

4. Automatically mail reapplication forms approximately four months prior to the eligibility expiration date;
5. Microfilm eligibility application and supporting documents and retain microfilm for audit purposes; and
6. Gather information to determine eligibility for Life-line programs.

(c) The applicant or beneficiary has the responsibility to:

1. Complete the PAAD eligibility application/renewal application form(s) legibly and accurately:
 - i. Answering all questions fully;
 - ii. Presenting all necessary evidentiary documents;
 - iii. Reading the certification and authorization statement;
 - iv. Signing or marking the application or renewal application;
 - v. Obtaining the signature or mark of the spouse (if married) and the signature of the preparer (if applicable) on the application or renewal application.
2. Assist the Department and the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services in securing evidence that corroborates his statements when necessary.
3. Agree to a review by the Department or its agent, if randomly selected for review. PAAD eligibility may be terminated if the beneficiary refuses to cooperate with a quality control request.
4. Assign benefits to the State of New Jersey when prescription drug costs are covered in part by any other plan of assistance or insurance.
5. Reapply for eligibility on forms mailed by the Department, at least 45 days prior to his/her eligibility expiration date, if he/she wishes to renew PAAD eligibility.
6. Complete his or her renewal application in person if selected as part of a sample group by PAAD. PAAD eligibility will not be renewed if the beneficiary refuses an in-person eligibility review; and
7. If the application mailed by PAAD is lost in the mail, misplaced or not received due to the applicant's change of address, it is the applicant's responsibility to contact PAAD for a new application.

(d) The beneficiary has the responsibility to:

1. Notify PAAD whenever any one of the following occurs:
 - i. His or her marital status changes.
 - ii. He or she moves anywhere within the State of New Jersey, in which case, he or she shall submit proof of new address.

2. Return his or her eligibility card to PAAD whenever becoming ineligible due to one of the following:

- i. He/she moves out of the State of New Jersey.
- ii. He/she becomes eligible for Medicaid or any other plan of assistance or insurance that wholly covers pharmaceutical services.
- iii. His/her or their annual income increases to an amount which exceeds the legal limit.
- iv. He/she was determined eligible based on his/her disability and he/she stops receiving Social Security Disability benefits.
- v. When requested by PAAD because required information to confirm eligibility was not submitted, or scheduled recovery payments are in arrears.

3. Repay the State of New Jersey, upon request, for the cost of benefits incorrectly paid on his or her behalf. Failure to fully repay the State for incorrectly paid benefits could cause the suspension of his or her PAAD benefits in the future, as well as possible withholding of all or some of his or her rebates or refunds which may be due him or her from the State of New Jersey.

As amended, R.1981 d.332, effective September 10, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 432(a), 13 N.J.R. 580(c).

(d): delete i-iii; renumber iv and v as i and ii; renumber (d)2 as (d)3 and add new text for (d)2.

Amended by R.1985 d.259, effective May 20, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 367(a), 17 N.J.R. 1318(a).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1991 d.563, effective November 18, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2623(a), 23 N.J.R. 3514(a).

Reference to "beneficiary" added at (c).

Amended by R.1993 d.368, effective July 19, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 4329(a), 25 N.J.R. 3216(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.10, effective January 3, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3142(a), 27 N.J.R. 242(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.176, effective April 6, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 5280(a), 30 N.J.R. 1314(b).

In (b), substituted a reference to eligibility cards for a reference to temporary eligibility cards in 3, deleted a former 4, recodified former 5 and 6 as 4 and 5, and added a new 6; in (c), deleted "within 60 days after the expiration date" at the end of 7; and in (d), added ", in which case, he or she shall submit proof of new address" at the end of 1ii, and substituted a reference to the State of New Jersey for a reference to the Division of Taxation at the end of 3.

8:83-5.7 Combined application for PAAD/Lifeline

(a) There shall be only one application for those beneficiaries who apply for both PAAD and Lifeline.

1. A beneficiary may file one application for both programs on the same form.
2. If an applicant wishes to apply only for Lifeline, he or she shall still use the AP-2 form. (See N.J.A.C. 8:83A-4.8).
3. On reapplication for Lifeline, the applicant shall complete an AP-12 renewal form.

(b) Beneficiaries who apply for PAAD shall follow the procedures and meet the qualifications of the program in this chapter.

(c) Beneficiaries who apply for Lifeline will follow the procedures and meet the qualifications of the program in N.J.A.C. 8:83A.

New Rule, R.1996 d.581, effective December 16, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 3499(a), 28 N.J.R. 5174(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.176, effective April 6, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 5280(a), 30 N.J.R. 1314(b).

In (a), substituted a reference to the AP-2 form for a reference to the LL-1 form in 2, and added 3.

SUBCHAPTER 6. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Case Notes

See for historical purposes Atty.Gen.F.O.1978, No. 3 (then existing regulation N.J.A.C. 10:69A-4.3 declared invalid).

8:83-6.1 Age

(a) To be eligible for PAAD, the applicant shall be 65 years of age or older or shall be under 65 and over 18 years of age and receive Social Security Title II disability benefits. Individuals under age 65 who receive disability benefits on behalf of someone other than themselves are ineligible. The applicant shall be able to document his or her age upon request by the Department. The Department will require that the applicant submit a photocopy of his or her certificate or other acceptable proof of age if over 65 years of age.

(b) The following are acceptable proofs of age:

1. Primary proof: The applicant is required to submit a photocopy of one of the following documents:

- i. Birth certificate;
- ii. Baptismal certificate;
- iii. Bris certificate;
- iv. Social Security records verifying age (can be obtained from local security office);
- v. Railroad retirement letter (can be obtained from Railroad Retirement Board).

2. Secondary proofs: If the applicant cannot supply one of the documents listed above, copies of any two of the following documents are acceptable:

- i. Insurance policy;
- ii. Driver's license;
- iii. School record;
- iv. State or Federal census record;
- v. Church record of Baptism (age five or after);

- vi. Confirmation certificate;
- vii. Marriage record;
- viii. Employment record;
- ix. Union record;
- x. Military record;
- xi. Medicare card;
- xii. Delayed birth certificate;
- xiii. Applicant's child's birth certificate;
- xiv. Physician's or midwife's record of applicant's birth;
- xv. Immigration record;
- xvi. Naturalization record;
- xvii. Passport.

(c) If under age 65, the following are acceptable proofs of disability:

1. A copy of a Social Security award certificate issued in the last six months.
2. A Social Security Form or record.
3. A document issued by Social Security that establishes Medicare eligibility. The document must be dated within six months prior to the date of application.

Amended by R.1985 d.259, effective May 20, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 367(a), 17 N.J.R. 1318(b).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.211, effective May 16, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 369(a), 20 N.J.R. 1106(a).

Added text to (b)5 "letter (can be obtained from Railroad Retirement Board)".

Amended by R.1990 d.614, effective December 17, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2218(a), 22 N.J.R. 3956(a).

In (a): added sentence regarding ineligibility of those under 65 who receive disability benefits on behalf of someone other than themselves. Stylistic revisions to text.

Amended by R.1998 d.176, effective April 6, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 5280(a), 30 N.J.R. 1314(b).

In (b)1, substituted a reference to Social Security records verifying age for a reference to Social Security form No. 2458 in iv, and deleted a former vi; in (b)2, deleted a former v, recodified former vi through xi as v through x, inserted a new xi, deleted a former xii, and recodified former xiii through xviii as xii through xvii; and in (c), rewrote 2, and added 3.

8:83-6.2 Income standards

(a) Any single permanent resident of New Jersey who is 65 years of age or over or who is under 65 and over 18 years of age and is receiving Social Security Title II disability benefits must have an annual income of less than \$20,016 to be eligible for PAAD.

(b) Any married permanent resident of New Jersey who is 65 years of age or over or who is under 65 and over 18 years of age and is receiving Social Security Title II disability benefits must have a combined (applicant and spouse) annual income of less than \$24,542 to be eligible for PAAD.

1. An applicant and spouse shall be considered separated, and eligibility determined under the single income standard, when each maintains a separate residence and the applicant does not have access to the spouse's income.

i. Any support payment received by the applicant shall be considered as income for PAAD eligibility purposes.

2. An applicant and spouse may be considered separated when the spouse has been institutionalized in a long-term facility, either skilled or intermediate, or in a State or county psychiatric hospital at least 30 consecutive days prior to application.

i. PAAD shall consider the applicant and spouse separated only when doing so is more favorable to the applicant for PAAD (for example, when the income of an applicant and his institutionalized spouse is combined at \$24,000, the applicant is ineligible for PAAD, but if the applicant and spouse are considered separated, the applicant could become eligible for PAAD under the single income standard. If the institutionalized spouse was not covered by Medicaid, the spouse could become eligible under the single income standard).

(c) All income, from whatever source derived, is considered in determining eligibility for the purpose of PAAD. Jointly owned income sources will be allocated according to degree of ownership.

1. All income, taxable and nontaxable, is to be included. Examples of possible sources of income (gross amounts unless otherwise noted) are as follows:

- i. Social Security benefits paid to or on behalf of the applicant;
- ii. Veterans benefits;
- iii. Disability benefits, whether public or private;
- iv. Salaries;
- v. Wages;
- vi. Bonuses;
- vii. Commissions;
- viii. Fees;
- ix. Dividends;
- x. Interest taxable and nontaxable;
- xi. Capital gains;
- xii. Royalties;

- xiii. Bequests;
- xiv. Support payments;
- xv. Unemployment benefits;
- xvi. Pensions;
- xvii. Annuities (contributory and non-contributory);
- xviii. Retirement benefits including distribution from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs);
- xix. Business income (net);
- xx. Fair market value of prizes and awards.

2. Sources of income which are excluded in considering eligibility for PAAD are as follows:

- i. Benefit amounts received under the New Jersey State Lifeline Credit Program/Tenants Lifeline Assistance Program;
- ii. Benefits received under New Jersey State Home-stead Rebates;
- iii. Proceeds from spouse's life insurance;
- iv. The one-time capital gain up to \$125,000 from the sale of a principal residence for individuals age fifty-five or older which is excluded from the State gross income tax pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54A:6-9;
- v. Stipends from the Volunteers to Service in America (VISTA) and Foster Grandparents programs;
- vi. Agent Orange payments;
- vii. Reparation payments to Japanese Americans by the Federal Government pursuant to sections 105 and 106 of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, P.L. 100-383 (50 U.S.C. App. 1989b-4 and 1989b-5).

(d) The applicant must be able to document the amounts reported upon request by the Department, and will be required to submit photocopies of his/her Federal, State and/or City income tax return and other acceptance evidence.

(e) PAAD eligibility is conferred based upon annual income for the current calendar year, which is estimated at the time of application. Previous year income information is used as a gauge and supplements estimates of current income to determine current eligibility. However, if previous year income exceeds the standard, but current year income is expected to fall within legal limits, an initial applicant may estimate current year income for the purpose of establishing PAAD eligibility.

(f) Since PAAD eligibility is based upon actual annual income, if the actual income for the current calendar year exceeds the PAAD income standard, the person will become ineligible for the entire calendar year and shall be required to repay benefits paid for all prescriptions and Lifeline

benefits from January 1 through December 31 of the calendar year.

(g) Upon renewal of eligibility, all re-applicants must submit previous year income information to substantiate previous estimates. Requests by re-applicants to use anticipated income, as the basis for eligibility, when previous year income exceeds the PAAD standard, will be reviewed individually.

(h) The PAAD program shall take necessary action to recover the full amount of payments made on behalf of beneficiaries during an ineligible period, when appropriate.

(i) PAAD beneficiaries are required to notify the PAAD program immediately if their current year income exceeds the PAAD income standard.

(j) Applicants who combine their income by filing joint Federal and/or State income tax returns, must combine their income for PAAD eligibility purposes for the same time period and their eligibility determination shall be based on the joint income standard, except when (b)2 above applies.

(k) Medical or other expenses are not considered or deducted from gross income for PAAD eligibility purposes.

(l) Net losses in one income category shall not be used to offset income in another category.

(m) Beginning January 1, 1996 and annually thereafter, the income eligibility limits shall increase by the amount of the maximum Social Security benefit cost-of-living increase for that year for single and married persons respectively, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D), incorporated herein by reference. The Commissioner will provide notice of the new income limits annually by publication in the New Jersey Register.

Amended by R.1982 d.198, effective June 21, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 321(b), 14 N.J.R. 659(a).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1985 d.690, effective January 21, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 2332(a), 18 N.J.R. 190(a).

Single permanent resident income changed from "\$12,000" to "\$13,500"; married from "\$15,000" to "\$16,250".

Amended by R.1988 d.174, effective April 18, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2375(a), 20 N.J.R. 902(a).

Changed "\$13,250 to \$13,650" and "\$16,250 to \$16,750".

Amended by R.1990 d.182, effective March 19, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3047(a), 22 N.J.R. 953(a).

Added (c)2iv. regarding the one-time capital gain.

Amended by R.1990 d.614, effective December 17, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2218(a), 22 N.J.R. 3956(a).

In (c)2: added v.-vi.

Amended by R.1991 d.563, effective November 18, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2623(a), 23 N.J.R. 3514(a).

Income eligibility revised upwards.

Amended by R.1993 d.608, effective December 6, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3407(a), 25 N.J.R. 5528(b).

Amended by R.1994 d.191, effective April 18, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5750(a), 26 N.J.R. 1657(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.10, effective January 3, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3142(a), 27 N.J.R. 242(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.7, effective January 2, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 3541(a), 28 N.J.R. 184(c).

In (a) and (b) increased income limits, and added (m).

Administrative Change.

See: 28 N.J.R. 3597(a).

In (a) and (b) increased income limits.

Administrative change.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2562(a).

In (a), substituted "\$17,550" for "\$17,056"; and in (b), substituted "\$21,519" for "\$20,913".

Administrative change.

See: 30 N.J.R. 68(a)

Amended by R.1998 d.176, effective April 6, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 5280(a), 30 N.J.R. 1314(b).

Rewrote (b)1; in (b)2, substituted "may" for "shall" following "spouse" in the introductory paragraph and added i; in (c)1, inserted new i through iii, recodified former i through xvii as iv through xx, and deleted "(including Social Security)" at the end of new xvi; and in (f), substituted "benefits paid for all prescriptions and Lifeline benefits" for "for all prescriptions" following "repay".

Administrative change.

See: 31 N.J.R. 54(b).

Administrative change.

See: 32 N.J.R. 59(a).

Administrative change.

See: 33 N.J.R. 554(b).

In (a), substituted "\$19,238" for "\$18,587" and in (b), substituted "\$23,589" for "\$22,791".

Administrative change.

See: 34 N.J.R. 935(a).

Administrative change.

See: 35 N.J.R. 1115(a).

Case Notes

Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled regulations limiting eligibility to persons actually receiving Social Security disability benefits upheld against constitutional challenge as having a rational state purpose in being necessary for the financial viability of the program. *Barone v. Dept. of Human Services*, 210 N.J.Super. 276, 509 A.2d 786 (App.Div.1986) affirmed 107 N.J. 355, 526 A.2d 1055.

Pharmaceutical assistance beneficiary must repay state if combined income over minimum eligibility because of "in kind" services rendered. *R.S. v. Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (HLT) 39.

Inclusion of applicants' Individual Retirement Account as income was appropriate. *S. K. v. New Jersey Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services, Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (PAA) 1.

8:83-6.3 Citizenship

A person shall not be required to be a citizen of the United States in order to be eligible for PAAD.

8:83-6.4 Residence

(a) The statute provides that "any . . . resident of this State . . . shall be eligible for PAAD. 'Resident' means one legally domiciled within the State for a period of 30 days immediately preceding the date of application for inclusion in the program. Mere seasonal or temporary residence within the State, of whatever duration, does not constitute domicile. Absence from this State for a period of 12 months is prima facie evidence of abandonment of domicile. The burden of establishing legal domicile within the State is upon the applicant."