

281—120.520(34CFR303) Policies related to use of public benefits or insurance or private insurance to pay for Early ACCESS services.

120.520(1) *Use of public benefits or public insurance to pay for Early ACCESS services.*

a. The state may not use the public benefits or insurance of a child or parent to pay for Part C services unless the state provides written notification, consistent with paragraph 120.521(1) “c,” to the child’s parents, and the state meets the no-cost protections identified in paragraph 120.520(1) “b.”

b. With regard to the state’s using the public benefits or insurance of a child or parent to pay for Part C services, the state:

(1) May not require a parent to sign up for or enroll in public benefits or insurance programs as a condition of receiving Part C services and must obtain consent prior to using the public benefits or insurance of a child or parent if that child or parent is not already enrolled in such a program;

(2) Must obtain consent, consistent with rule 281—120.7(34CFR303) and subrule 120.420(1), to use a child’s or parent’s public benefits or insurance to pay for Part C services if that use would:

1. Decrease available lifetime coverage or any other insured benefit for that child or parent under that program;

2. Result in the child’s parents paying for services that would otherwise be covered by the public benefits or insurance program;

3. Result in any increase in premiums or discontinuation of public benefits or insurance for that child or that child’s parents; or

4. Risk loss of eligibility for the child or that child’s parents for home- and community-based waivers based on aggregate health-related expenditures.

(3) If the parent does not provide consent under paragraph 120.520(1) “b,” the state must still make available those Part C services on the IFSP to which the parent has provided consent.

c. Prior to the state’s using a child’s or parent’s public benefits or insurance to pay for Part C services, the state must provide written notification to the child’s parents. The notification must include:

(1) A statement that parental consent must be obtained under rule 281—120.414(34CFR303), if that rule applies, before the department or EIS provider discloses, for billing purposes, a child’s personally identifiable information to the department of health and human services, the state public agency responsible for the administration of the state’s public benefits or insurance program (e.g., Medicaid);

(2) A statement of the no-cost protection provisions in subrule 120.520(1) and that if the parent does not provide the consent under that subrule, the agency must still make available those Part C services on the IFSP for which the parent has provided consent;

(3) A statement that the parents have the right under rule 281—120.414(34CFR303), if that rule applies, to withdraw their consent to disclosure of personally identifiable information to the department of health and human services, the state public agency responsible for the administration of the state’s public benefits or insurance program (e.g., Medicaid) at any time; and

(4) A statement of the general categories of costs that the parent would incur as a result of participating in a public benefits or insurance program (such as copayments or deductibles, or the required use of private insurance as the primary insurance).

d. If a state requires a parent to pay any costs that the parent would incur as a result of the state’s using a child’s or parent’s public benefits or insurance to pay for Part C services (such as copayments or deductibles, or the required use of private insurance as the primary insurance), those costs must be identified in the state’s system of payments policies under rule 281—120.521(34CFR303) and included in the notification provided to the parent under paragraph 120.520(1) “c”; otherwise, the state cannot charge those costs to the parent.

120.520(2) *Use of private insurance to pay for Part C services.*

a. The state may not use the private insurance of a parent of an infant or toddler with a disability to pay for Part C services unless the parent provides parental consent, consistent with rule 281—120.7(34CFR303) and subrule 120.420(1), to use private insurance to pay for Part C services for the parent’s child or the state meets one of the exceptions in paragraph 120.520(2) “d.” This includes the use of private insurance when such use is a prerequisite for the use of public benefits or insurance. Parental consent must be obtained:

(1) When an agency or EIS provider seeks to use the parent's private insurance or benefits to pay for the initial provision of an early intervention service in the IFSP; and

(2) Each time consent for services is required under subrule 120.420(1) due to an increase (in frequency, length, duration, or intensity) in the provision of services in the child's IFSP.

b. If a state requires a parent to pay any costs that the parent would incur as a result of the state's use of private insurance to pay for early intervention services (such as copayments, premiums, or deductibles), those costs must be identified in the state's system of payments policies under rule 281—120.521(34CFR303); otherwise, the state may not charge those costs to the parent.

c. When obtaining parental consent required under paragraph 120.520(2)“*a*” or initially using benefits under a child's or parent's private insurance policy to pay for an early intervention service under paragraph 120.520(2)“*d*,” the state must provide to the parent a copy of the state's system of payments policies that identifies the potential costs that the parent may incur when the parent's private insurance is used to pay for early intervention services under this chapter (such as copayments, premiums, or deductibles or other long-term costs such as the loss of benefits because of annual or lifetime health insurance coverage caps under the insurance policy).

d. The parental consent requirements in paragraphs 120.520(2)“*a*” through “*c*” do not apply if the state has enacted a state statute regarding private health insurance coverage for early intervention services under Part C of the Act that expressly provides that:

(1) The use of private health insurance to pay for Part C services cannot count towards or result in a loss of benefits due to the annual or lifetime health insurance coverage caps for the infant or toddler with a disability, the parent, or the child's family members who are covered under that health insurance policy;

(2) The use of private health insurance to pay for Part C services cannot negatively affect the availability of health insurance to the infant or toddler with a disability, the parent, or the child's family members who are covered under that health insurance policy, and health insurance coverage may not be discontinued for these individuals due to the use of the health insurance to pay for services under Part C of the Act; and

(3) The use of private health insurance to pay for Part C services cannot be the basis for increasing the health insurance premiums of the infant or toddler with a disability, the parent, or the child's family members covered under that health insurance policy.

e. If the state has enacted a state statute that satisfies paragraph 120.520(2)“*d*,” regarding the use of private health insurance coverage to pay for early intervention services under Part C of the Act, the state may reestablish a new baseline of state and local expenditures under subrule 120.225(2) in the next federal fiscal year following the effective date of the statute.

120.520(3) *Inability to pay.* If a parent or family of an infant or toddler with a disability is determined unable to pay under the state's definition of inability to pay under subrule 120.521(1) and does not provide consent under paragraphs 120.520(2)“*a*” and “*b*,” the lack of consent may not be used to delay or deny any services under this chapter to that child or family.

120.520(4) *Proceeds or funds from public insurance or benefits or from private insurance.*

a. Proceeds or funds from public insurance or benefits or from private insurance are not treated as program income for purposes of 34 CFR 80.25.

b. If the state receives reimbursements from federal funds (e.g., Medicaid reimbursements attributable directly to federal funds) for services under Part C of the Act, those funds are considered neither state nor local funds under subrule 120.225(2).

c. If the state spends funds from private insurance for services under this chapter, those funds are considered neither state nor local funds under rule 281—120.225(34CFR303).

120.520(5) *Funds received from a parent or family member under the state's system of payments.* Funds received by the state from a parent or family member under the state's system of payments established under rule 281—120.521(34CFR303) are considered program income under 34 CFR 80.25. These funds:

a. Are not deducted from the total allowable costs charged under Part C of the Act (as set forth in 34 CFR 80.25(g)(1));

- b.* Must be used for the state's Part C early intervention service program, consistent with 34 CFR 80.25(g)(2); and
 - c.* Are considered neither state nor local funds under subrule 120.225(2).
- [ARC 7805C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]