

OTHER ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SOCIAL SECURITY ENUMERATION

Policy:

With certain exceptions, all applicants present a Social Security number (SSN) or apply for an initial or replacement Social Security card.

NOTE: An undocumented alien, applying for Medicaid coverage of care and services necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition, is not required to apply for or provide an SSN.

A pregnant woman is not required to apply for or provide an SSN. Districts cannot require a pregnant woman to provide an SSN until the end of the month in which the sixtieth (60th) day following the end of her pregnancy occurs (see page 42). However, some pregnant women may want to provide a SSN and may do so.

An SSN is not required for a child, born to a woman eligible for and receiving Medicaid, at the time of the child's birth for up to one year (see page 42).

References:

TaxPayer Relief Act of 1997

SSL Sect. 131-c

Dept. Regs. 369.2(a)
370.2(c)(3)

ADMs OMM/ADM 97-2
97 ADM-23
93 ADM-4
90 ADM-9
89 ADM-12
88 ADM-47
88 ADM-4
87 ADM-25
83 ADM-29
80 ADM-75
80 ADM-42

INFs 90 INF-14

GIS 00 TA/DC-008
98 TA/DC-014

Interpretation:

Medicaid applicants, age 21 or over, who fail to furnish appropriate verification of their SSN, are ineligible for Medicaid.

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See NOTE above for the two exceptions.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 requires the SSN of each parent to be on the application for an original SSN for a child under 18.

Effective June 30, 2000, all applications for original SSNs and replacement cards must be made directly to the applicant's local SSA Office. The local SSA office will issue a SSA-5028 (Receipt for Application for a Social Security Number) if the applicant requests verification that s/he has applied for an SSN.

Except for S/CC, a non-applying legally responsible relative (spouse or parent) of an A/R is not required to furnish a Social Security number. The local district may request the non-applying spouse or parent to provide an SSN, but the individual is informed that the disclosure is voluntary and how the number will be used.

For S/CC, the non-applying legally responsible relative living with an A/R is required to furnish a social security number. If the legally responsible relative does not comply, the S/CC A/R is ineligible for Medicaid. There are two exceptions: (a) when the legally responsible relative is a pregnant woman, she is not required to supply an SSN; and, (b) when the legally responsible relative is an alien, s/he may not have to provide an SSN, depending on his/her alien status.

Verification:

The Social Security card is the primary source of documentation. When the applicant does not have a Social Security card, a secondary source may be used to document his/her number. Secondary sources include, but are not limited to: SSA-5028 (Receipt for Application for a Social Security Number); Social Security award letter; SDX report; or Social Security check.

Form SSA-2853 (Message from Social Security), verification that an application was made through the Enumeration at Birth (EAB) process, or a copy of the birth certificate indicating enumeration at birth are the primary evidence that a newborn has applied for an SSN. An SSN is not required for a child born to a woman eligible for, and receiving Medicaid, at the time of the child's birth for up to one year.