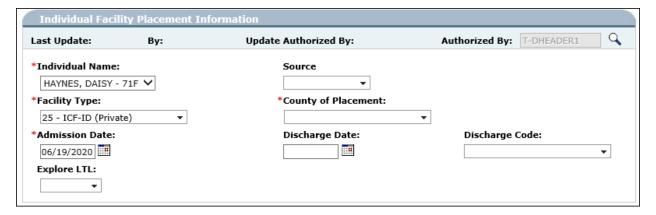
Through maintenance access the Facility Placement screen. Enter the discharge date as one day prior to the admission date with discharge code '12-other'. In this example the discharge date is 06/18/20. Choose to 'Add More'.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Complete the new Facility Placement screen with the correct facility code. In this example, facility code 25 was entered effective 6/19/20.



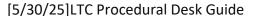
Penalty Periods

If an applicant or recipient of LTC facility services transfers assets for less than fair market value during the look-back period, an ineligibility period for payment of LTC services must be established. The total uncompensated value is divided by the average daily private pay rate in effect at the time the case is processed. This section includes instructions for establishing penalty periods as well as how to begin the cost of care once the penalty period expires.

Establishing a Penalty Period for a LTC Applicant

For individuals applying for LTC facility services who are not recipients of MA the look-back period is based on the application date. The application date is the date the application was received in the CAO or, for provider applications, the date the applicant signed the application is the date used to determine the look-back period.

For individuals applying for payment of LTC facility services who are not recipients of MA the look-back period begins five years prior to the application date.





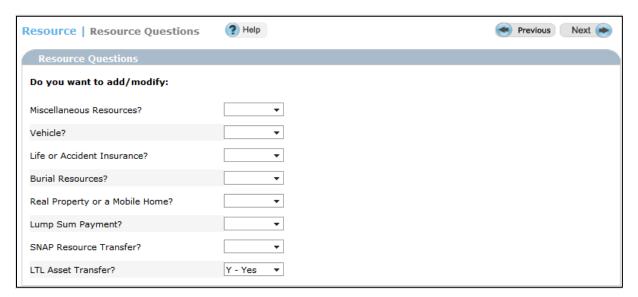
For current MA recipients who are applying for payment of services in a LTC facility the look-back period begins five years prior to the admission date if the admission date was on or after 2/9/11. If the admission date was prior to 2/9/11 then the look-back period begins on 2/8/06.

Example: Daisy was admitted to a LTC facility on 06/19/20. Daisy is applying for payment of LTC facility services effective 07/01/20. The application was received in the CAO on 10/16/2020. Daisy is not a current MA recipient. The information entered on the Long-Term Living screen will determine the lookback period. In this example Daisy transferred the following assets during the look-back period:

- A jointly owned savings certificate valued at \$4,400.00 on 01/01/19.
- A cash gift of \$250.00 on 01/04/19.
- A cash gift of \$350.00 on 01/26/19.

Reminder: Each asset transfer should be entered separately.

Enter a 'Y' in the 'LTL Asset Transfer' field on the Resource Questions screen to schedule the LTL Asset Transfer screen.

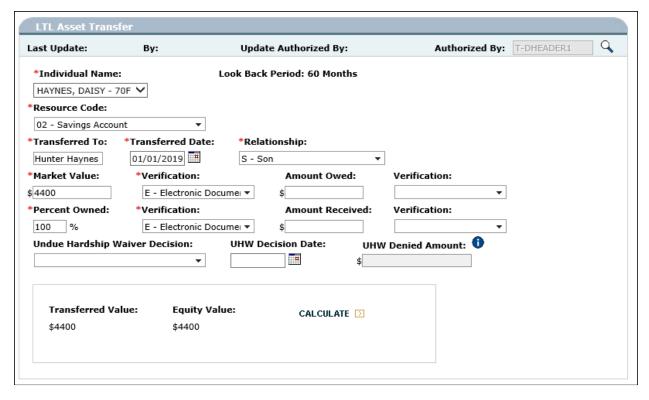


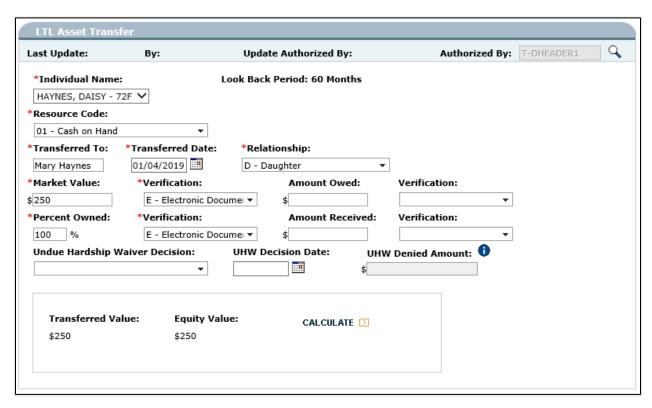
On the LTL Asset Transfer screen enter the appropriate resource code, transfer date, to whom the resource was transferred, market value and percent owned for each asset transfer. If appropriate, enter the amount owed and amount received. To add additional asset transfers, use the 'Add More' button.

Reminder: Asset transfers totaling \$500 in one calendar month will not be used to determine the penalty period.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

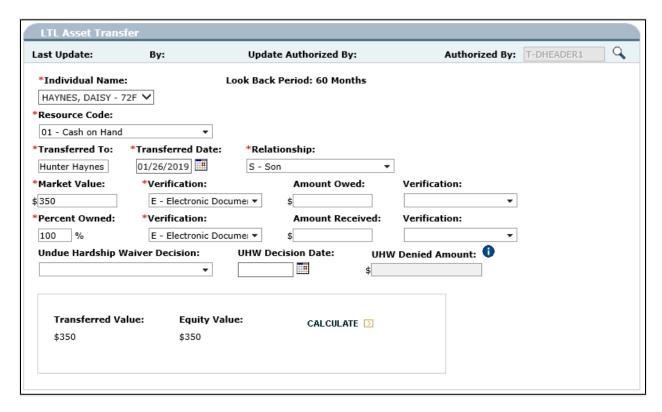






[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



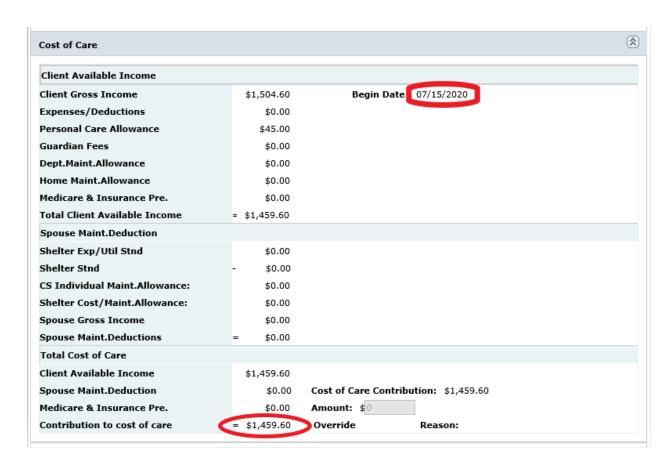


Review the Resource Eligibility screen to verify the correct 903Q disqualification period was established. In this example a 14-day penalty period was created due to asset transfers totaling \$5000.00 for less than fair market value. The average daily private pay in effect at the time the case was processed was used to determine the penalty period.

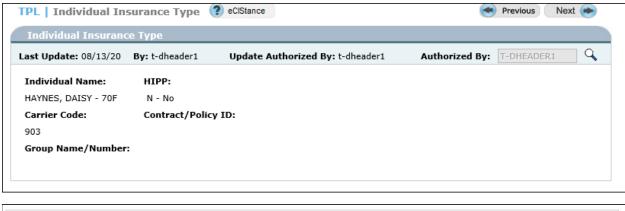
Review the Income Eligibility screen to verify the cost of care is correct. The cost of care effective date is the day after the penalty period ends.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Review the Individual Insurance Type screens to verify the 903Q and 902Z TPL information is correct.





[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





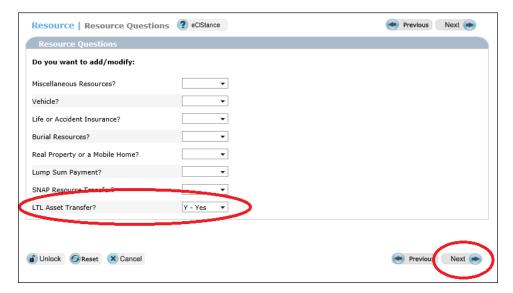
Establishing a Penalty Period for an LTC Recipient

When an LTC recipient transfers assets during the look-back period an ineligibility period for payment of LTC services must be established. The total uncompensated value is divided by the average daily private pay rate in effect at the time the penalty period is entered in the case.

For LTC recipients the effective date of the ineligibility period is the **first day of the calendar month AFTER the fifteen-day advance notice expires.**

Example: Kelly is a recipient of LTC facility services. It is discovered that Kelly transferred \$7,000 in stocks to her child, Nevin, on 04/05/2020. The asset transfer information was entered in eCIS on 09/17/2020. Fifteen-day advance notice expires on 10/02/2020. Therefore, the 903Q penalty period begins 11/01/2020; the first day of the calendar month AFTER the fifteen-day advance notice expires.

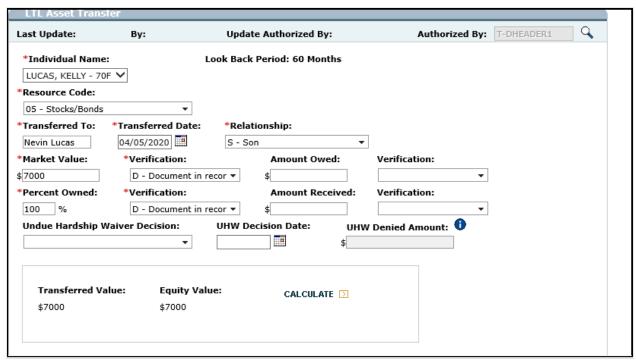
Enter case through a maintenance workflow and navigate to the Resource Question screen and select "Yes" for LTL Asset Transfer. Click Next.



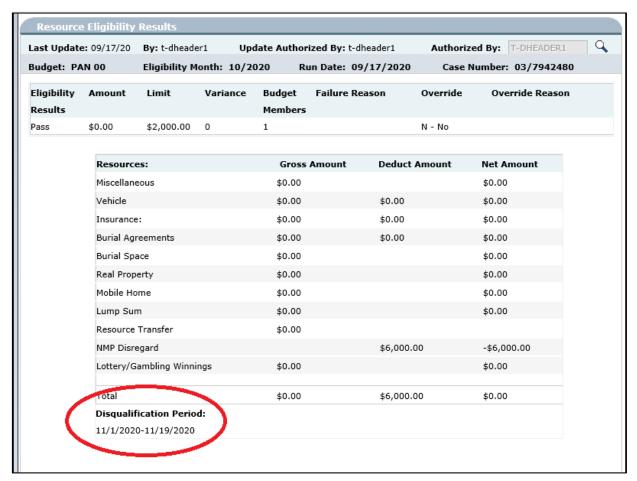
Complete the LTL Asset Transfer screen with the appropriate information and click Next.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





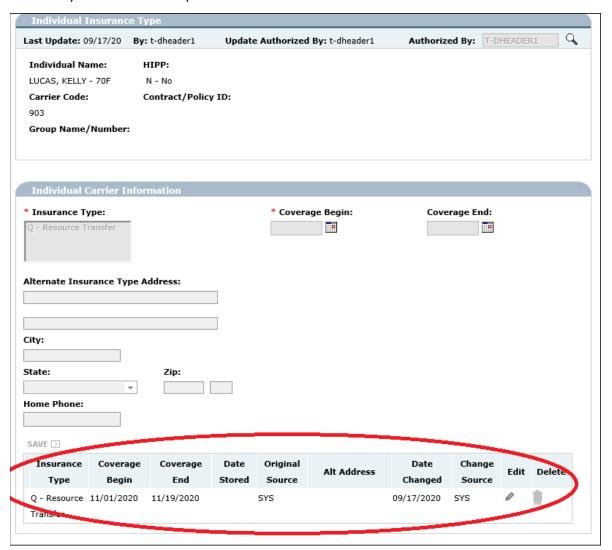
After running eligibility, the Resource results will show the disqualification dates at the bottom







Navigate to the TPL screen to ensure that the penalty period begins the first day of the month after the fifteen-day advance notice expires.



Expiration of the Penalty Period

The cost of care will begin the day after the penalty period ended. Currently eCIS considers expiration of the penalty period as an increase in the cost of care, not as eligibility for payment of LTC services. For this reason, it is important to run maintenance in a timely fashion on all LTC cases with a penalty period that is set to expire. For the cost of care to begin the day after the penalty period ends, eligibility must be run so that 15-day advance notice ends in either the same month or the month before the cost of care is to begin. By running eligibility in a timely fashion an expiration of penalty period notice will be generated with the correct cost of care and effective date.

Example One: On 02/03/20 the CAO authorized Carl for MA effective 12/11/19 with a penalty period that is set to expire on 5/20/20. The 902Z patient pay should begin 5/21/20, the day after the penalty period ends. For the cost of care to be effective 5/21/20 eligibility must be run on this case between 4/1/20 and 5/16/20 so that advance notice ends in either the same month or the month before the penalty period is set to end.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Example Two: On 1/15/20 the CAO authorized Daniel for MA effective 12/16/19 with a penalty period that is set to expire on 6/30/20. The 902Z patient pay should begin 7/1/20, the day after the penalty period ends. For the cost of care to be effective 7/1/20 eligibility must be run on this case between 6/1/20 and 7/16/20 so that advance notice ends in either June or July.

If the correct cost of care is not determined the system generated notice should be deleted and a manual notice sent to all involved parties. The 902Z TPL should be adjusted following the instructions found in the 'Modification of a 902Z' section of this guide.

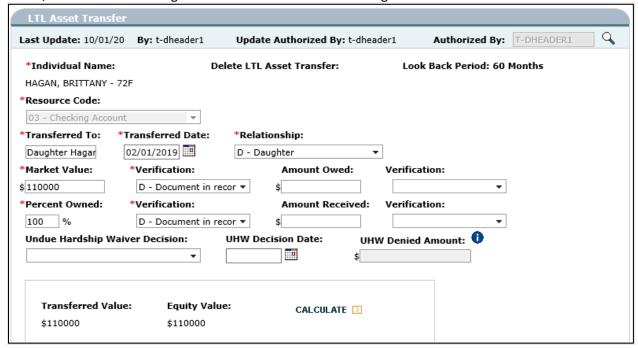
Reminder: The system will set alert 217 one month prior to the date the penalty period is set to end when a penalty period is established in a case during case open mode. If the penalty period is set to expire less than one month after the process date the CAO must manually set the alert.

Entering Undue Hardship Waiver (UHW) Decisions

UHW - Partial Approval

Example: Brittany was approved for LTC benefits with a penalty period of 311 days from 11/01/2020 - 09/07/2021. This was from an asset transfer of \$110,000 to Brittany's daughter within the lookback period. Brittany disagrees with the decision and sent a request for an undue hardship waiver review by the Department. The Department gave Brittany a partial approval of \$50,000 since that amount was used to provide medical care for Brittany.

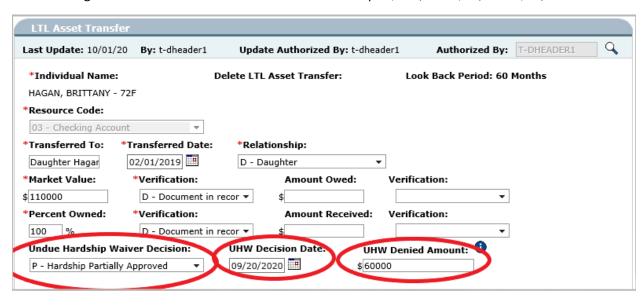
To adjust the penalty period after a partial approval has been received and the penalty period is still active, enter the case through Maintenance workflow and navigate to the LTL Asset Transfer screen







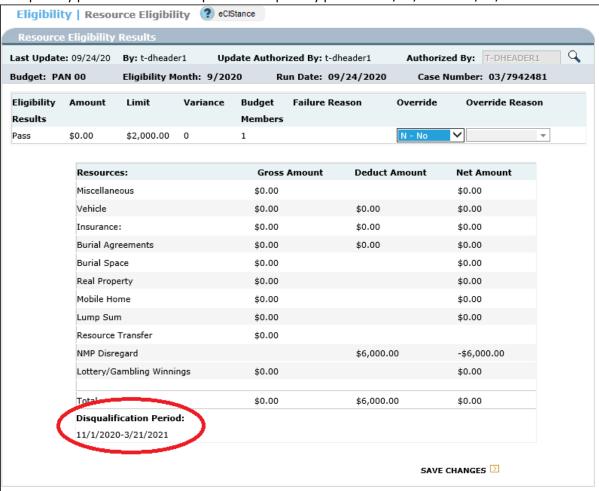
Under the Undue Hardship Waiver Decision drop down box choose "P- Hardship Partially Approved" then enter the date the Department made the decision – In this example the decision was made 09/20/2020. Finally, enter the amount the Department has chosen to deny and continue the penalty period for under the UHW Denied Amount – In this example the denied amount is \$60,000. The UHW Denied Amount is calculated by subtracting the partially approved total received from the UHW decision from the original total Asset Transfer amount – In this example \$110,000 - \$50,000 = \$60,000.



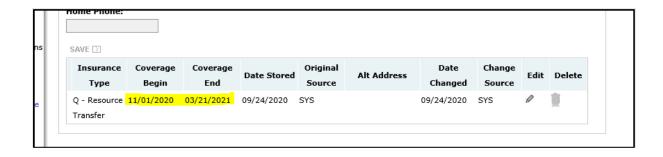




After this, run eligibility on the case and check the resource results on the eligibility screen to view the new penalty period – In this example the new penalty period is 11/01/2020 - 03/21/2021.



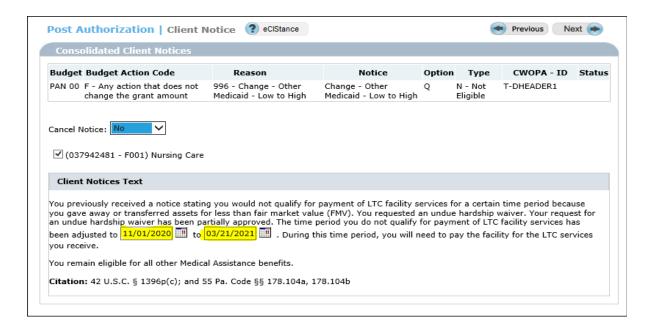
Review the information on the TPL screen for the 903Q to ensure the dates match the eligibility screen.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Review the same information on the Client Notice screen to ensure accuracy of the dates.



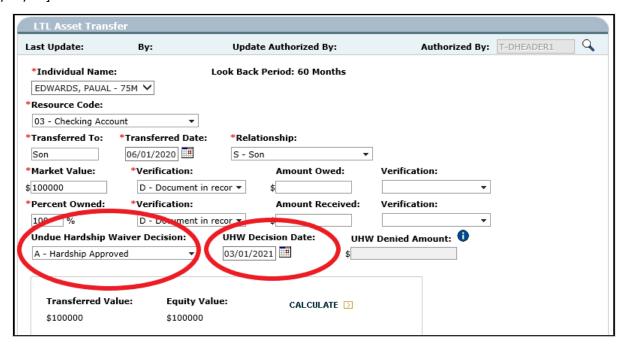
UHW - Full Approval

Example: Paul was approved for LTC benefits with a penalty period of 274 days from 01/25/2021 - 10/25/2021. This was from an asset transfer of \$100,000 to Paul's son within the lookback period. Paul disagrees with the decision and sent a request for an undue hardship waiver review by the Department. The Department determined a hardship was found and gave Paul a full approval of \$100,000.

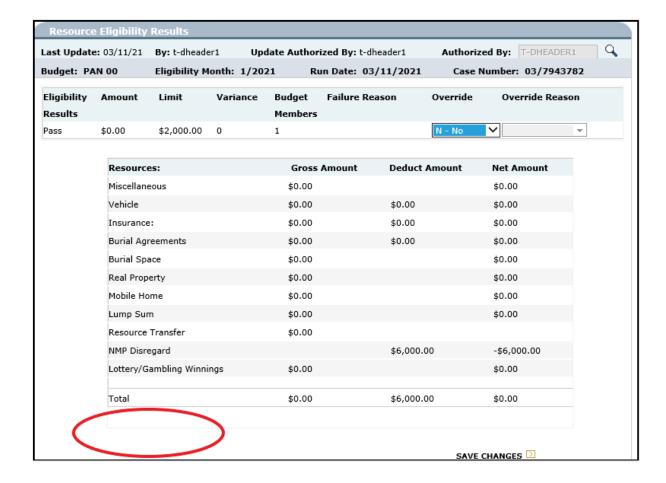
To adjust the penalty period after an approval has been received and the penalty period is still active, enter the case through Maintenance workflow and navigate to the LTL Asset Transfer screen. Under the Undue Hardship Waiver Decision drop down box choose "A- Hardship Approved" then enter the date the Department made the decision – In this example the decision was made 03/1/2021.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





After this, run eligibility on the case and check the resource results on the eligibility screen to verify no Disqualification Period is still populated at the bottom of the screen.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

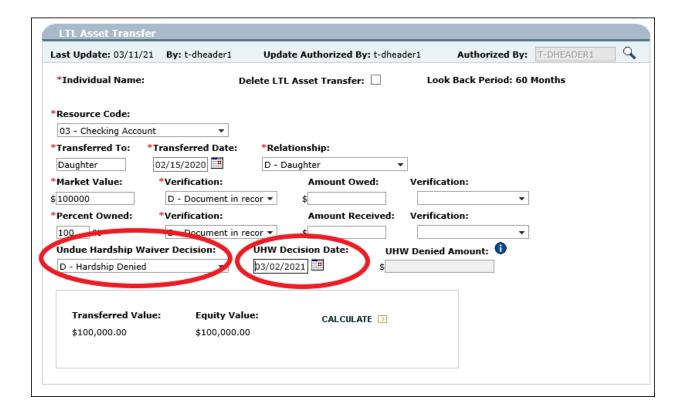


After this, review TPL screen as well to ensure that there is no 903Q or penalty period dates. Review the same information on the Client Notice screen to ensure the accuracy of notices being sent.

UHW - Denial

Example: Ashley was approved for LTC benefits with a penalty period of 274 days from 01/02/2021 - 10/02/2021. This was from an asset transfer of \$100,000 to Ashley's daughter within the lookback period. Ashley disagrees with the decision and sent a request for an undue hardship waiver review by the Department. The Department did not find a hardship and denied Ashley's undue hardship request.

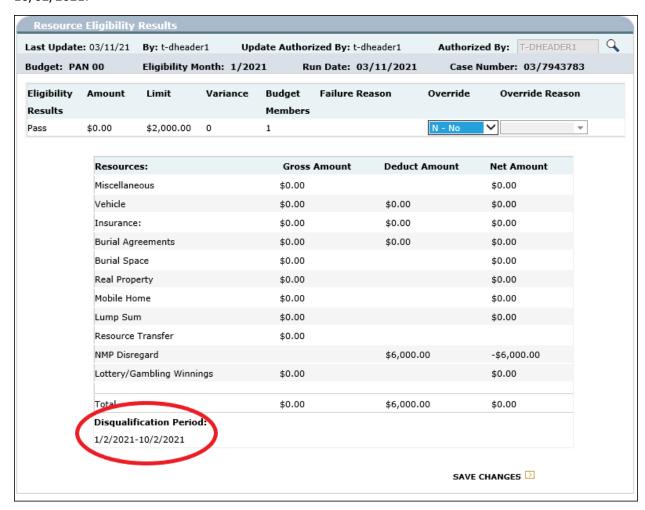
To record the Department's decision after a denial has been received and the penalty period is still active, enter the case through Maintenance workflow and navigate to the LTL Asset Transfer screen. Under the Undue Hardship Waiver Decision drop down box choose "D- Hardship Denied" then enter the date the Department made the decision – In this example the decision was made 03/02/2021.



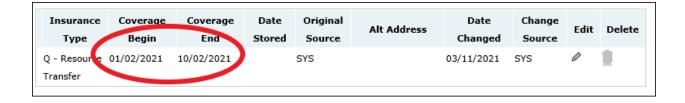




After this, run eligibility on the case and check the resource results on the eligibility screen to ensure the Disqualification Period has not changed – In this example the penalty period remains 1/02/2021 - 10/02/2021.



Review the information on the TPL screen for the 903Q to ensure the dates match the eligibility screen.



Review the same information on the Client Notice screen to ensure accuracy of the dates.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Manual Adjustments to the LTC TPLs (902Z and 903Q)

The 902Z TPL is the LTC patient pay and should match the cost of care displayed on any notices sent either manually or by eCIS correspondence.

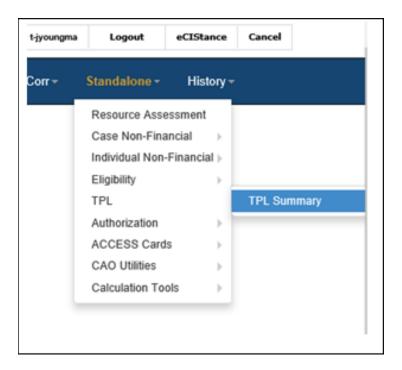
The 903Q TPL is created when a penalty period is established. While a penalty period is in effect the individual is eligible for all services covered under MA but is not eligible for payment of LTC services. The purpose of the 903Q penalty period TPL is to block the LTC facility from billing for LTC services while allowing MA providers to bill for non-LTC related medical services.

Although the system usually determines the correct patient pay and penalty period there are a few instances when the TPLs must be adjusted manually. Some of these instances include entry of a 902Z in a SSI case; modification of the LTC TPLs when an undue hardship waiver is fully or partially granted and the penalty period has expired; and negation of the 903Q and creation of the 902Z when a transferred asset is returned. At this time the LTC TPLs must be modified in eCIS. Below are instructions for modifying the LTC TPLs in eCIS.

Modification and Negation of a 903Q:

The screenshots below show negation of the 903Q on a penalty period that was originally entered from 12/13/19 through 2/22/21.

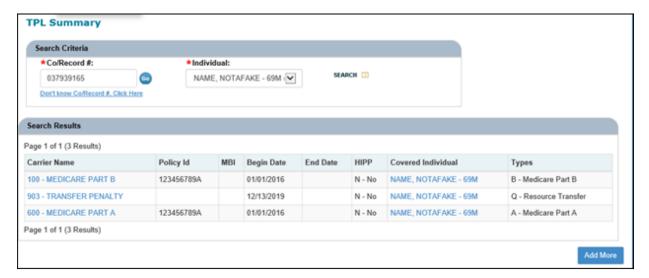
Select the "TPL Summary" in the "Standalone" menu at the top of the eCIS menu.



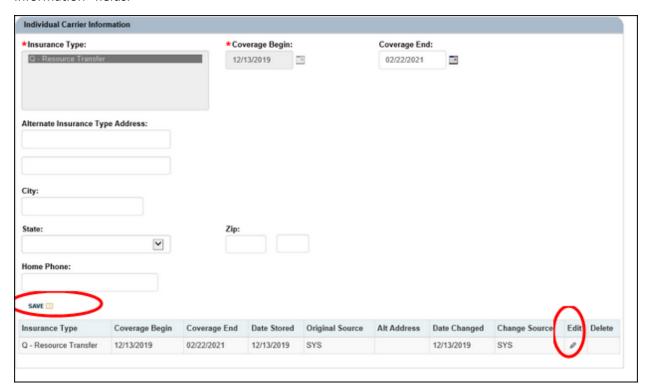




On the TPL Summary screen, all fields are blank. Enter the case record in the "Co/Record #:" field and click the "Go" button. The "Individual" name will populate if TPL information is found for the individual. Click the "SEARCH" button and then click on the individual's name in the "Covered Individual" column to load the "Individual Carrier Information"



Click on the pencil icon in the "Edit" column to load the 903Q information into the "Individual Carrier Information" fields.



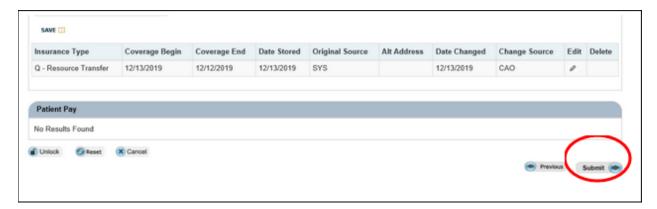
Enter the new end date in the "Coverage End" date field. To negate the 903Q, the "Coverage End" date will be one day before the "Coverage Begin" date. Click the "SAVE" button.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide





Green message confirms the TPL information has been updated in Standalone. Click the "Submit" button at the bottom of the screen to submit the changes.



Green message confirms the TPL information has been submitted successfully.



Addition of a 902Z:

In the example below, an individual was authorized for MA but was not eligible for payment of LTC facility services from 1/30/19 through 8/6/19 due to multiple asset transfers totaling \$70,000. After authorization an undue hardship waiver (UHW) was partially granted for the transfer of \$55,000.

Because the penalty period was expired, eCIS cannot update the TPLs due to the UHW decision. The 903Q was adjusted to run from 1/30/19 through 3/12/19 following the instructions for modifying the 903Q TPL. The original 902Z was negated. To add the 902Z TPL with the new start date:

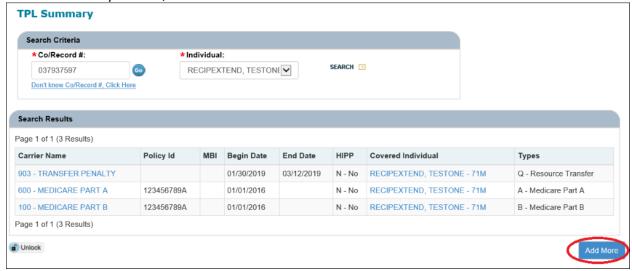
On the TPL Summary screen enter the case record in the "Co/Record #:" field and click the "Go" button. The "Individual" name will populate if TPL information is found for the individual, then click the "SEARCH" button.



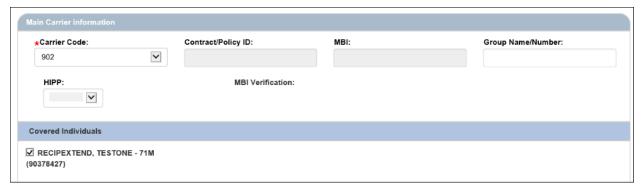
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



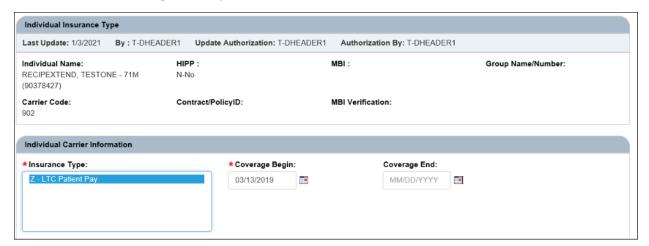
On "TPL Summary" screen, click the "Add More" button to add the 902Z TPL.



Select the 902 from the "Carrier Code" drop down in the Main Carrier Information section. Check the individual in the "Covered Individuals" section and then click "Next."



Highlight "Z – LTC Patient Pay" and enter the "Coverage Begin" date in the Individual Carrier Information section. The 902Z should begin the day after the 903Q ends. Then click the "SAVE" button.



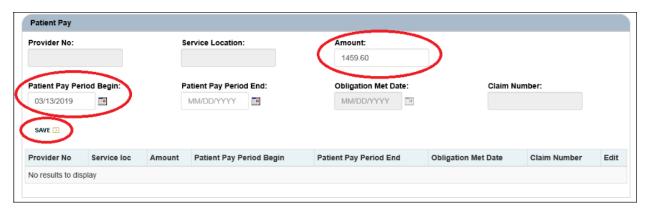
[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Click on "Z – LTC Patient Pay" on the "Insurance Type" column to access the "Patient Pay" section near the bottom of the "TPL Summary" screen.



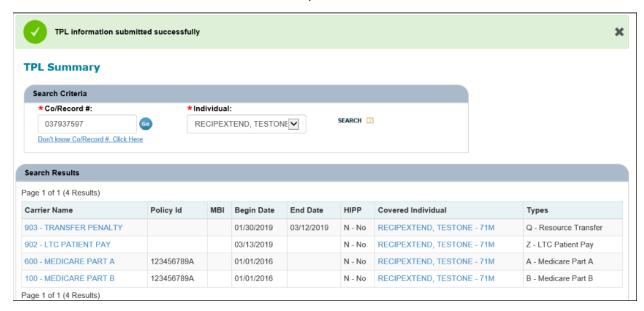
Enter the amount of the 902Z and the "Patient Pay Period Begin" date in the "Patient Pay" section. Click the "SAVE" button.



"Patient Pay" saved successfully message displays at top of "TPL Summary" screen.



Click "Submit" at the bottom of the "TPL Summary" screen.



[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Modification of a 902Z in an Open Case:

In the example below, the CAO received verification on 2/20/20 that a LTC recipient's income would decrease effective 3/1/20, causing a decrease in the cost of care. The CAO did not act on this change until 5/3/2020 so the decreased cost of care was not made effective until 5/1/20. Because the CAO did not act on the change timely and because this is a beneficial change for the individual the CAO must send a manual notice updating the cost of care effective 3/1/20 and modify the 902Z TPL manually.

Reminder: If the CAO does not act on a change in a timely manner and the change causes an adverse action then the CAO must process the change in eCIS and create an overpayment as needed. Advance notice must be given for an adverse action, such as an increase in the cost of care.

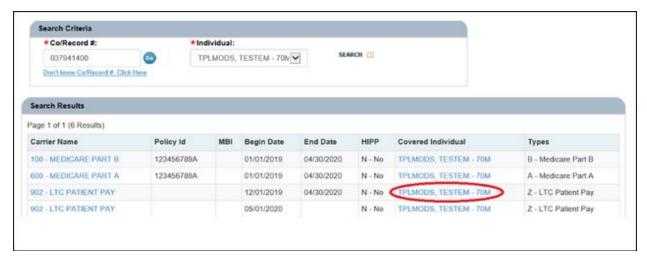
Process the income change in eCIS. The cost of care change is effective 5/1/20.



After processing the income change in eCIS modify the 902Z TPL in eCIS by first accessing TPL Standalone. On the TPL Summary screen, all fields are blank. Enter the case record in the "Co/Record #:" field and click the "Go" button. The "Individual" name will populate if TPL information is found for the individual. Click the "SEARCH" button then click on the "Covered Individual" next to the 902Z span that will be edited.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

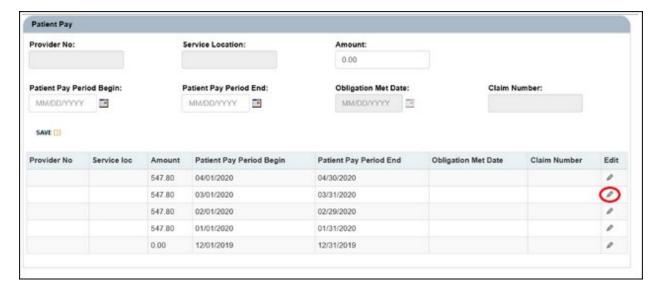




Scroll down and click on the "Insurance Type" to display the cost of care dates and amounts.

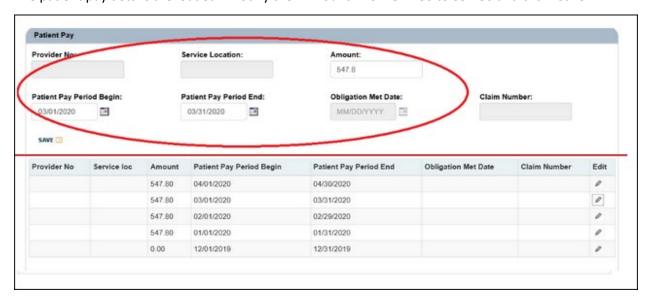


Scroll down to the "Patient Pay" section to see the cost of care dates and amounts. Edit the cost of care information by clicking on the pencil next to the segment you wish to edit. In this example the effective dates must be updated to reflect that the \$397.80 cost of care is effective 3/1/20 and the \$547.80 cost of care ended 2/29/20.





The patient pay details are loaded. Modify the "Amount" from 547.80 to 397.80 and click "Save."



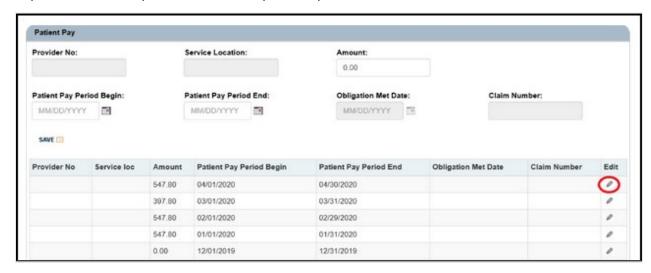
Confirming message of saved changes displays.

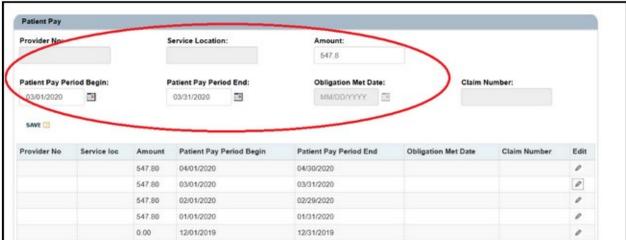


[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Repeat the above steps to edit the 902Z span for April.





Then click the "Submit" button at the bottom of the screen to submit all the changes. Another green message will display.



Reminder: To ensure that future changes to the cost of care TPL are updated correctly, the most current cost of care entry on "Patient Pay" should match the information displayed on the Income Results Summary screen. In this example, the most current entry on "Patient Pay" was for \$397.80 effective 3/1/20 ongoing.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



Mass Changes

Mass changes happen in January, July, and October of each year. These changes can change an individual's payment toward cost of care.

Please see the LTC Handbook Chapter 468 Appendix A: Determining Medical Assistance Eligibility and Payment toward the Cost of LTC Facility Services for updated Mass Change figures.

January Mass Change (COLA)

The federal government periodically makes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to the following benefits: Social Security Retirement, Survivor's and Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, Veterans Affairs benefits, Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement benefits.

The Social Security Administration will notify the (CAO) that federal benefits will increase because of a COLA. This notification, available on the Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS), will include the effective date and updated gross income.

Automated COLA adjustments for LTC recipients will be made in January of each year.

SSA benefits (code 12) and SSI income (code 14) will be updated on all LTC facility cases. The COLA is completely automated for cases with only SSA benefits or cases with SSA benefits and any or all of the following income received by either the institutionalized or community spouse:

- Interest income (code 23); and/or
- Earned income (codes 01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 08, 39, 40); and/or
- Unemployment Compensation (code 10); and/or
- Fixed pensions (code 50); and/or
- Sick benefits (code 21); and/or
- Support income (codes 24, 25, 26, 32); and/or
- Lump sum income (codes 27, 28); and/or
- Annuity income (code 43); and/or
- LTC-related Unearned income (code 98); and/or
- Other income (code 99); and/or
- Miscellaneous unearned income (codes 11, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 41)

LTC Manual COLA Processing:

The CAO will receive alerts for any cases that have not been completed by the automated COLA process, including cases that have dependents with income. The alerts will notify the CAO of the reason that the case could not be processed automatically.

COLA updates to cases with other income types cannot be made by the CAO until after the automated COLA run is completed in the beginning of January. All COLA advance notices for cases with program status codes 80 or 00 must be completed every January. Any COLA changes that will generate an advance notice that affects the cost of care for the month of January must be completed in the Electronic Client Information System during the month of January unless

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



processing the COLA adjustment would end Buy-In eligibility for the individual. Alerted cases with a program status code 66 will not be processed until after the 2025 Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIGs) are updated so that eligibility for Buy-In is processed using the 2025 Buy-In limits. A Daily Status and Narrative Weekly article will be issued once the FPIGs are updated. Until FPIGs are updated in the system, CAOs will only process COLA alerts on cases with program status codes of 80 or 00.

Retroactive LTC openings after the COLA update:

When the CAO must process a retroactive opening for LTC and the start date on the Program Request screen is in the month of November or any previous month, the CAO must follow a two step-process to open the case:

- Open non-continuous eligibility periods from the start of the retroactive period until December 31, 20XX, then,
- Open an ongoing request with a January 1, 20XX start date.

The two-step process ensures that the correct reference table values for the Maximum Monthly Maintenance Needs Allowance, if applicable, are used in the eligibility determination.

Failure to follow this process for retroactive openings will lead to a cost of care that is higher than it should be for the period of January through July because eligibility will use only the reference table values effective January 1. If the start date entered on the Program Request screen is on or after December 1, then the CAO may open an ongoing request. The eligibility determination will use the correct reference table values

July Mass Change

In July of each year, the federal government increases the minimum monthly maintenance needs allowance (MMMNA), the excess shelter standard, and the dependent living with community spouse allowance. The increase to these figures may affect the LTC recipient's monthly cost of care.

- The change gives the community spouse (CS) a new community spouse monthly maintenance needs allowance (CSMMNA).
- An automated July Mass Change is run each July to identify individuals who are affected and to make the updates to the CSMMNA and cost of care. Notices are systematically generated for all cases that are successfully processed automatically.
- Any cases that cannot be processed automatically are alerted out for the CAOs to review.
- By July 31, the CAO must decide whether the CS can get an increase in the CSMMNA effective July 1.





 The CAO must send a notice for all alerted cases they process providing the updated cost of care and CSMMNA to the individual, the individual's representative (if any), and the LTC facility.

When the caseworker needs to process a retroactive opening for LTC and the start date entered on the Program Request screen is for May 20XX or prior, the caseworker must use a two-step process:

- Open non-continuous eligibility periods from the start of the retroactive period until June 30, 20XX, then,
- Open an ongoing request with a July 1, 20XX start date.

The two-step process ensures that the correct reference table values for the MinMMNA, Excess Monthly Shelter Standard, and Dependent Living with Community Spouse Allowance are used in the eligibility determination.

If the start date entered on the Program Request screen is in June or later, then the eligibility determination will use the correct reference table values.

October Mass Change

In October of each year, the federal government increases the SNAP standard utility allowances (SUAs). This change affects the amount a recipient's CS can get for a CSMMNA and may affect the LTC recipient's monthly cost of care.

- An automated October Mass Change is run each October to identify individuals who are affected and to make the updates to the CSMMNA and the cost of care. Notices are systematically generated for all cases that are successfully processed automatically.
- Any cases that cannot be processed automatically are alerted out for the CAOs to review. By October 31, the CAO must process all cases that alert out of the automated Mass Change.
- The CAO must send a notice for all alerted cases they process providing the updated cost of care and CSMMNA to the individual, the individual's representative (if any), and the LTC facility.

When the caseworker needs to process a retroactive opening for LTC, and the start date entered on the Program Request screen is in August or any previous month, the caseworker must use a two-step process:

- Open non-continuous eligibility periods from the start of the retroactive period until September 30, 20XX, then,
- Open an ongoing request with an October 1, 20XX, start date.

The two-step process ensures that the correct reference table values for the SUA are used in the eligibility determination.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide



If the start date entered on the Program Request screen is in September or later, then the eligibility determination will use the correct reference table values.

MANUAL NOTICES

System generated notices should be sent when available because the system generated notices contain the appropriate citations and all pertinent information in language that is easily understood. Unlike manual notices, the date system generated notices were processed and mailed is easily documented. However, until system enhancements are made, there are many instances when a manual notice must be generated.

The CAO will take the following steps when sending a manual notice:

- send a copy of the notice to the individual, individual's representative(s), and the LTC facility;
 and
- narrate when a manual notice is sent and to whom copies are sent; and
- scan a copy of the notice to the record.

Below are some common instances when a manual notice must be sent:

Scenario:	Location of text and citations:
Entering a LTC facility code in a non-LTC related MA record: 985 option code 'A' if buy-in eligible or option code 'B' if not buy-in eligible.	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.
Entering a LTC facility code in an SSI record: 985 option code 'A' if buy-in eligible or option code 'B' if not buy-in eligible.	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.
Cost of care override completed on a case: 985 option code 'A' if buy-in eligible or option code 'B' if not buy-in eligible.	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.
Undue hardship waiver approved for an expired penalty period: 996 E	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.
Undue hardship waiver partially approved for an expired penalty period – Cost of care calculated: 996 F	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.
Undue hardship waiver partially approved for an expired penalty period – No cost of care: 996 Q	Click on the 'Corr' eCIS menu item, click the 'Text Search,' select the 'Notice Reason', 'Notice Option', 'Notice Type', 'Language' and then click the 'VIEW' button.

[5/30/25]LTC Procedural Desk Guide

