

October- December 2025 Summary of Changes

Chapter	Passage	Summary
1430	1430.0805	Amended policy language to remove language for residents of public institutions
	1430.0807	Added new language on temporary absence due to residence in public institutions or institutions for mental diseases
	1430.1103	Added new language on coverage suspension
1440	1440.1103	Added new language on coverage suspension
1450	1450.0805	Amended policy language to remove language for residents of public institutions
3000	3010.0200	Updated policy language to add fax to the manual security procedures
	3020.0200	
	3030.0200	
	3040.0200	
	3050.0200	
	3060.0200	

Technical changes and changes in non-substantive information may be excluded from this summary.

Listing of Amended Passages

1430.0805 Definition of Living in the Home (MFAM)

The child must live on a continual basis in the home of the parent or specified relative. In cases where both parents are awarded joint custody, living in the home may exist if the conditions as outlined in 1430.0710 are met. A home need not be a fixed dwelling. The home is considered the family setting shared by the parent/relative. This "home" may include a group facility such as a drug treatment center, spouse abuse center or maternity home. The parent/relative must assume and continue to take day-to-day care and responsibility for the child in this family setting. The type of facility, length of stay, setting for the child in the facility and responsibility for the child's supervision and care must be carefully evaluated.

Individuals are not considered to be in a family setting or to be "living in the home" and are ineligible for assistance if they are:

- ~~1. inmates, prisoners, detainees, or convicts under detention or custody of a Federal, State, or local penal, correctional, or other detention facility or psychiatric facility or institution; or~~
2. in a licensed maternity home where their care is being paid for by the state.

Note: For Medicaid eligibility policy for children under 18 and residents of an Institute Public Institutions or Institutions of Mental Diseases (IMDs), please refer to passage 1430.1103.

1430.0807 Temporary Absence from the Home (MFAM)

Temporary absences from the home by the child, parent, or relative of 30 days or less duration do not affect the parent's or other caretaker relative's ability to continue to derive eligibility.

Absences of more than thirty days do not affect eligibility when:

1. the parent or relative continues to exercise care and control of the child during the absence;

Note: Care and control are considered to exist when the parent/relative continues to have contact with the child through visits, phone calls or mail; and gives directions on the child's care to the substitute caretaker. The child may be cared for in his own home or in the home of the substitute caretaker:

2. a definite plan exists for the absent child or parent/relative to return to the home at the end of the temporary period; and
3. the absence is not for a reason listed in passage 1430.0805.

If the temporary absence is due to out of home residential care, refer to passage 1430.0808 for the absence period allowed.

If the temporary absence is due to residence in public institutions or institutions for mental diseases (IMDs), please refer to passage 1430.1103.

Note: The parent or relative's statement concerning how the above conditions will be met during the period of absence is usually sufficient. When questioned, the eligibility specialist will secure additional facts from the individual with whom the child will live during the absence.

1430.1103 Residents of Public Institutions/IMDs (MFAM)

Individuals residing in public institutions or institutions for mental diseases (IMDs) throughout an entire calendar month are ineligible to receive Medicaid-, however, their coverage will be suspended. This includes inmates, prisoners, detainees, or convicts under detention or custody of a Federal, State, or local penal, correctional, or other detention facility or institution.

New language in passages appear blue in color and ~~strike through~~ is used for deleted language.
The Introduction and Appendices are excluded.

Listing of Amended Passages

An institution is an establishment that furnishes food, shelter, and some treatment or services to four or more persons unrelated to the proprietor. A public institution is administrated by a governmental unit. Public institutions exist at all levels: federal, state, and local.

An IMD is an institution that is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment or care of persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care and related services.

Medical institutions (for example, hospitals, nursing homes and intermediate care facilities), or a publicly operated community residence that serves no more than 16 residents or certain child care institutions are not considered public institutions.

Residents of a state mental hospital who are age 65 or older may be eligible for Medicaid.

Exception: Children who are under 18 years of age and are placed in an IMD under the Statewide Inpatient Psychiatric Waiver Program (SIPP) remain eligible for Medicaid- [and their coverage must not be suspended](#).

1440.1103 Residents of Public Institutions/IMDs (MSSI)

Individuals residing in public institutions or institutions for mental diseases (IMDs) throughout an entire calendar month are ineligible to receive Medicaid-, [however, their coverage will be suspended](#). This includes inmates, prisoners, detainees, or convicts under detention or custody of a Federal, State, or local penal, correctional, or other detention facility or institution.

An institution is an establishment that furnishes food, shelter, and some treatment or services to four or more persons unrelated to the proprietor. A public institution is administrated by a governmental unit. Public institutions exist at all levels: federal, state, and local.

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Residents of a state mental hospital who are age 65 or older may be eligible for Medicaid.

Exception: Children who are under 18 years of age and are placed in an IMD under the Statewide Inpatient Psychiatric Waiver Program (SIPP) remain eligible for Medicaid- [and their coverage must not be suspended](#).

1450.0805 Definition of Living in the Home (CIC)

The child must live on a continual basis in the home of the parent or specified relative. In cases where both parents are awarded joint custody and visitation provides for partial residence with each parent, living in the home may exist if the conditions as outlined in 1450.0719 are met. A home need not be a fixed dwelling. The home is considered the family setting shared by the parent/relative. This "home" may include a group facility such as a drug treatment center, spouse abuse center or maternity home. The parent/relative must assume and continue to take day-to-day care and responsibility for the child in this family setting. The type of facility, length of stay, setting for the child in the facility and responsibility for the child's supervision and care must be carefully evaluated.

Individuals are not considered to be in a family setting or to be "living in the home" and are ineligible for assistance if they are:

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Listing of Amended Passages

1. ~~inmates, prisoners, detainees, or convicts under detention or custody of a Federal, State, or local penal, correctional, or other detention facility or psychiatric facility or institution; or~~
2. in a licensed maternity home where their care is being paid for by the state.

For Title-IV-E, a child born to a mother who is incarcerated or does not plan to bring the child home from the hospital, the technical factor of living in the home is considered met.

For Title-IV-E foster care, a child must have resided in the home of a parent or specified relative at the time of the voluntary placement, and the relative must be the legal guardian.

3010.0200 SECURITY (FS)

IRS and BEERS exchange confidential tax and benefit information with state agencies only under the condition that the state will follow strict security guidelines in the storage, use, and disclosure of that information. This sensitive data is available to authorized Department employees through the data exchange process of FLORIDA. Contracted services employees and employees of other agencies are not permitted to view any part of the IRS or BEERS information at any time. Each employee is personally liable for any willful disclosure or misuse of the data and therefore must be aware of the security procedures and penalties for improper use or disclosure. Some security controls are built into the automated system. Manual procedures must assure other controls. If Federal Tax Information (FTI) is inadvertently disclosed via email **and/or fax**, the sender should immediately notify the recipient via **the same means** ~~email~~; to dispose of the email **or fax** before opening **or viewing**. If the recipient opens the email **or views the fax**, the recipient should notify the sender by the same means; that the email **or fax** contained FTI **and has been disposed**.

Federal Code protects the confidentiality of federal tax information. Anyone who knowingly, or by reason of negligence discloses IRS or BEERS data is in violation of the law. An individual who discloses this information may be subject to civil action by the taxpayer in an U.S. District Court.

No liability will arise to a disclosure requested by a taxpayer or a misinterpretation of Federal Code governing this policy.

If the U.S. District Court finds in the civil action that an individual released information, and it is a willful disclosure, the defendant can be liable for \$1000 for each disclosure or actual damages, whichever is greater.

3020.0200 SECURITY (TCA)

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3030.0200 SECURITY (MFAM)

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3050.0200 SECURITY (CIC)

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3060.0200 SECURITY (RAP)

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