Overpayments and Overpayment Adjustments

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Overpayments and Overpayment Adjustments

Introduction

The Overpayments module offers users an arena to document and track overpayments that occur to providers as part of a child's cost-of-care. An overpayment can be generated one of two ways: either manually by a financial user, or by eWiSACWIS as part of an action against a service rate or a placement or rate setting.

Overpayments are a critical element in the county's cost-of-care bottom line, and thus it is very important to remain on top of overpayments in order for the State to have an accurate claim to the Federal government. The following example will explain how overpayments factor into the net cost-of-care for a child.

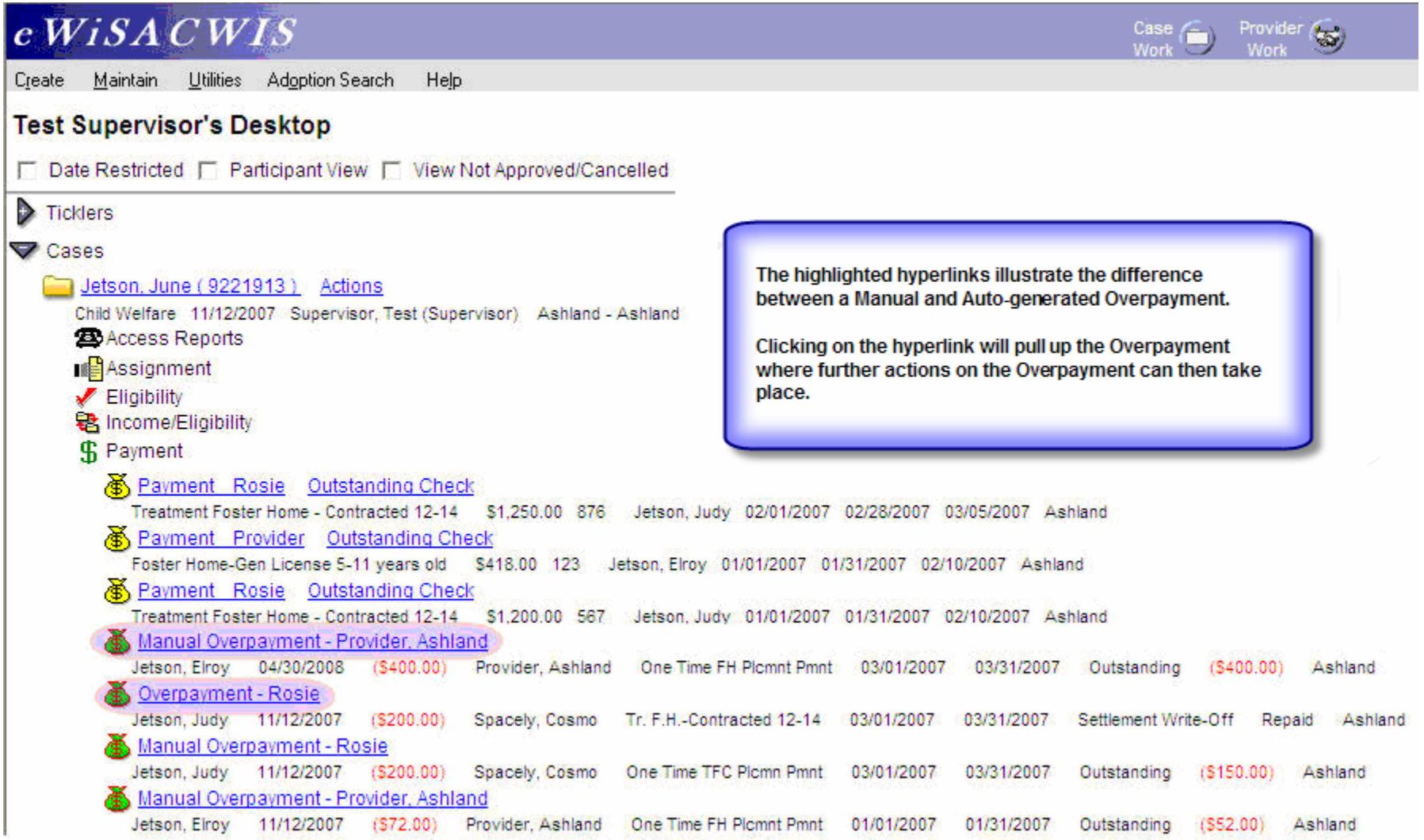
Let's pretend that our county has paid a provider over $10,000.00 in cost-of-care over the life of case for a child. It is determined at some point that a mistake was made with the rate the provider was being paid for this child. After resolving the error it is determined that the provider was overpaid $1000.00 during the time the child was placed with them. In order to accurately reflect that the provider was overpaid, the county will need to document a $1000.00 overpayment. Once this overpayment is documented, a change in the total claimable cost-of-care will be reflected. Instead of claiming $10,000.00 for this child, the State will only claim $9,000.00. This change to the total claimable cost-of-care will be reflected immediately upon documenting the overpayment.

On top of affecting the claimable costs for a child, the overpayment also serves as a marker for overpayment adjustments to calculate against. An overpayment adjustment represents funds that have come in as repayment against an overpayment. These adjustments can also occur one of two ways: a provider can elect to have monies automatically withdrawn off the top of a future payment, or a provider can send back payments to the county until the entire overpayment is fully recouped.

Ultimately, overpayments and their associated adjustments play a pivotal role in accurate documentation of county cost-of-care and accurate claiming at both the State and Federal levels. Overpayments and other associated pieces of work can be found under both case and providers. The following pages will describe in detail how to view overpayments, maintain the status of overpayments, establish provider repayment methods, and document and work with overpayment adjustments.

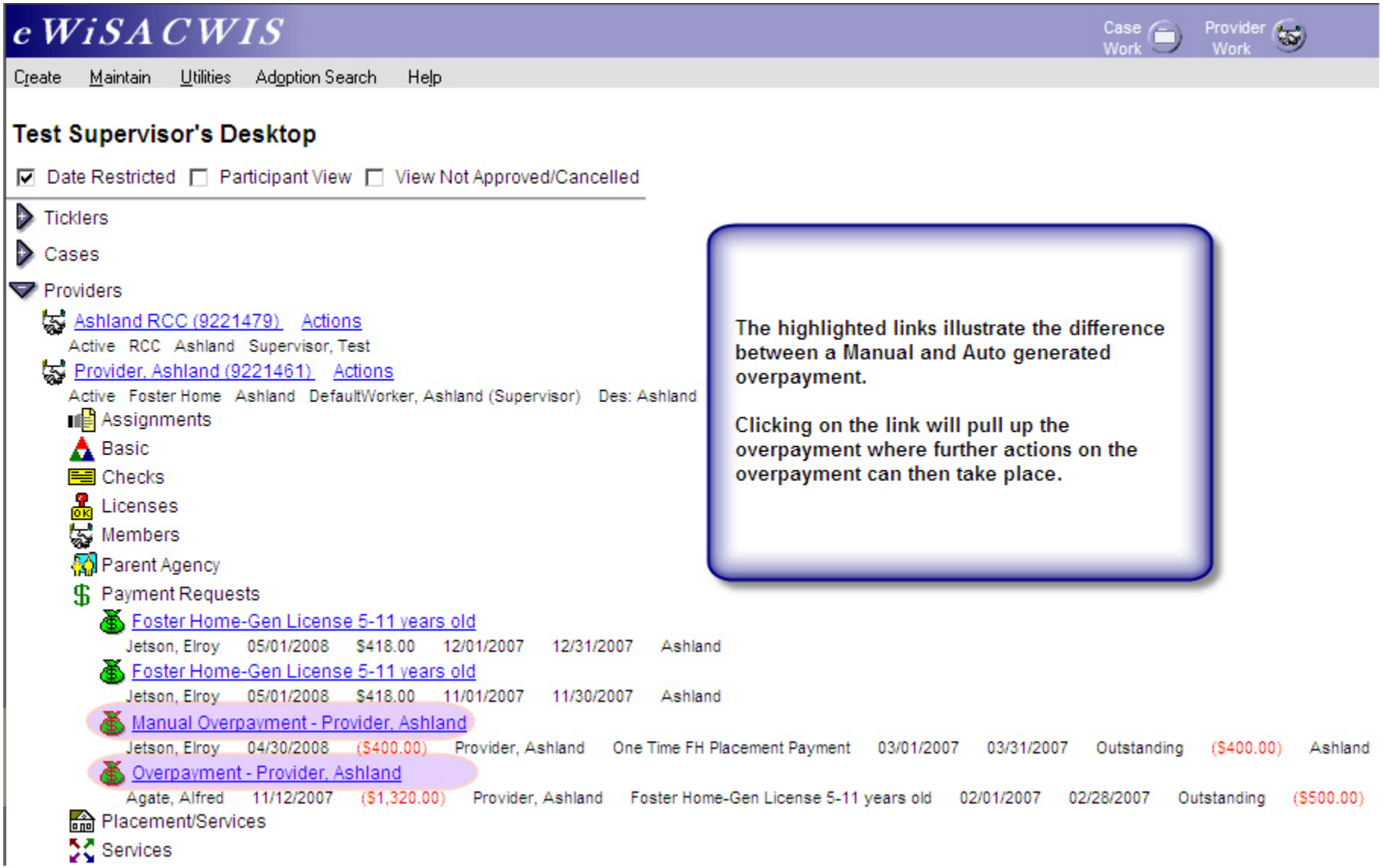
Viewing Overpayment Data (From a Case)

Overpayments are negative payment requests. They are indicated by a special payment icon. There are several elements that one can see when viewing overpayments from the Case desktop. First and foremost, one can see whether the overpayment was manually generated or auto generated by the naming of the overpayment hyperlink. Then one can see the following (from left to right on the second line of the overpayment): child, date the overpayment was generated, overpayment amount, provider, service that was overpaid, overpayment dates, status of the overpayment, amount remaining on the overpayment, and the county that the overpayment belongs to. Simply mousing over the element will describe that element again.



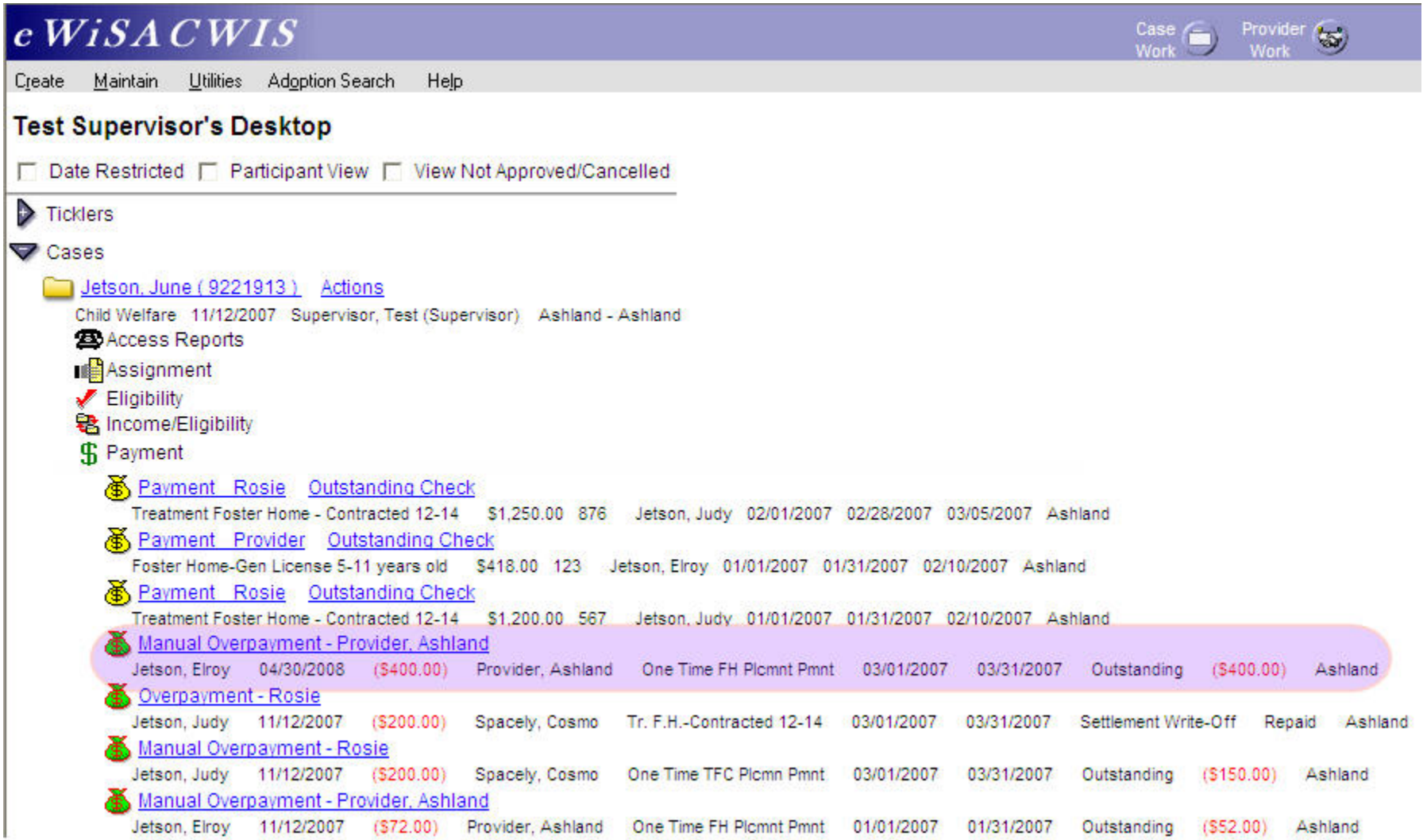
Viewing Overpayment Data (From a Provider)

As noted above, overpayments can be viewed from both a case and a provider perspective. The illustration below shows how overpayments display from the provider expando. Although providers display both payment and checks icons, overpayments still only display under the payment icon. Unlike the case view where one can see all overpayment for the case (across all placement providers for that case), the provider view will only display overpayments for the chosen provider. Again, the overpayment is identified by the icon .



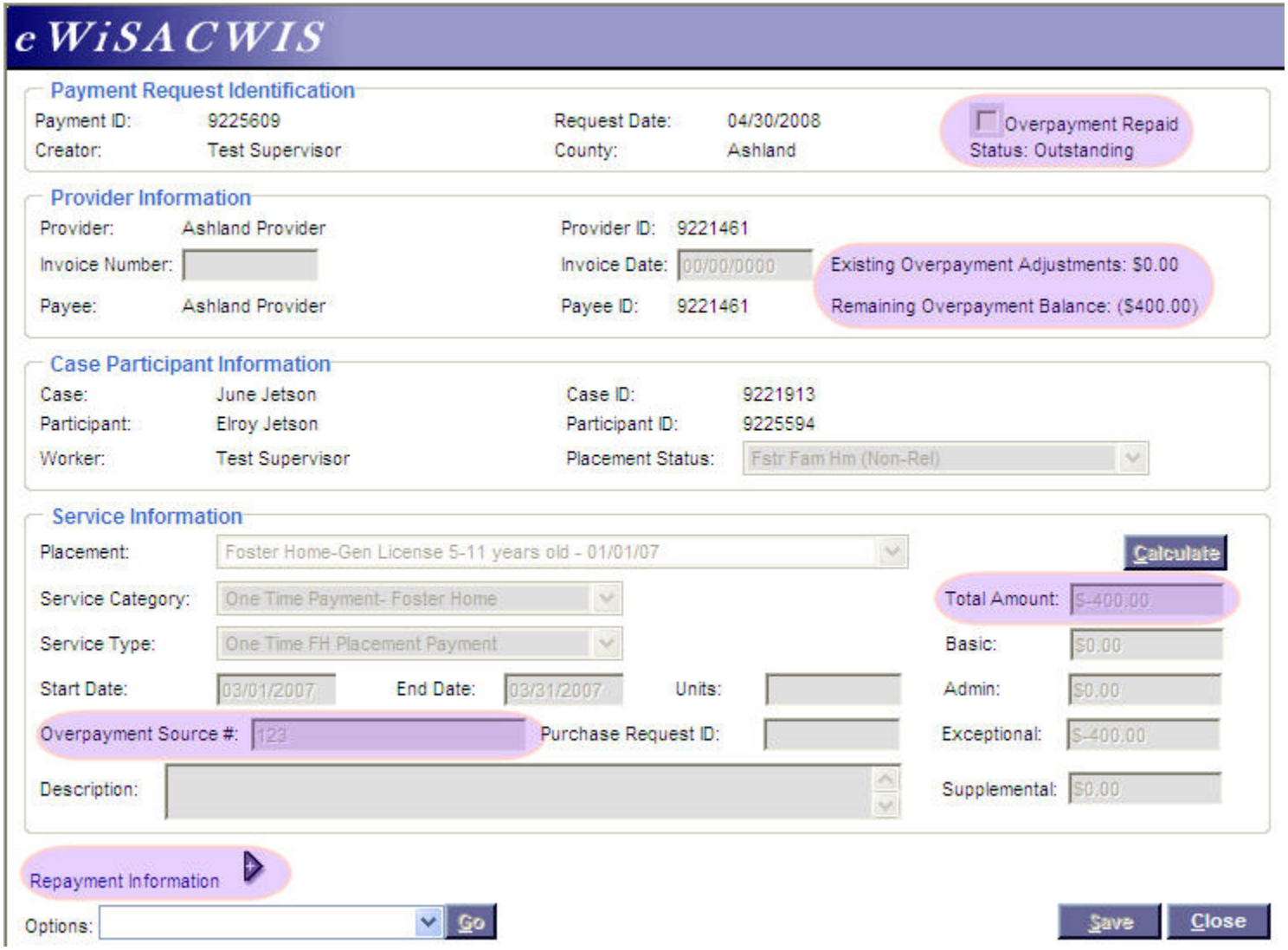
Accessing an Overpayment (From a Case or Provider)

After clicking on the Overpayment's link from the desktop, the system will pull up the Payment Request page. This is the very same page that displays for positive payments with the exception of a few defining elements. In the following pages, we will be working with the highlighted Outstanding $400.00 overpayment for Ashland Provider.



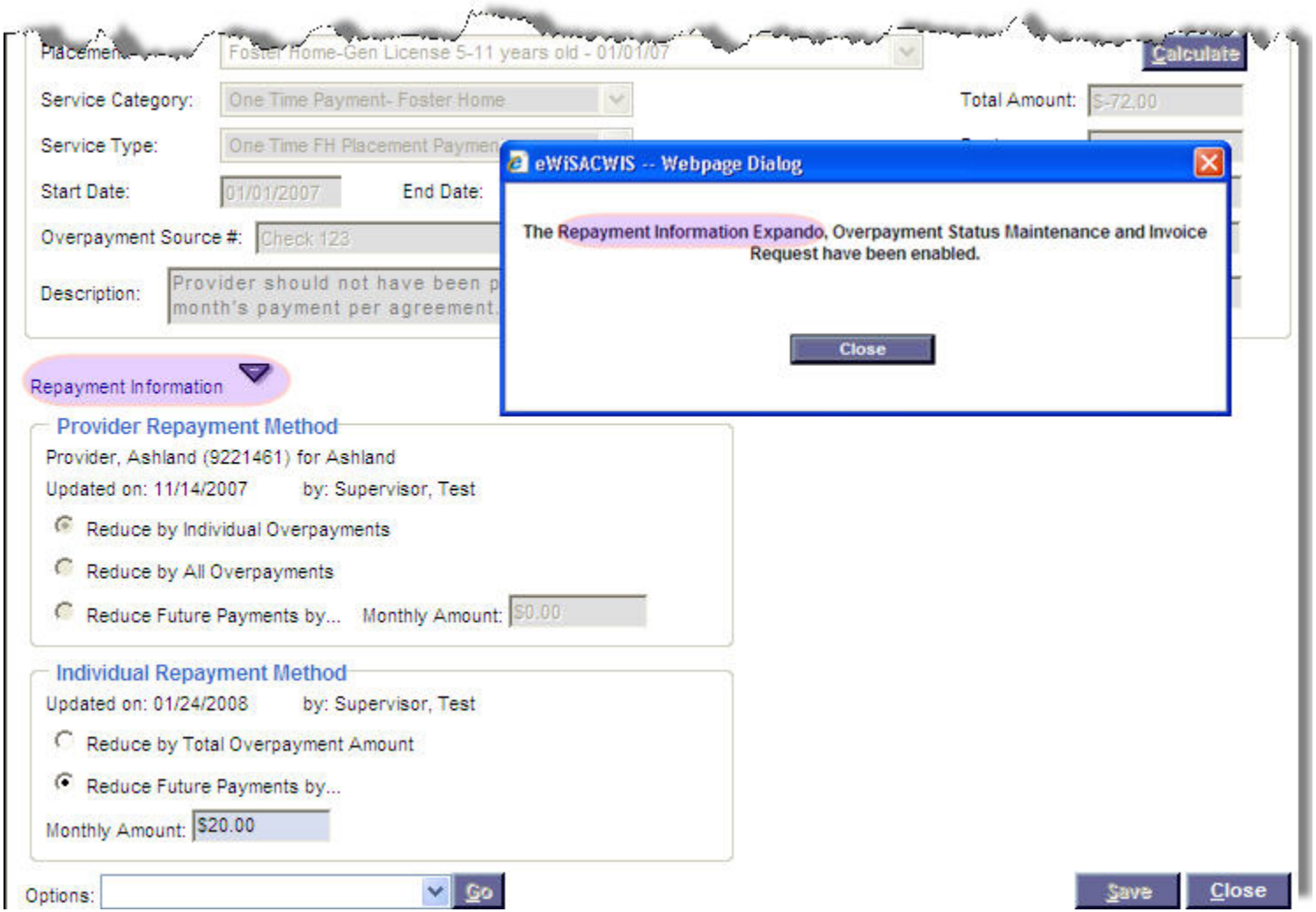
Overpayments

Several elements define an overpayment. The Overpayment Repaid checkbox and Status assist you in determining where the overpayment is in the recoupment process. The Provider Information group box displays a total (Existing Overpayment Adjustments) for the adjustments that have been applied to the overpayment, and the remaining balance of the overpayment. The overpayment amount (Total Amount) will be indicated by a negative number. The Overpayment Source # provides a field to link a manual overpayment with the original incorrect payment. Lastly, the Repayment Information expando displays the repayment methods for the payee of the overpayment.



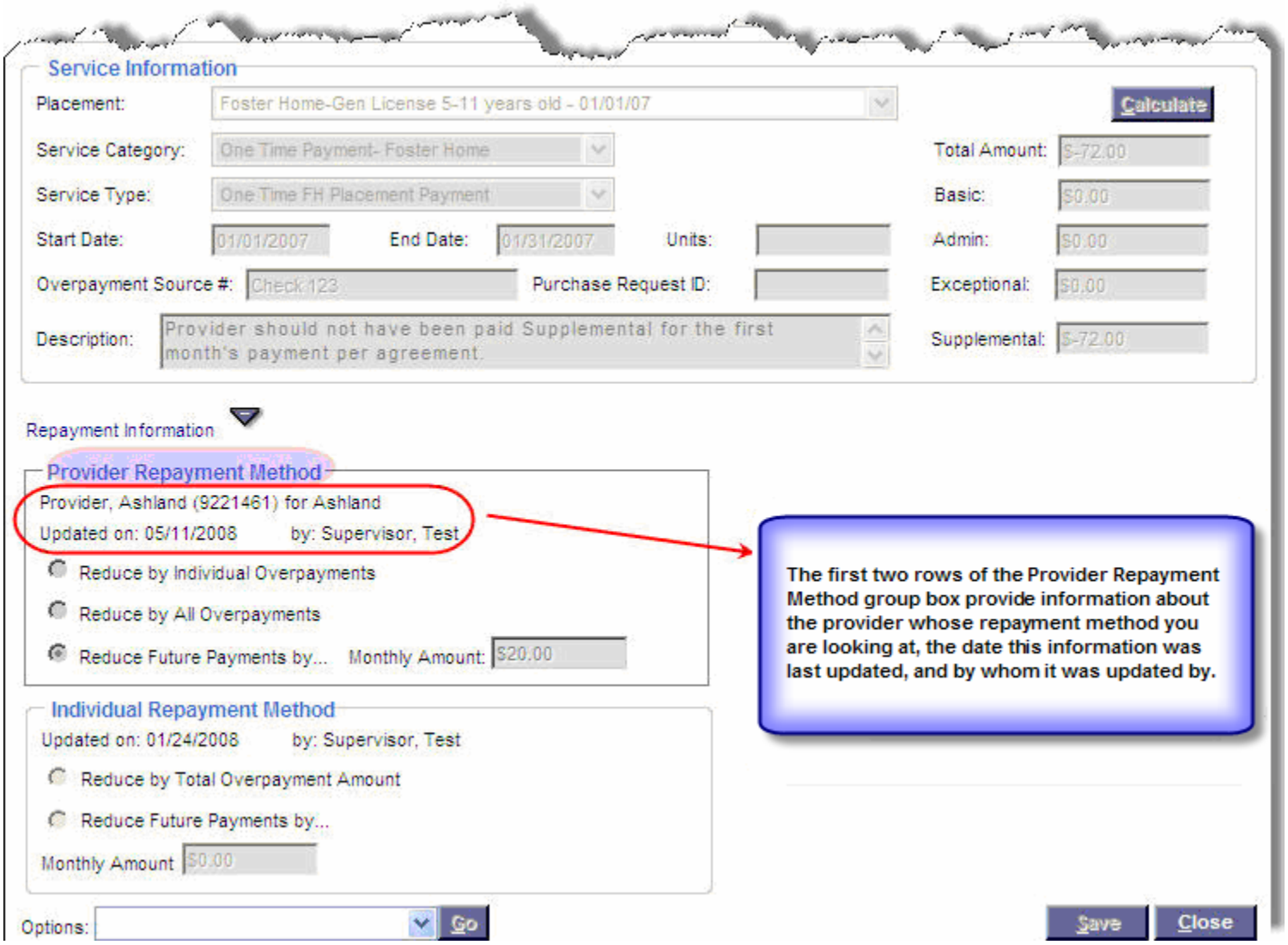
Repayment Information Expando

The Repayment Information Expando details information specific to a provider's formal repayment agreement. Upon opening an overpayment, an informational message pops indicating that the Repayment Information expando and the Overpayment Status Maintenance Options are enabled. In the example below, we will be looking closer at the Repayment Information.



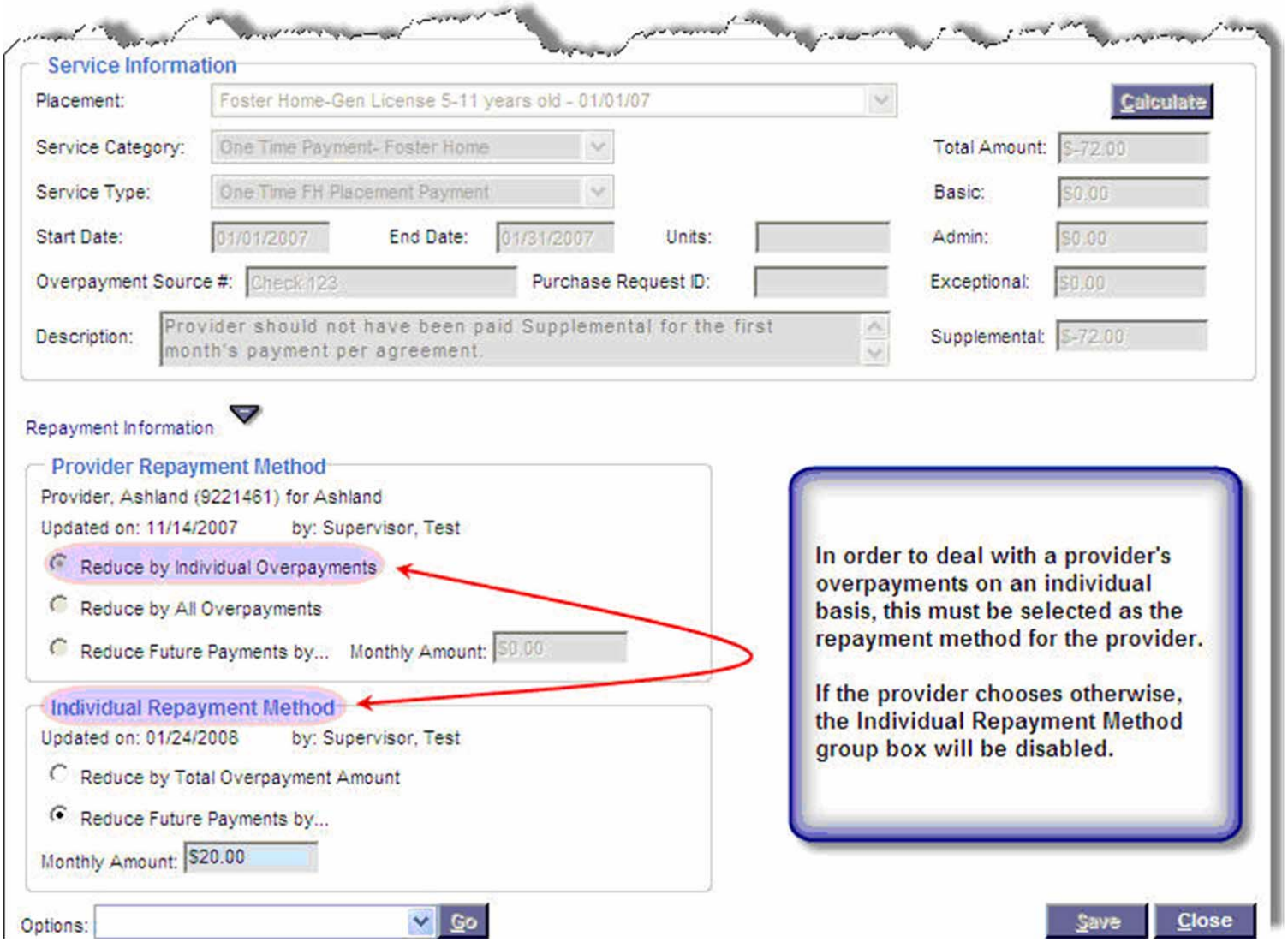
Repayment Information Expando (Continued)

The Provider Repayment Method group box displays the main repayment method for the provider. This group box is a read only group box and pulls directly from the Provider's Repayment Method located on Provider Management. There are three radio buttons that display in this group box: the first indicates that the provider's repayment agreement will deal with each overpayment individually, the second indicates that the provider will have their entire check withheld until all overpayments have been recouped, and the last indicates that a provider will have a set amount withheld from each monthly check until all overpayments are fully recouped.



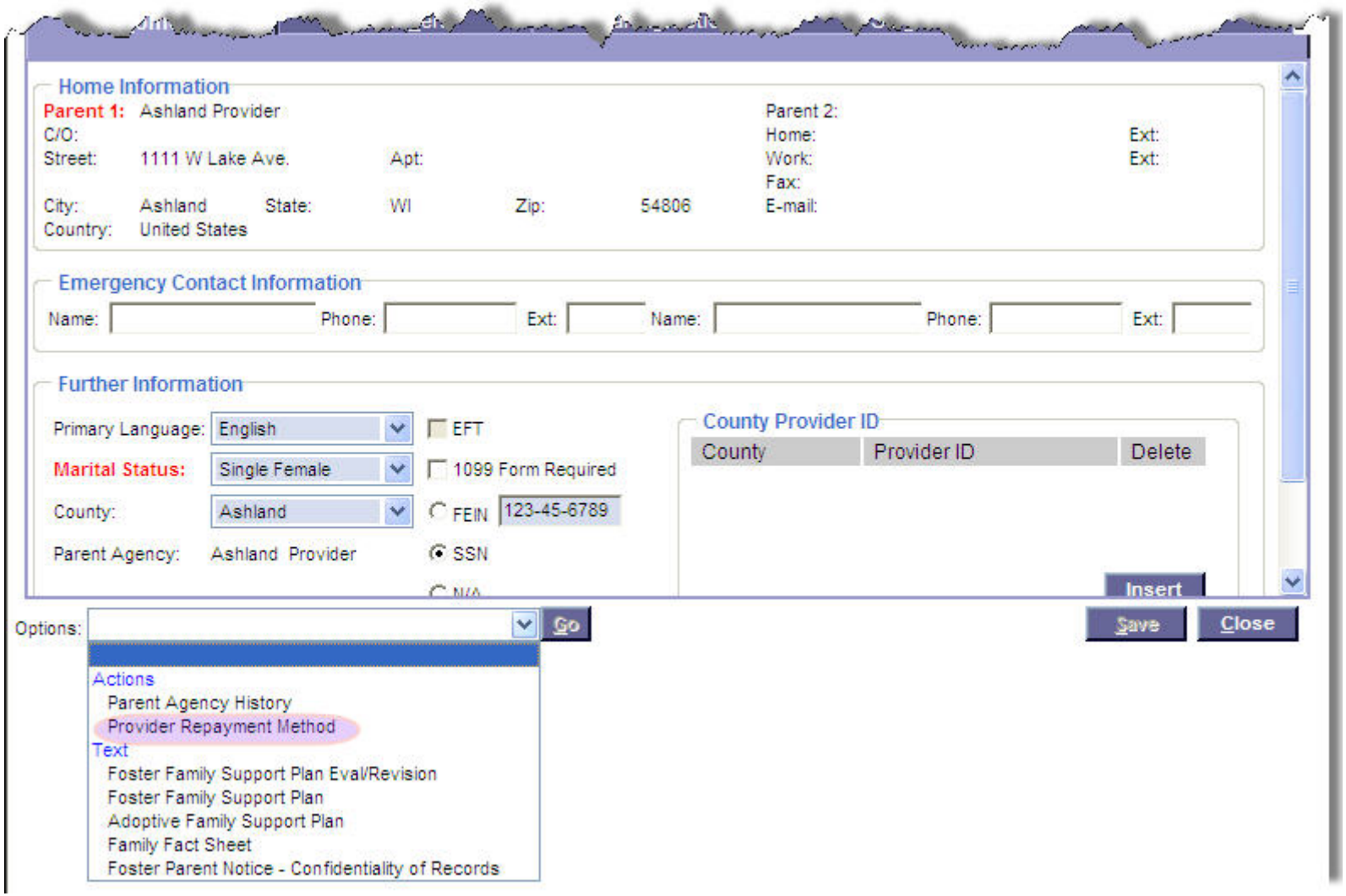
Repayment Information Expando (Continued)

The Individual Repayment Method group box is enabled only if the Provider's Repayment Method is set to "Reduce by Individual Overpayments." Remember, this is set under the Provider. By setting the repayment method to Reduce by Individual Overpayments, one is allowing each individual overpayment to be dealt with independent of one another. The financial user can decide if he or she wants to recoup the first overpayment or the last, the most expensive overpayment or the least expensive. Repayment methods can also differ in amount from overpayment to overpayment. To assist in this, one can set the repayment method to recoup by all overpayments or to recoup a set amount from each monthly check (again specific to that particular overpayment).

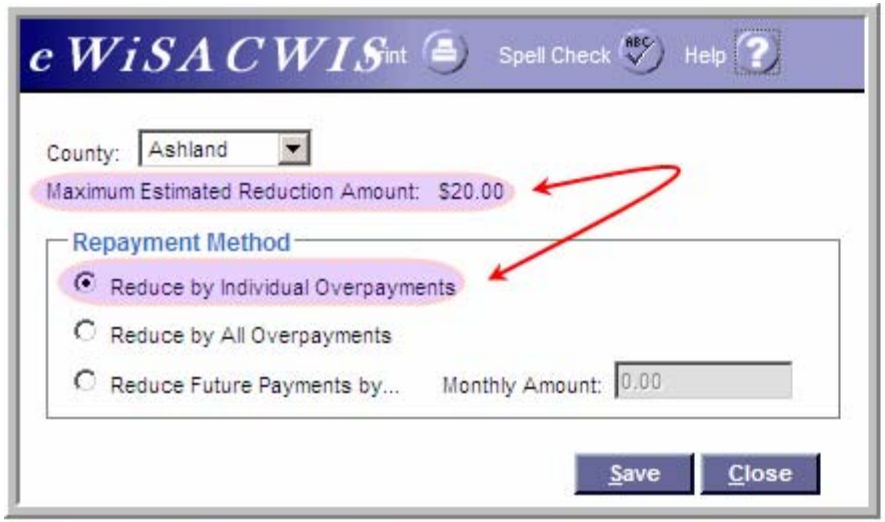


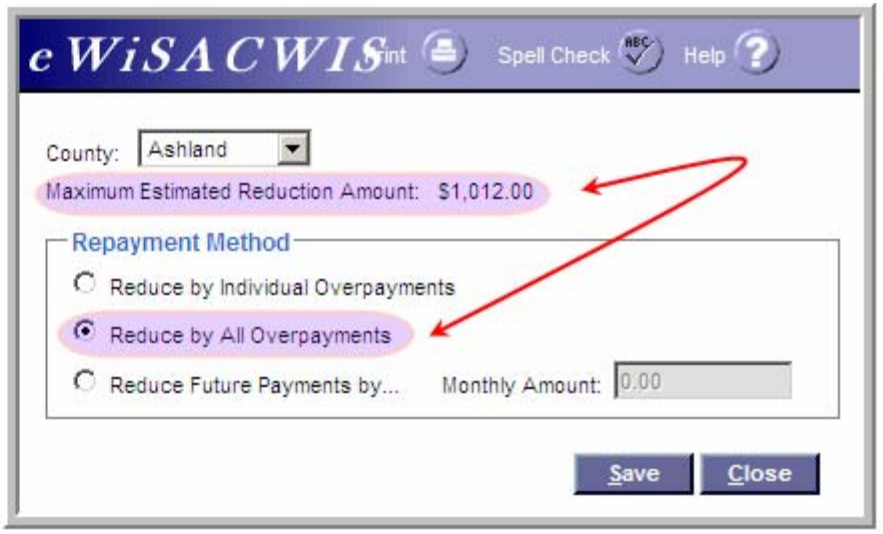
Provider Repayment Method

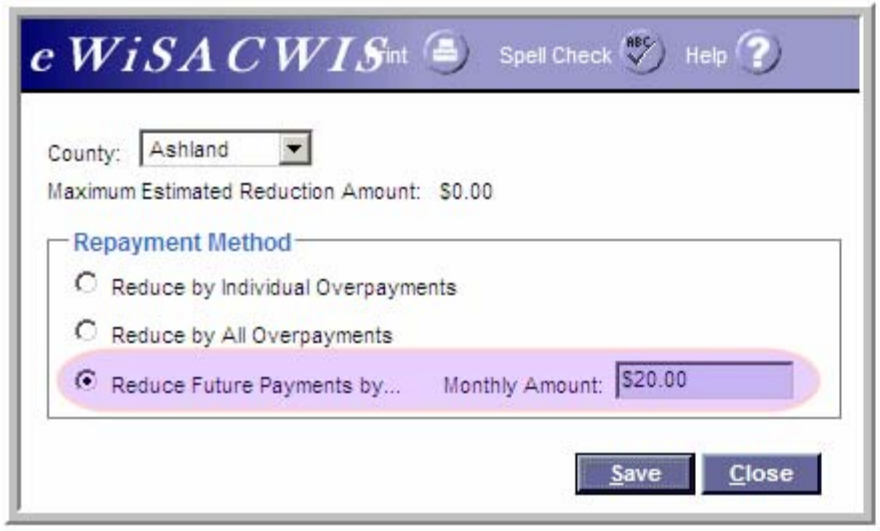
To maintain the Provider's Repayment Method, which is displayed in read only mode on the actual overpayment, one must select Provider Repayment Method from the Options drop down.



After selecting the Provider Repayment Method option, one will be brought to the Provider Repayment Method page. The following illustrations display the three possible selections available from this page.







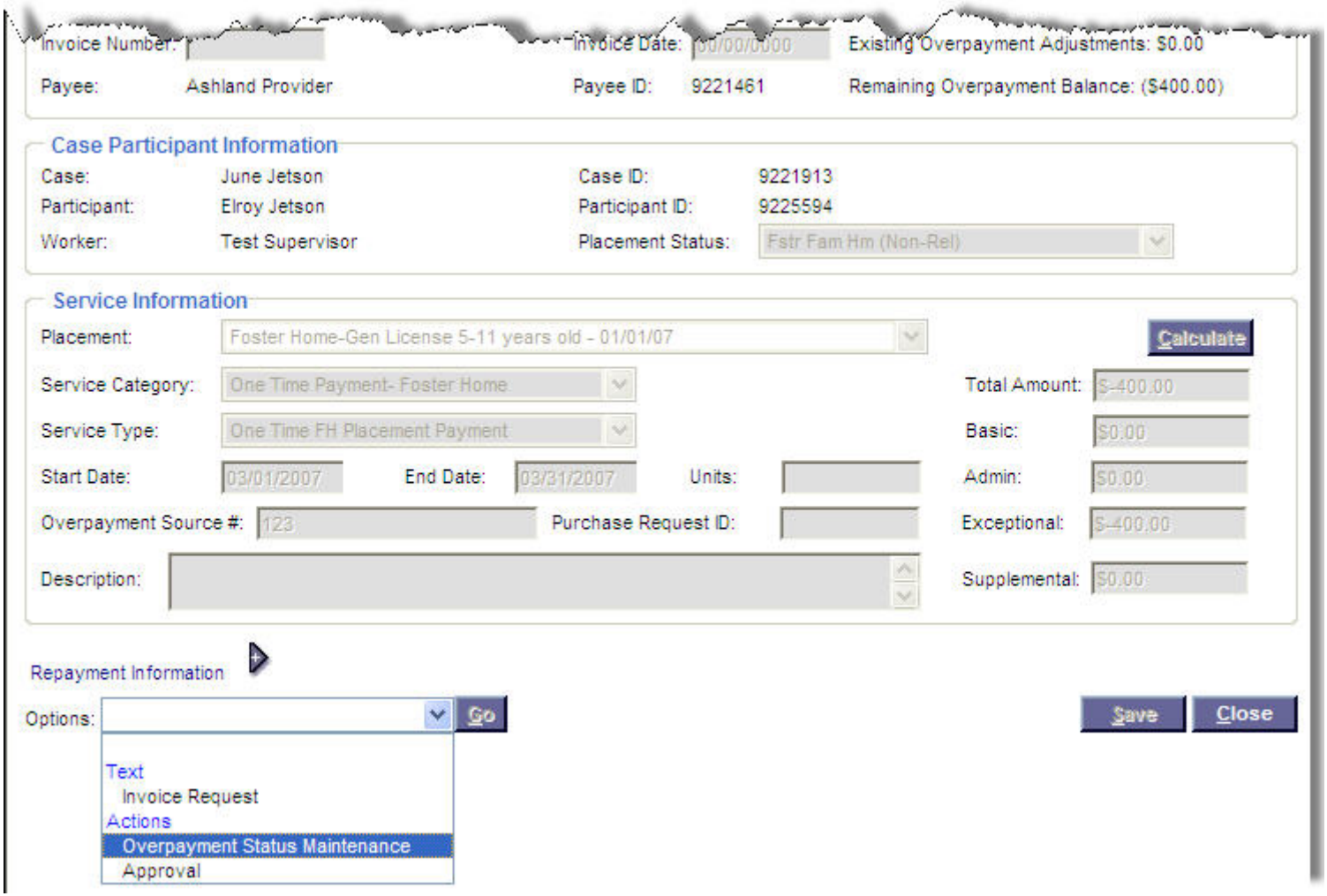
Note: The Reduce by individual Overpayments and the Reduce by All Overpayments options will display the Maximum Estimated Reduction Amount - calculated as the sum of all Individual Overpayment reduction amounts or the sum of all overpayments, respectively.

The Reduce Future Payments by option will indicate how much money will be withheld from each monthly check.

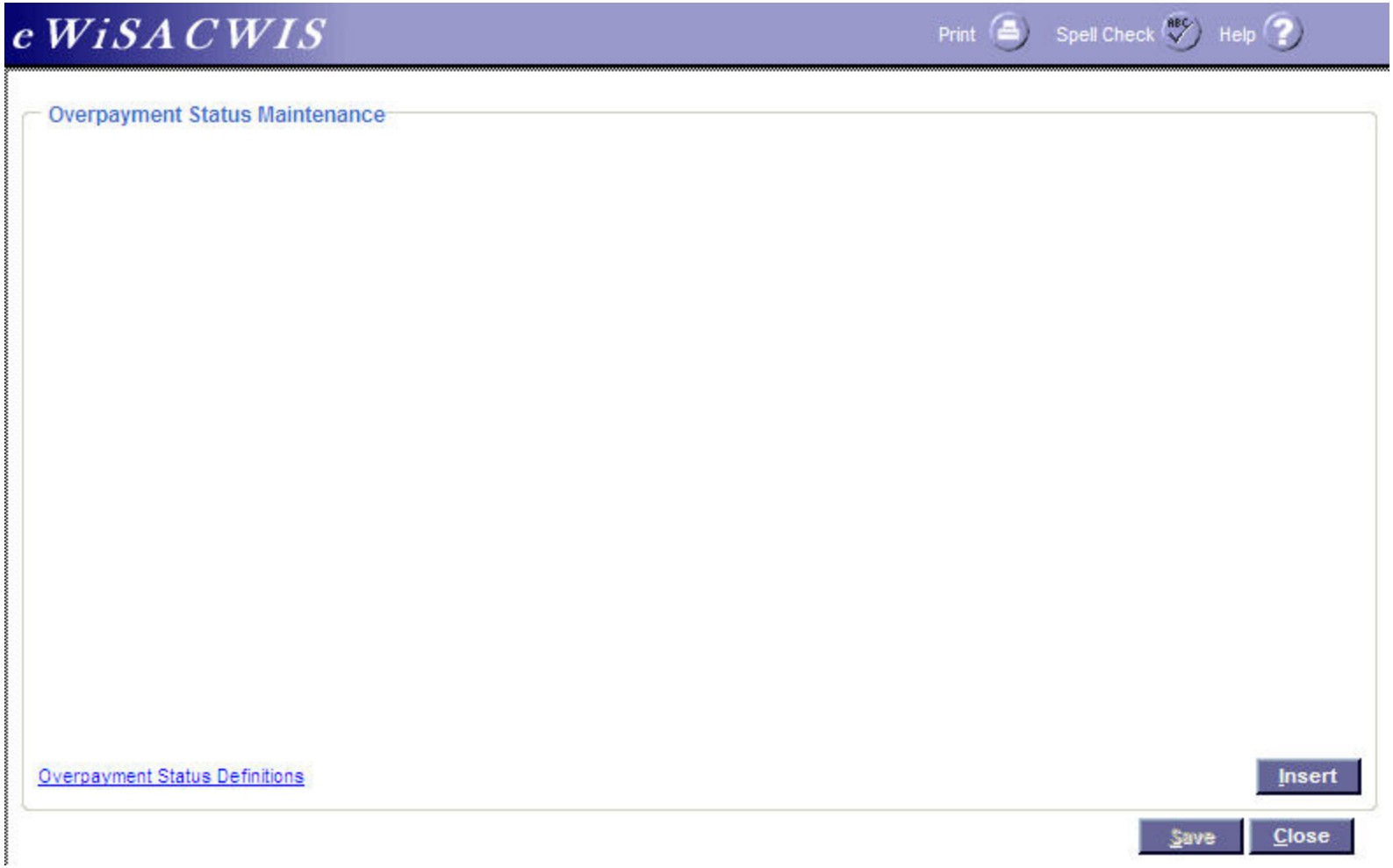
Overpayment Status

While it is important to document a repayment method for providers, and the hope is that all overpayments will be fully recouped, the reality is that overpayments will be created in error, they will need to be sent to collections, they will go through settlement agreements, and, at times, it will be determined uncollectible. The next several pages will describe how one will maintain the status of an overpayment. Our example will start from the Options drop down of the overpayment you wish to maintain.

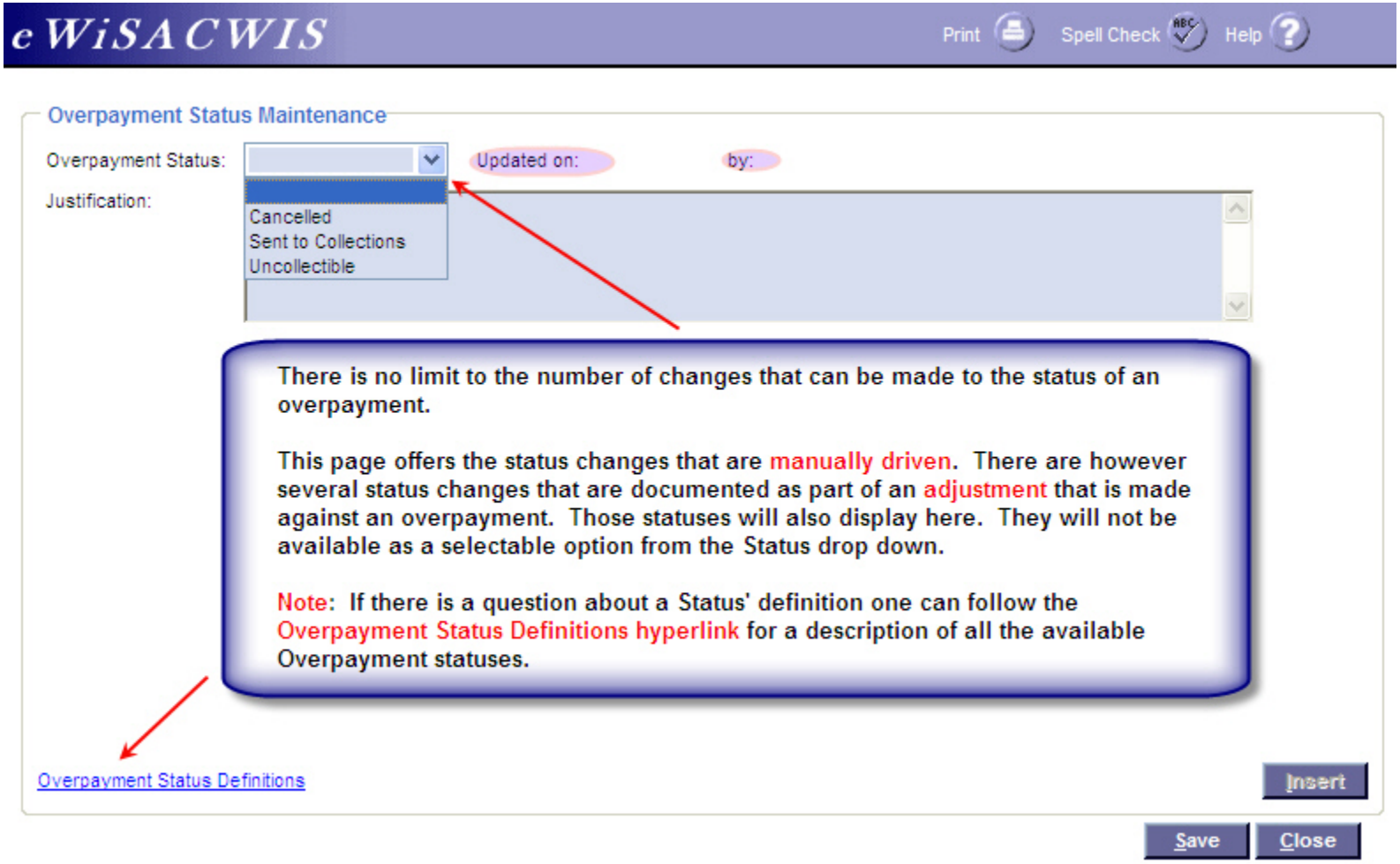
From the Options drop down, choose the Overpayment Status Maintenance option. Then click the Go button.



If this is the first time that anything has been done with the status of the overpayment, then the Overpayment Status Maintenance page will be blank when first accessed. Selecting the Insert button will present you with several fields to begin the process of setting a new overpayment status.

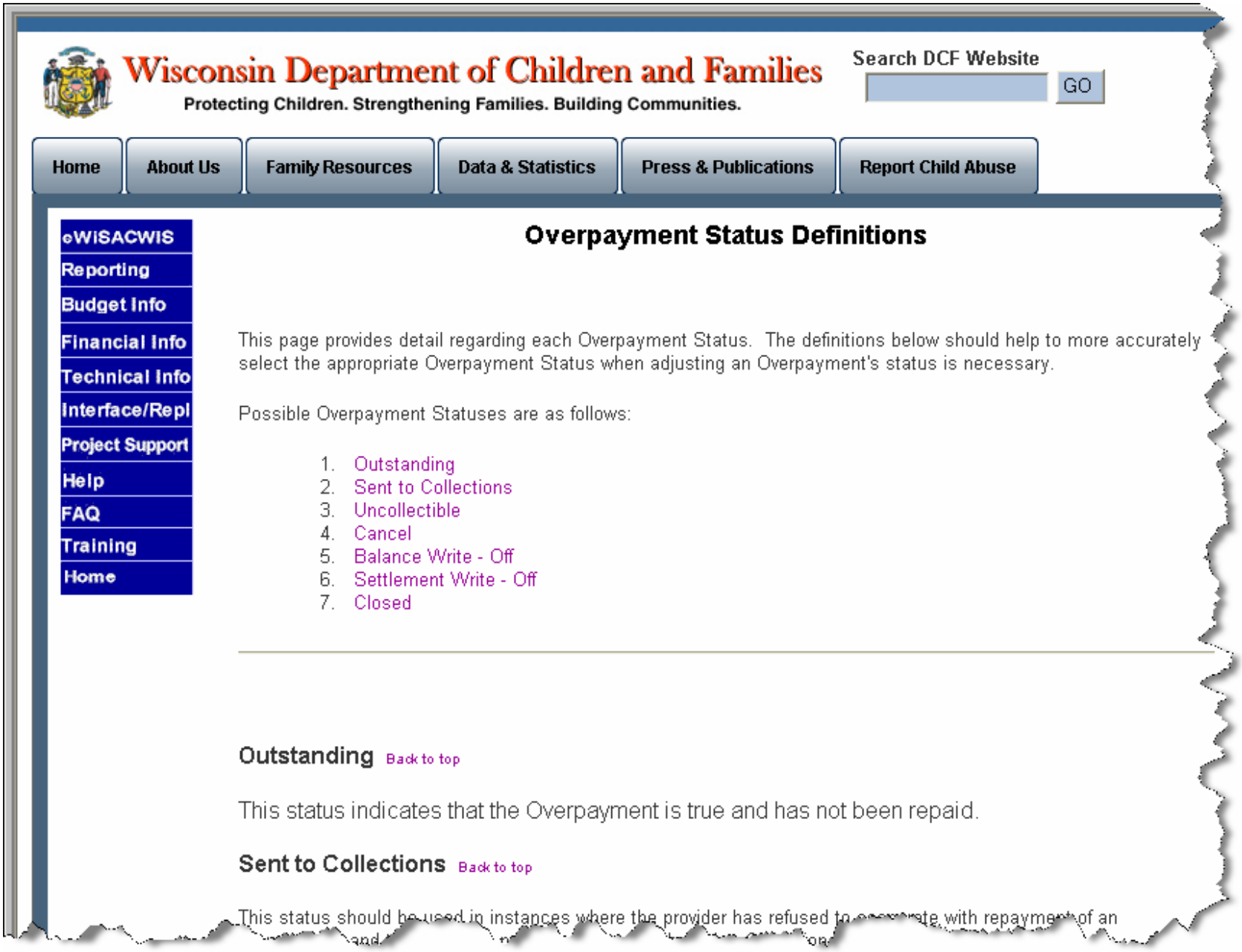


The Overpayment Status drop down and Justification field present upon clicking the Insert button. Each status change requires some form of justification. Upon Save, the Updated On and By fields will be populated with the name of the user making the status change and the date that the change was saved. The values that are displayed in the drop down are specific to status changes that affect the overpayment as part of a manual action. In other words, the county decides to cancel the overpayment, or send it to collections. This is unlike other status changes that are part of an action to the overpayment, such as if there is a settlement or a portion of the overpayment is being written off. These are status changes driven by an overpayment adjustment. We will talk more about this concept later in this guide.



Overpayment Status Definitions

The following illustration shows a snippet of the Overpayment Status Definitions accessed via hyperlink from the Overpayment Status Maintenance page.

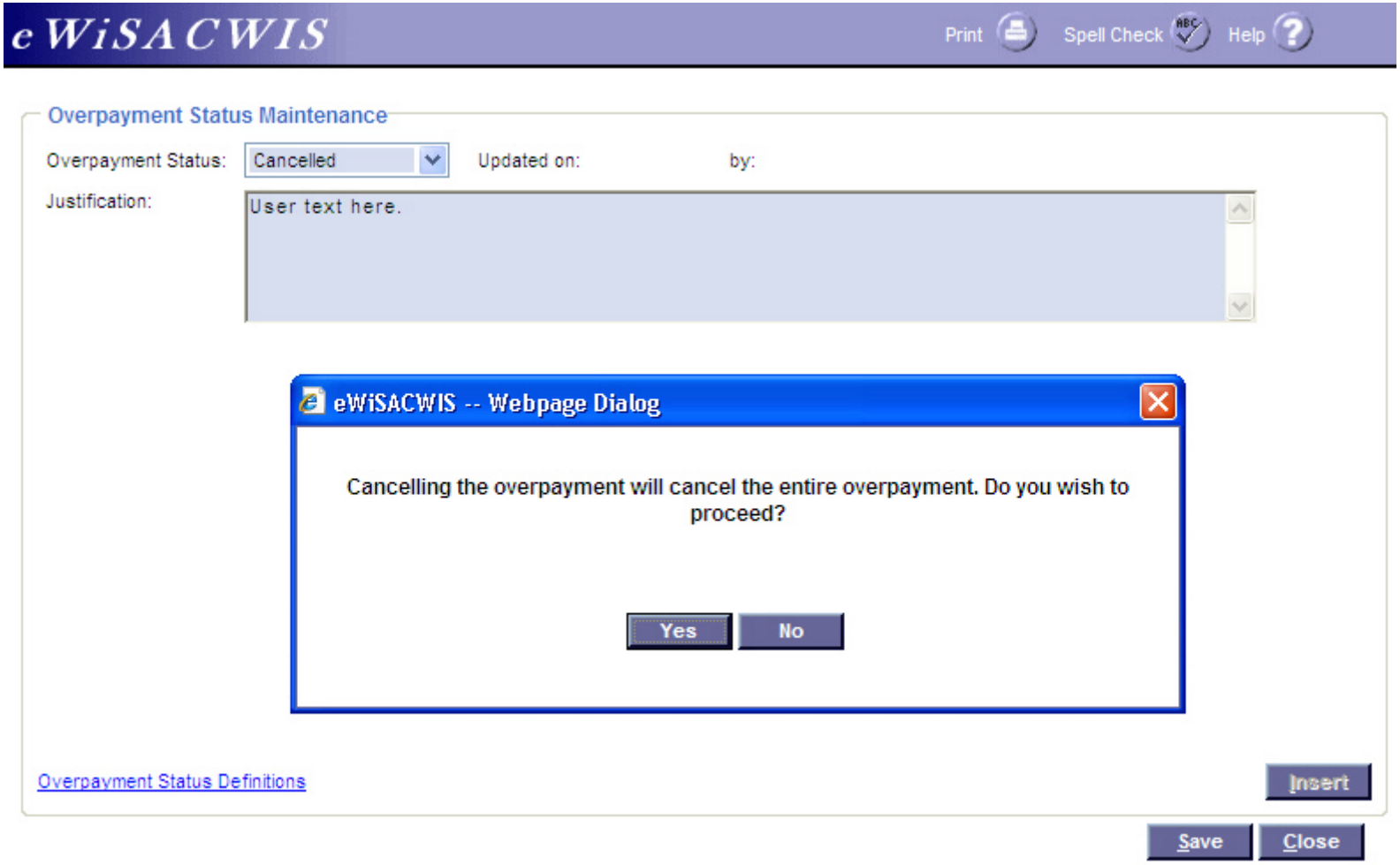


Overpayment Status - Cancel

The following pages will look at status changes and how those occur using the Overpayment Status Maintenance page. We will also look at how these changes will appear on the desktop.

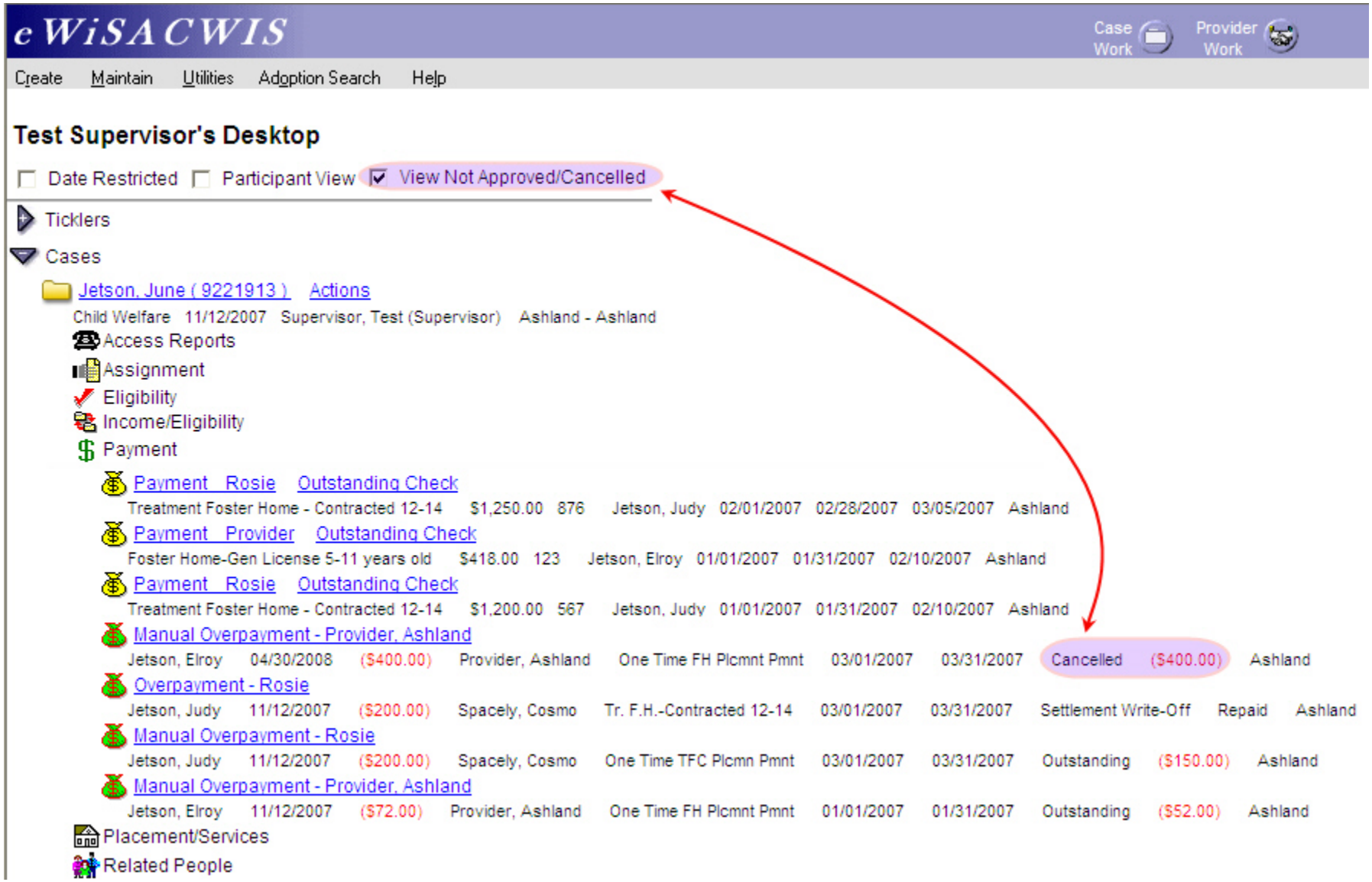
In our first example, we see the user choosing to “Cancel” the overpayment. A pop-up message will display upon save indicating that this cancels the entire overpayment and not just a portion of the overpayment. One should only cancel an overpayment if it was somehow created in error or is incorrect in its original calculated amount.

Note: One cannot cancel an overpayment that has already had adjustments applied to it. In this instance one must either cancel all the associated adjustments or proceed with writing-off the remaining balance through an adjustment.



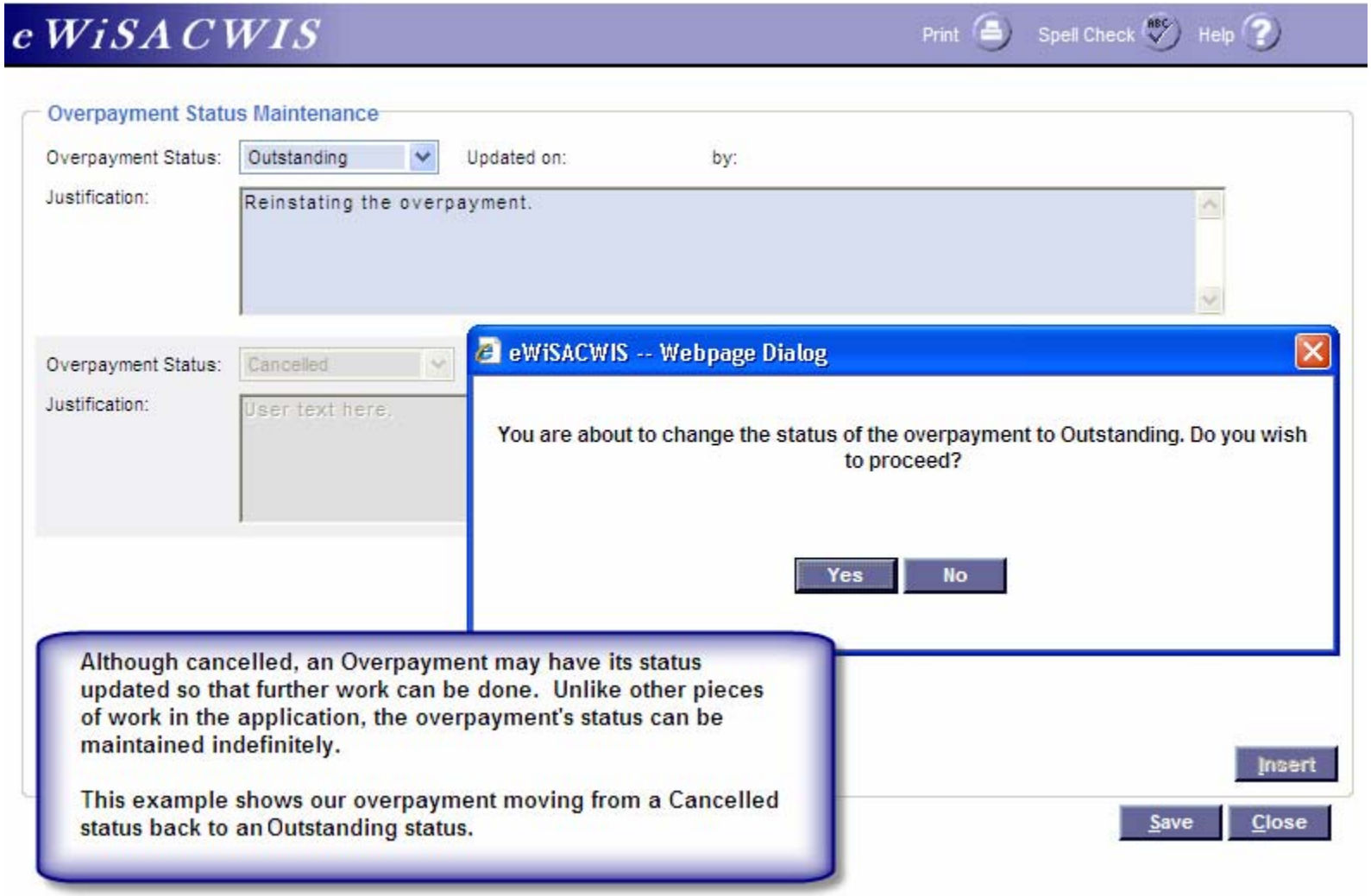
Overpayment Status - Cancel (Desktop Display)

When an overpayment is cancelled, it will be hidden from the standard view (much like any other piece of work). To see cancelled pieces of work, including cancelled Overpayments, one must select the "View Not Approved/Cancelled" checkbox. The desktop will display the overpayment with a "remaining amount" since the overpayment itself has not been resolved.



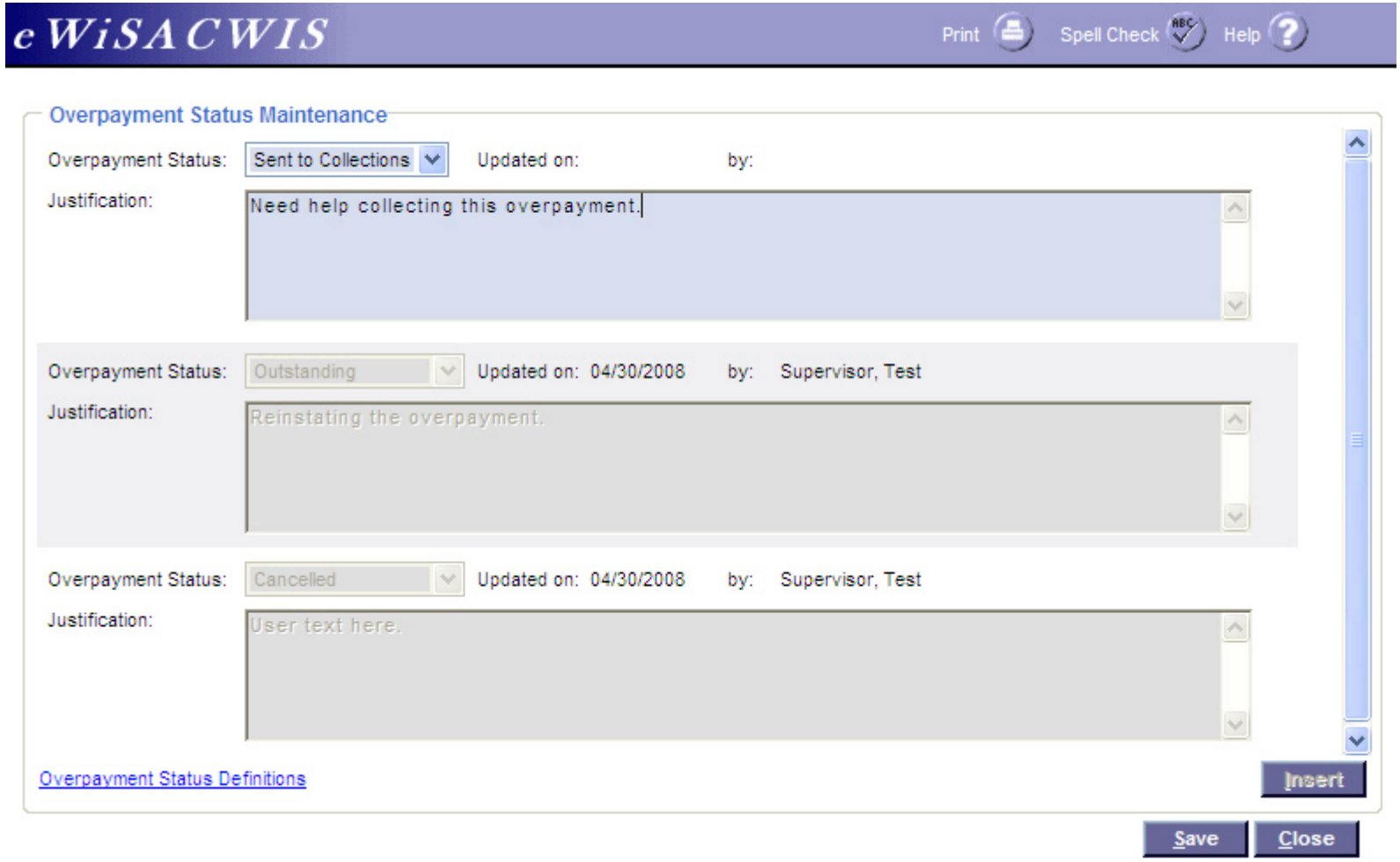
Overpayment Status - Status Switch

If one wishes to update the status of an overpayment, this can be done through the Overpayment Status Maintenance page. Clicking the Insert button will present you with a new row for documentation of a new Overpayment Status and Justification of the change. Our example below shows a switch from a cancelled status to an outstanding status. However, these changes can occur across all of the available statuses within the drop down.



Overpayment Status - Sent to Collections

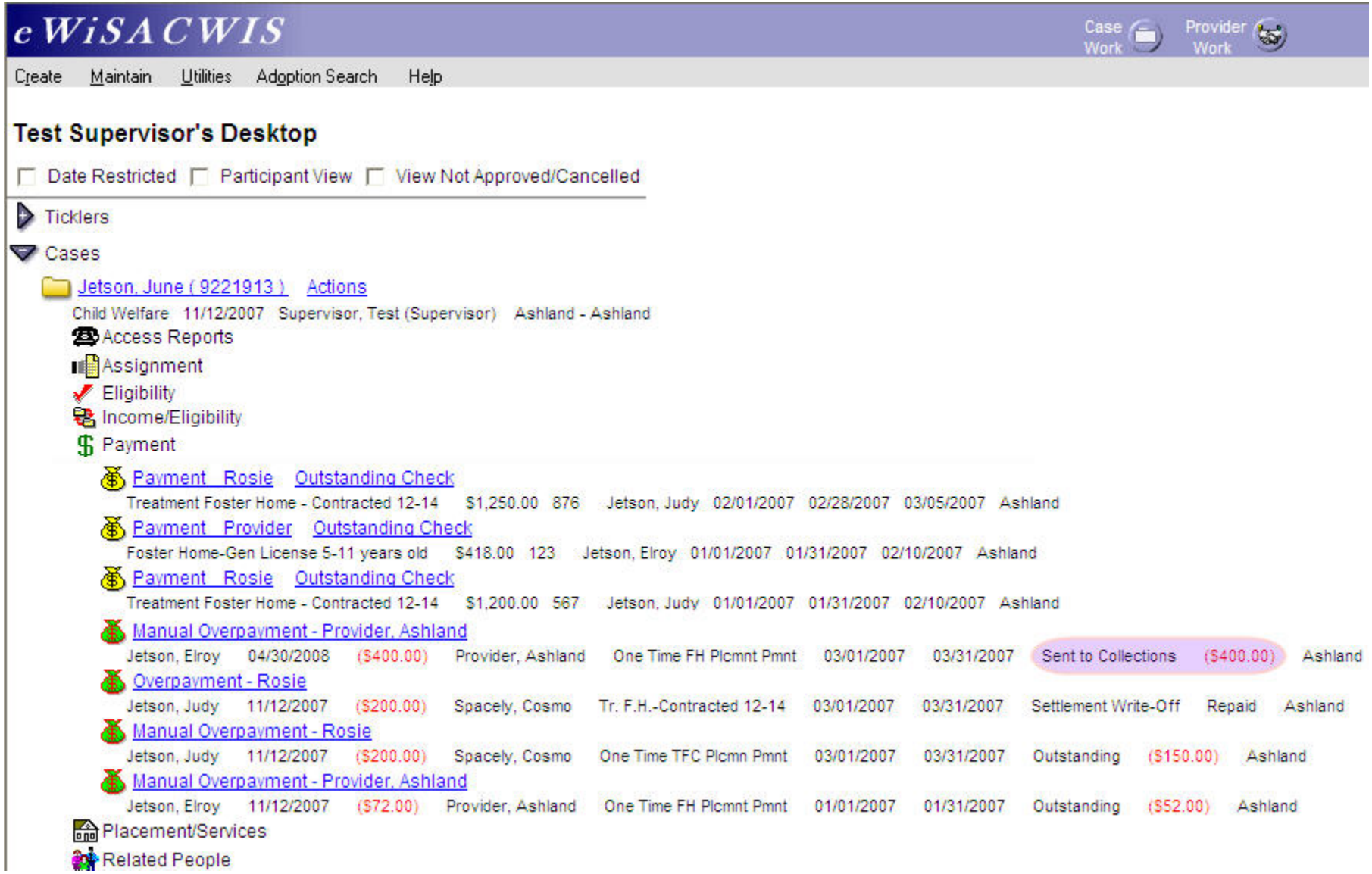
The following shows an overpayment that has been marked Sent to Collections. In this situation, the overpayment is still considered valid and thus the amount of the marked overpayment is removed from the counties cost-of-care.



Overpayment Status - Sent to Collections (Desktop Display)

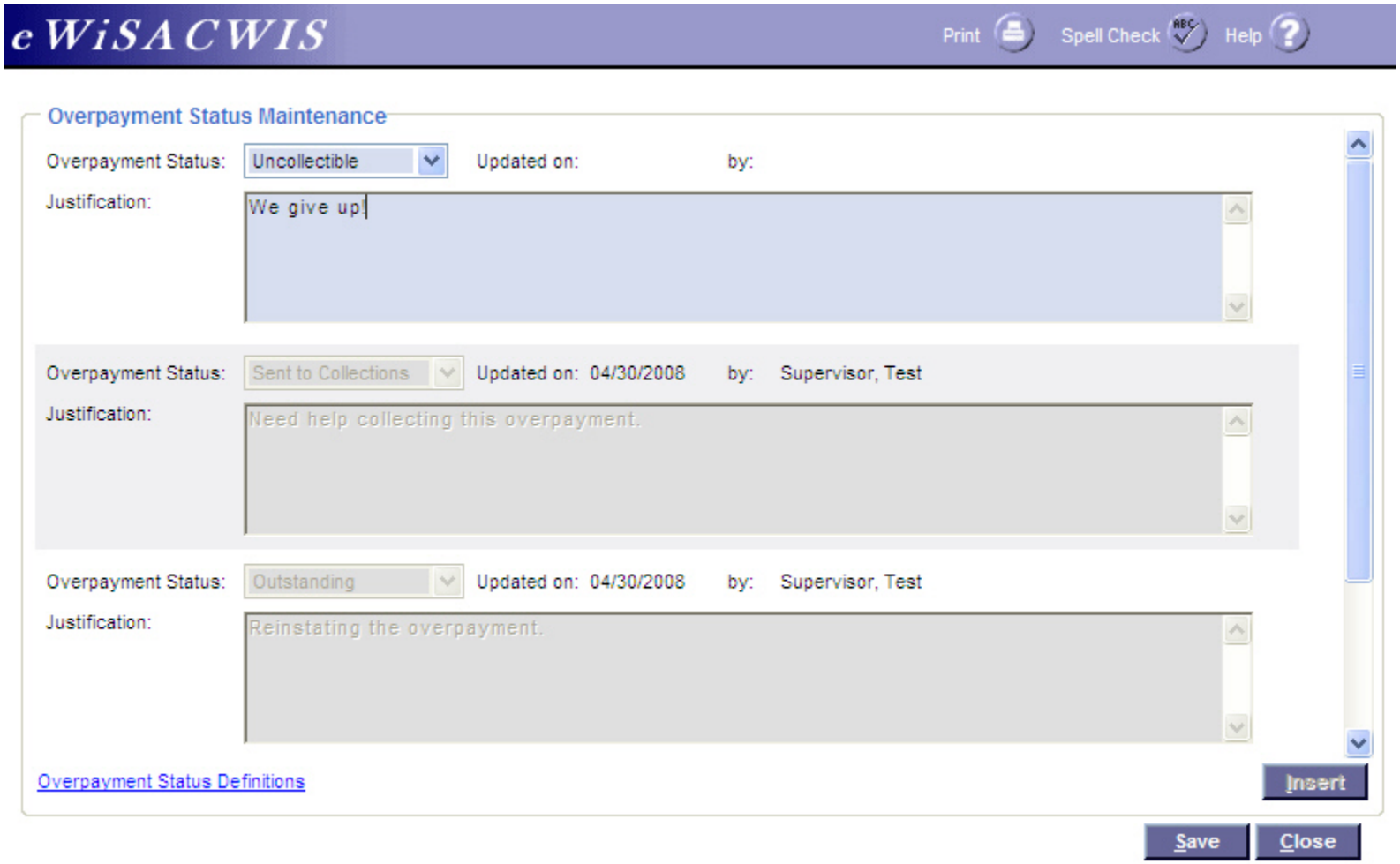
An overpayment that has been "sent to collections" is essentially in a holding pattern while the collections agency pursues the overpayment. For all practical purposes, it is an active overpayment.00000

Note: There is a report (FM02B03 Overpayments to Collections) available to users that will detail out any overpayments that have been marked as "sent to collections."



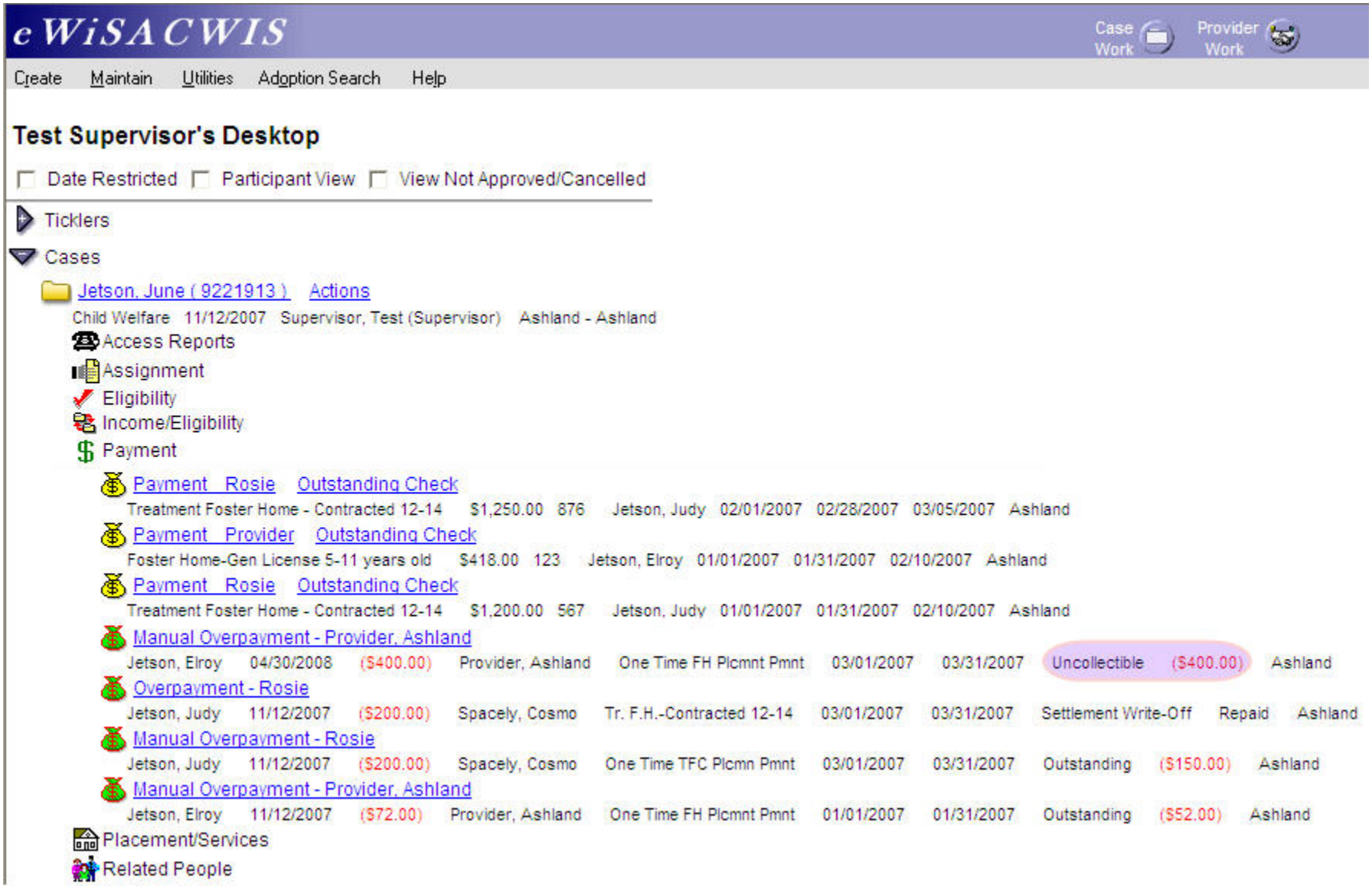
Overpayment Status - Uncollectible

Unlike a cancelled overpayment, an overpayment that is flagged as uncollectible describes that the county recognizes the overpayment as a true overpayment and yet, for whatever reason, the county is unable to collect. The difference between an uncollectible overpayment and a written off overpayment is that the county is agreeing to forgive a portion or all of the overpayment in a "written-off" scenario. The overpayment will be marked as repaid. We will see this situation detailed out later in this guide. An overpayment marked as uncollectible has not had any portion of it forgiven. The overpayment will not be marked as repaid. Again, this status can be updated if the situation changes.



Overpayment Status - Uncollectible (Desktop Display)

The following illustration shows an overpayment marked as “uncollectible.” Note the amount remaining displays. This overpayment has not been forgiven. The overpayment is not considered repaid. Should a county wish to mark an overpayment as repaid without actually collecting against the overpayment then county will need to document either a “write-off” adjustment or a “settlement” adjustment.



Overpayment Adjustments

There are two types of overpayment adjustments, system generated and manual. We previously discussed establishing a provider's repayment method. Once a repayment method is established, money will begin to be withheld from a provider's future checks until that overpayment has been fully repaid, or until the provider's repayment method is updated to no longer withhold monies. This type of withholding is considered a system or auto generated overpayment adjustment.

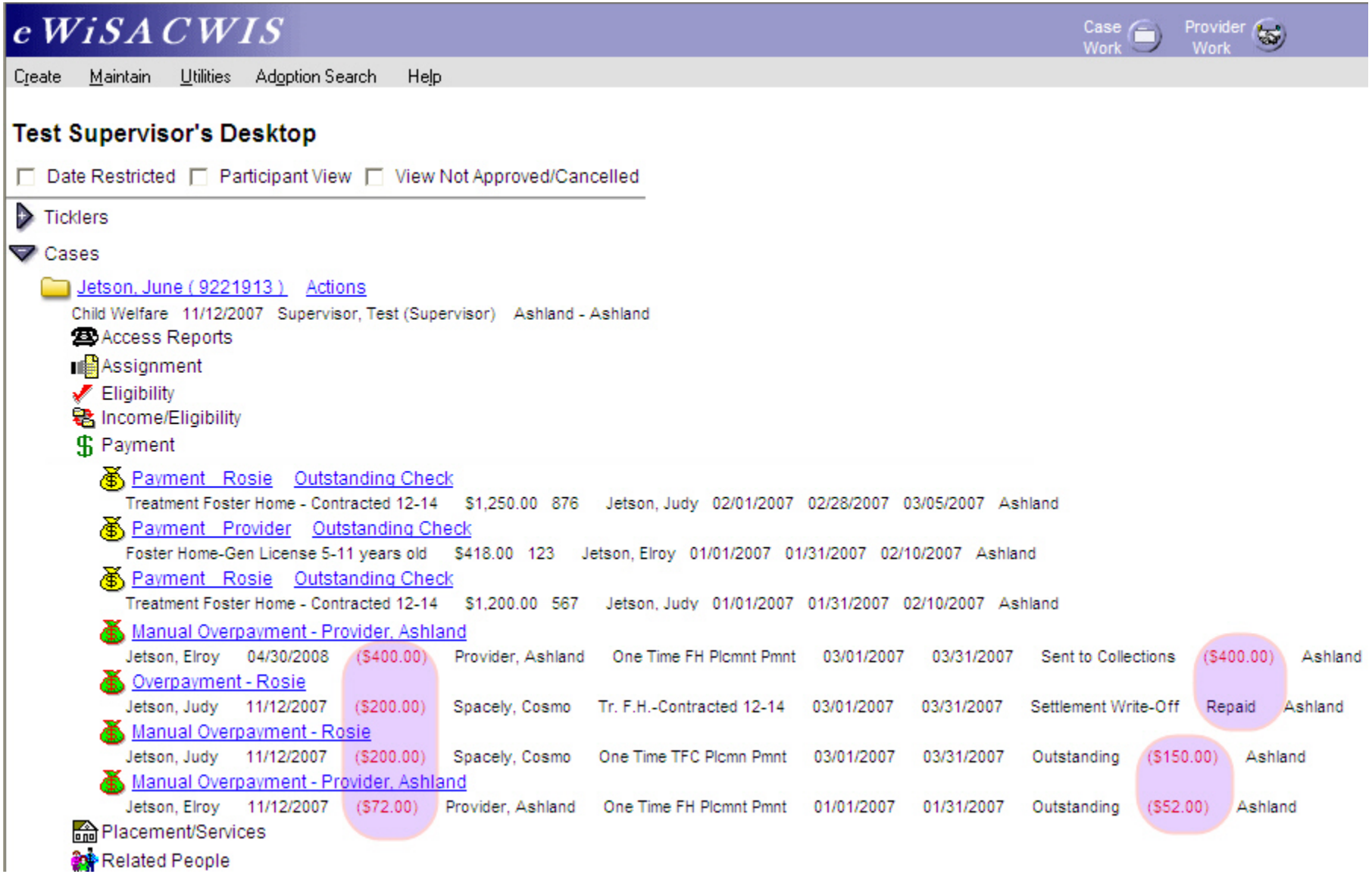
A manual overpayment adjustment is one manually entered by the financial user to document money that has been sent in by the provider to go against a specific overpayment. Manual overpayment adjustments can also represent agreements between a county and a provider to write-off or settle a portion or all of a particular overpayment.

Adjustments are displayed nested underneath their associated overpayment. To see them, expand the Overpayment icon . This will reveal all overpayment adjustments associated with that overpayment. The adjustments are marked by the following icon .

The following pages will illustrate how to create an adjustment, the differences between manual and system generated overpayment adjustments, and ultimately how they may be maintained.

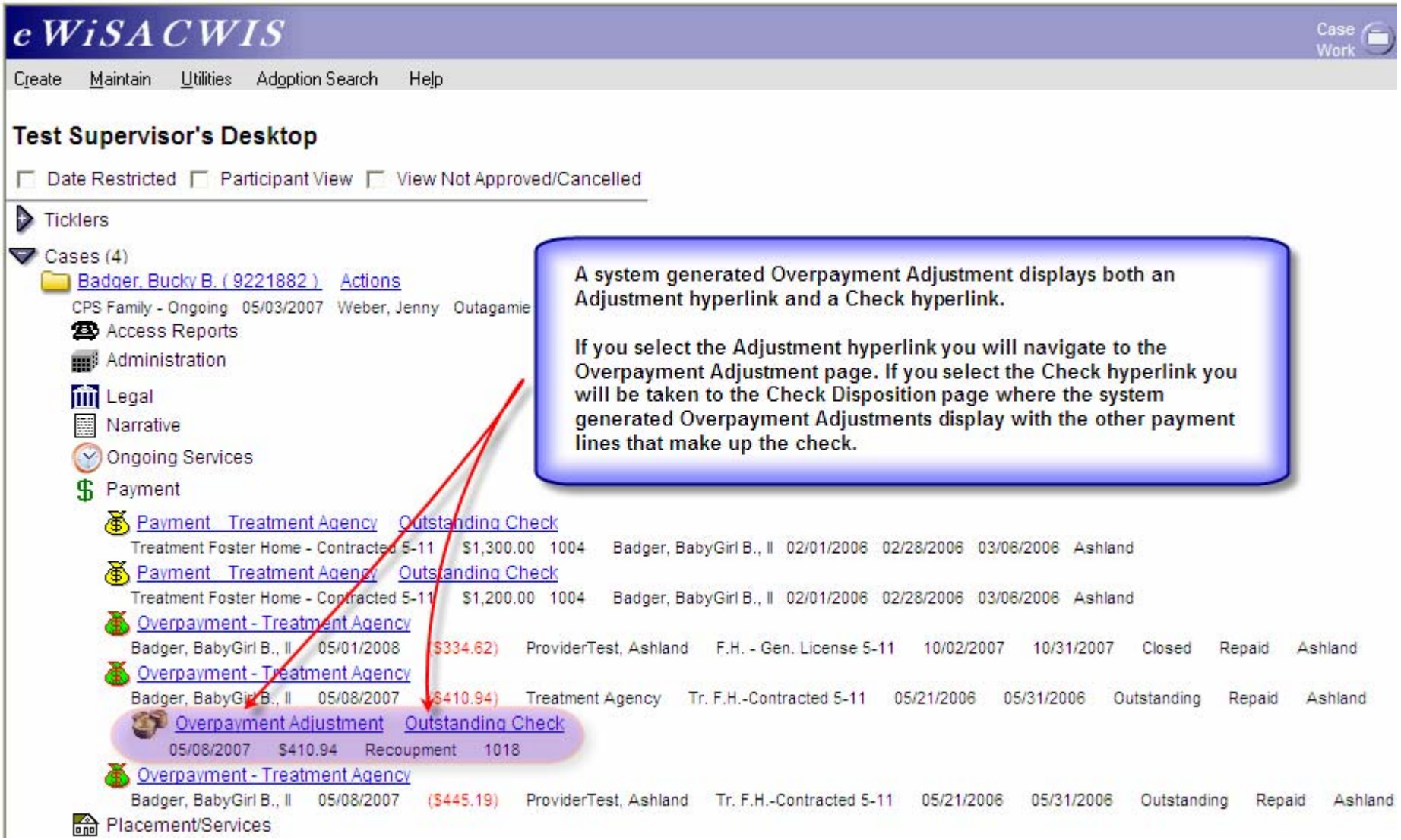
Overpayment Adjustments - Desktop Display

In an effort to more clearly see how adjustments effect overpayments, we are going to want to look specifically at the overpayment amounts, the remaining overpayment amounts, and ultimately, the overpayment status. Currently, the overpayment amount and the remaining overpayment amounts are highlighted. We will be working specifically with these overpayments, and we will be referring back to the desktop display as our adjustments are applied.

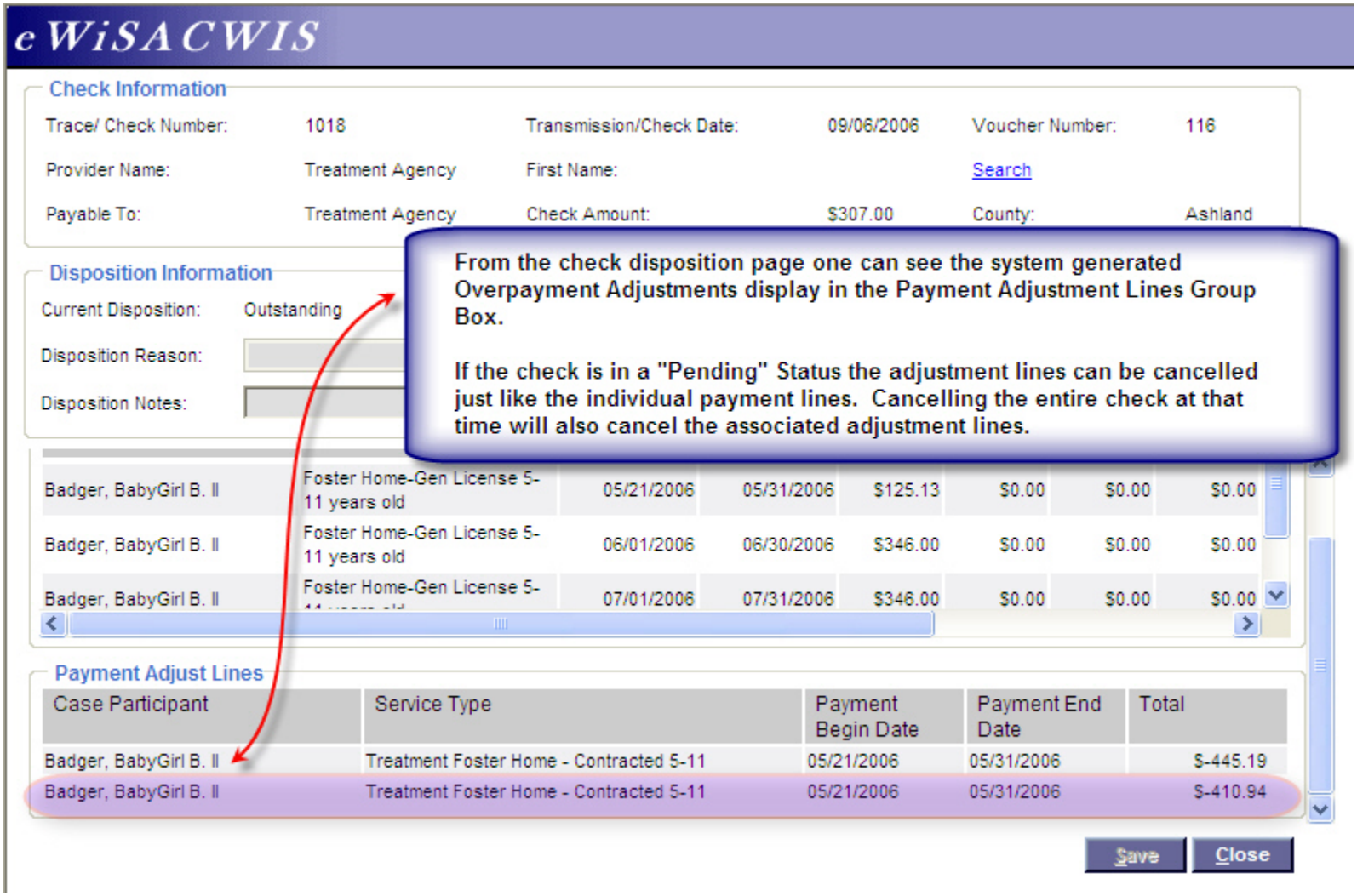


Auto Generated Overpayment Adjustments

As was previously discussed, auto generated overpayment adjustments are driven by the documented repayment method for the particular payee. If a provider elects to have a set amount of money withheld from future checks until the overpayment is resolved, then each month an overpayment adjustment will be applied to that payee's check. These adjustments will go against the balance owed for the overpayment. The following illustration shows how a system generated overpayment adjustment displays on the desktop.

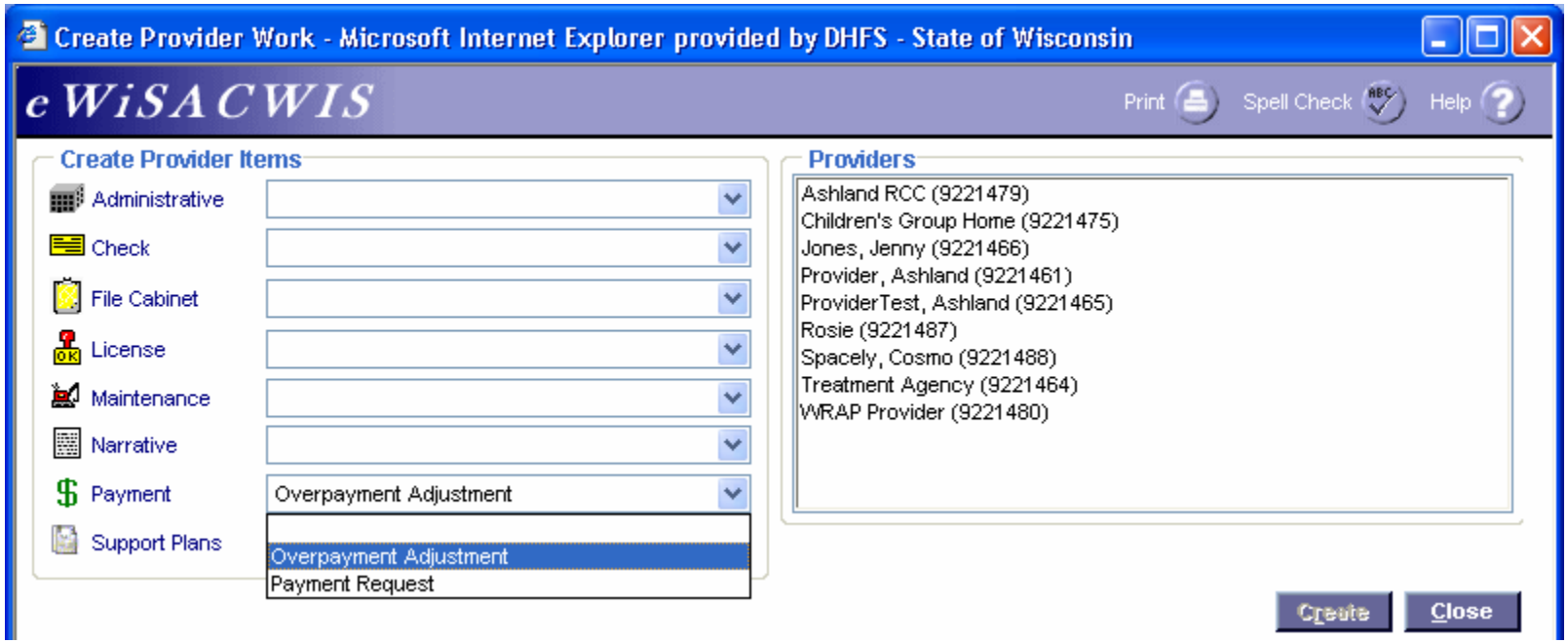


Selecting the Check hyperlink will take you to the Check Disposition page. The following illustration shows how a system generated overpayment adjustment displays on the check.

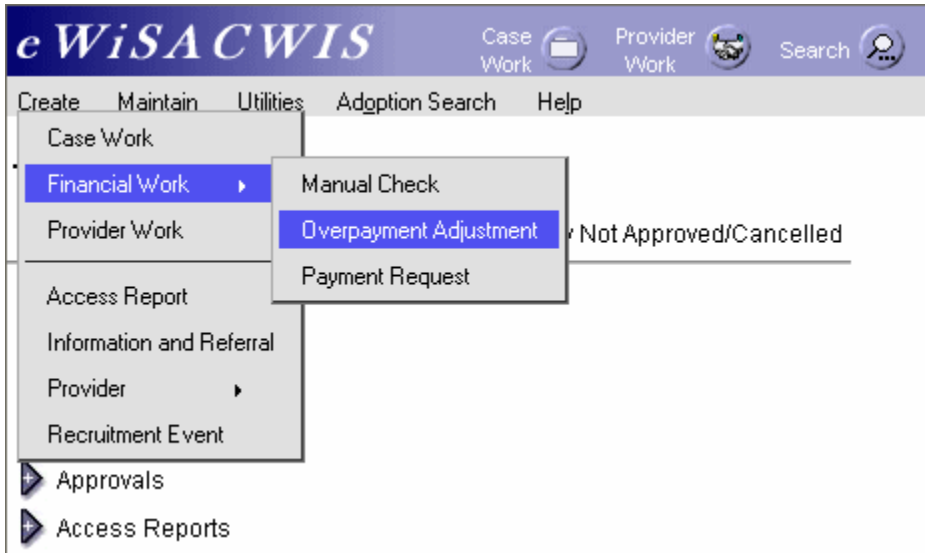


Manual Overpayment Adjustments

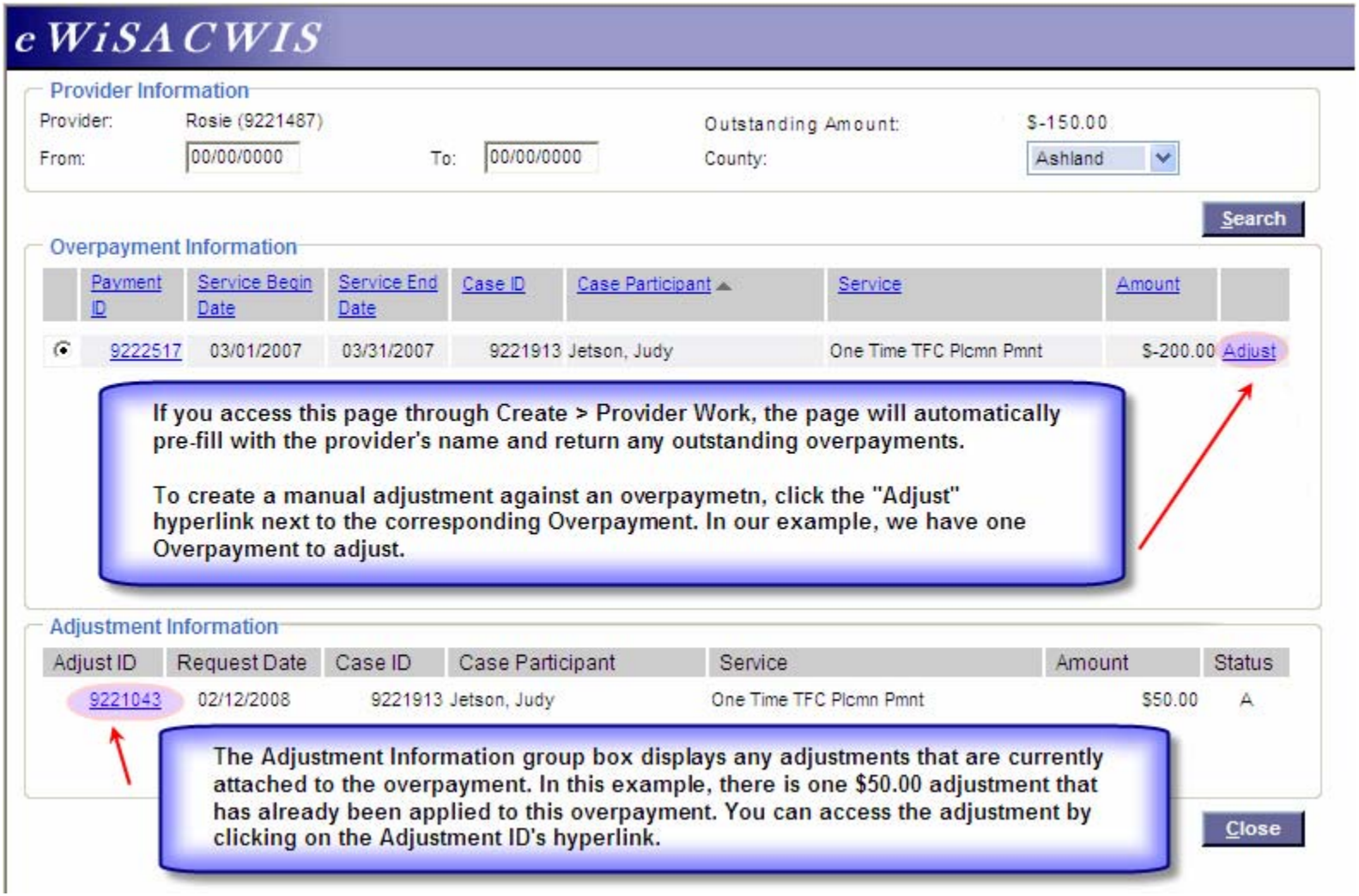
A manual overpayment adjustment is a recording of monies that have been sent in by the provider to go against any remaining balances specific to overpayments for that payee. Manual overpayment adjustments can be created one of two ways. If you have an assignment to the payee, then you can create an adjustment by going to Create > Provider Work > Payment > Overpayment Adjustment.



If you do not have an assignment to the payee, then the adjustment can be created via Create > Financial Work > Overpayment Adjustment.



In both scenarios, the following Manual Overpayment Adjustment Maintenance page will display.



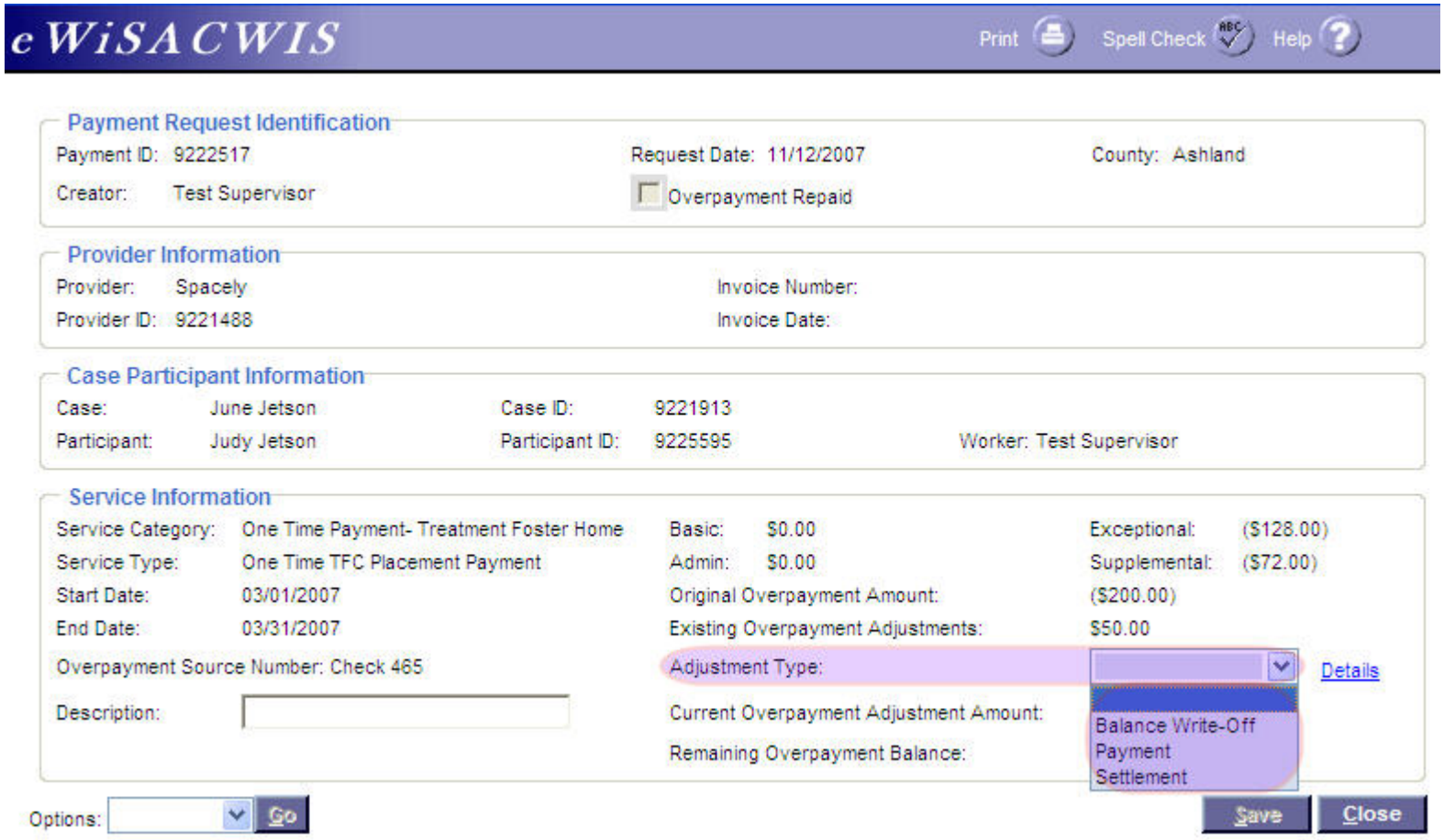
After clicking on the "Adjust" hyperlink, the resulting page will provide you with an area to detail the type of adjustment and the amount of the adjustment. Along with this, the Overpayment Adjustment page provides you with information specific to the payee, child, service type that was being provided when the overpayment occurred, and the specific breakdown of the overpayment (i.e. was the overpayment a result of a Basic, Supplemental, or Exceptional rate change). Also, one can easily see the original overpayment amount, the total of the existing overpayment adjustments, and the remaining overpayment balance.

Manual Overpayment Adjustment Types

The Adjustment Type drop down describes the manual adjustment. Also, for two of the three adjustment types (Balance Write-Off and Settlement), the selected value will also set the overpayment status.

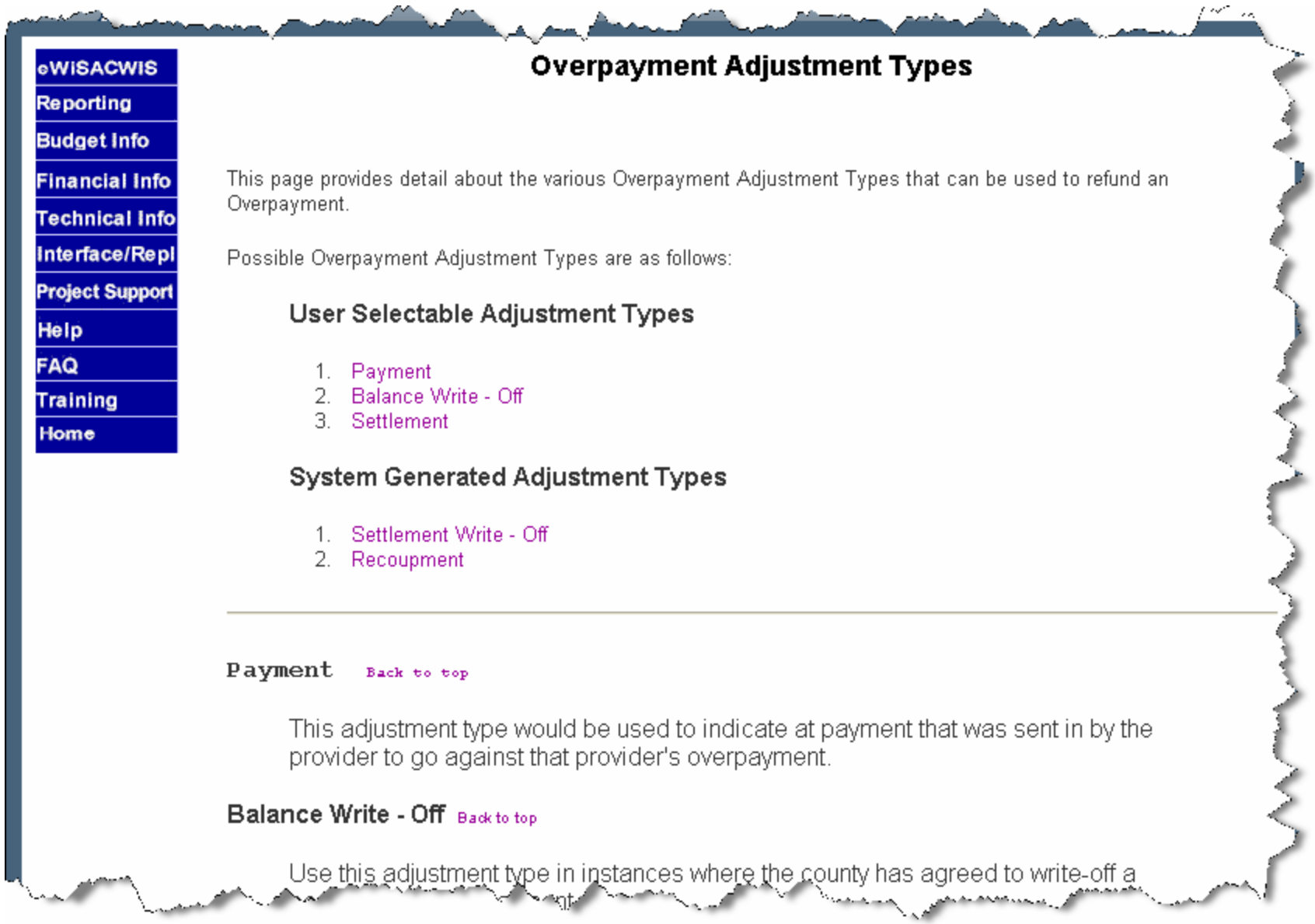
The most common adjustment type is the "Payment." This type indicates a payment sent in by the payee to go against an overpayment. The Balance Write-off indicates that a portion of the balance is written-off. The overpayment status will be set to balance written-off, and the overpayment will be marked as repaid. The last manual overpayment adjustment type is Settlement. A settlement is defined as a more formal version of the balance write-off. The end result almost mirrors a balance write-off with the status being set to Settlement Write-Off and the overpayment being marked as repaid.

Lastly, one should note the Details hyperlink next to the type drop down. If there is ever any question as to which manual status to use, please refer to the corresponding page that defines all of the adjustment types available for both manual documentation and those selectable only by batch resulting in auto generated or system generated adjustments.

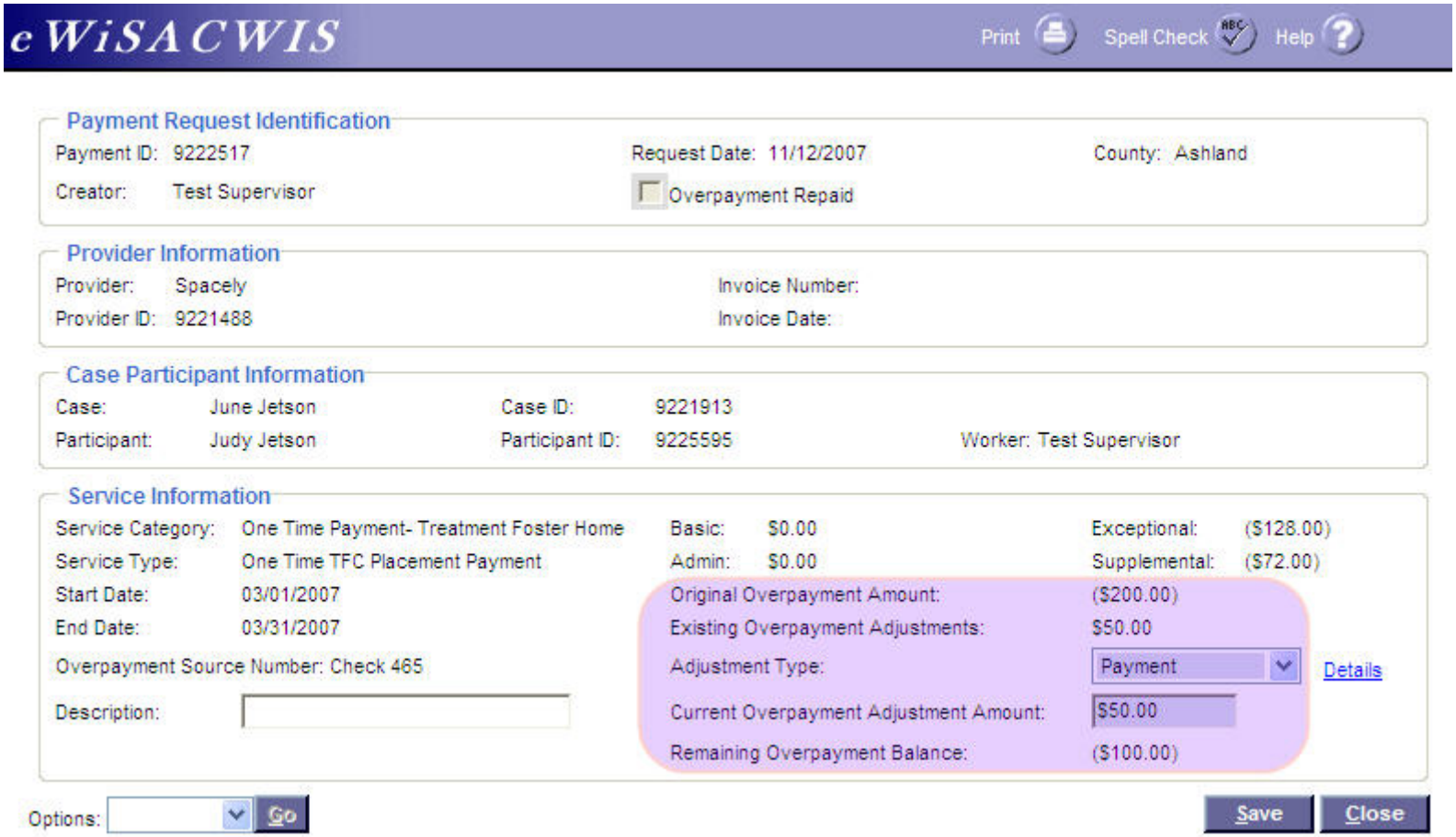


Overpayment Adjustment Type Definitions

As noted above, the Details hyperlink will bring you to a page that helps further define the various Overpayment Adjustment types that are available for manual entry. It will also provide information about the system generated adjustment types and exactly how those work.



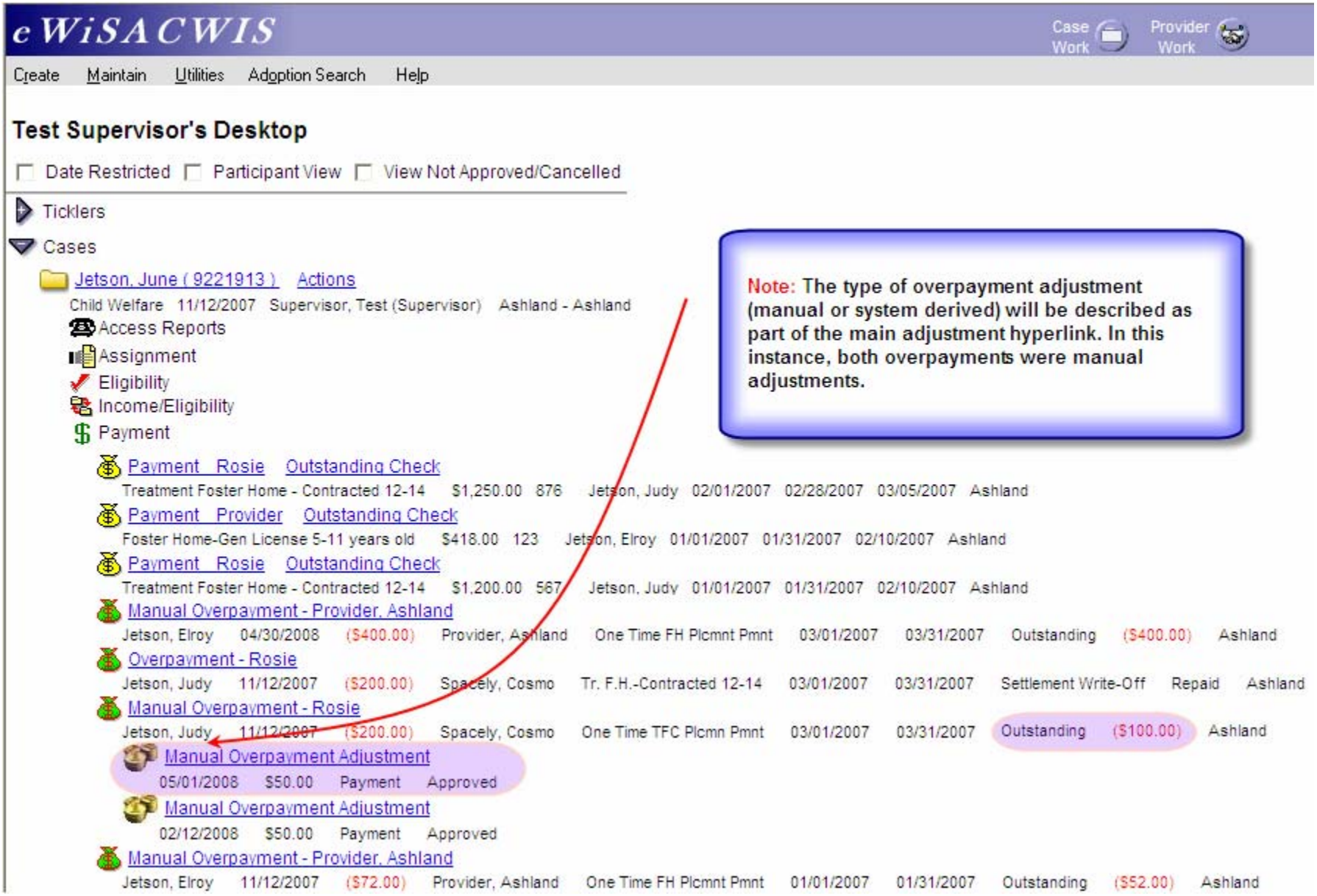
Our example below shows documentation of a $50.00 payment that has been sent in by the Payee to offset the $200.00 original overpayment. There was already a $50.00 adjustment attached to this overpayment. With the addition of this $50.00 adjustment, the remaining balance of the overpayment will be down to $100.00.



The adjustment will also display back on the Overpayment Adjustment page. Again, there are some consistent elements displaying within this page: the remaining amount of the overpayment, the original overpayment amount, and the associated adjustments and their related amounts.

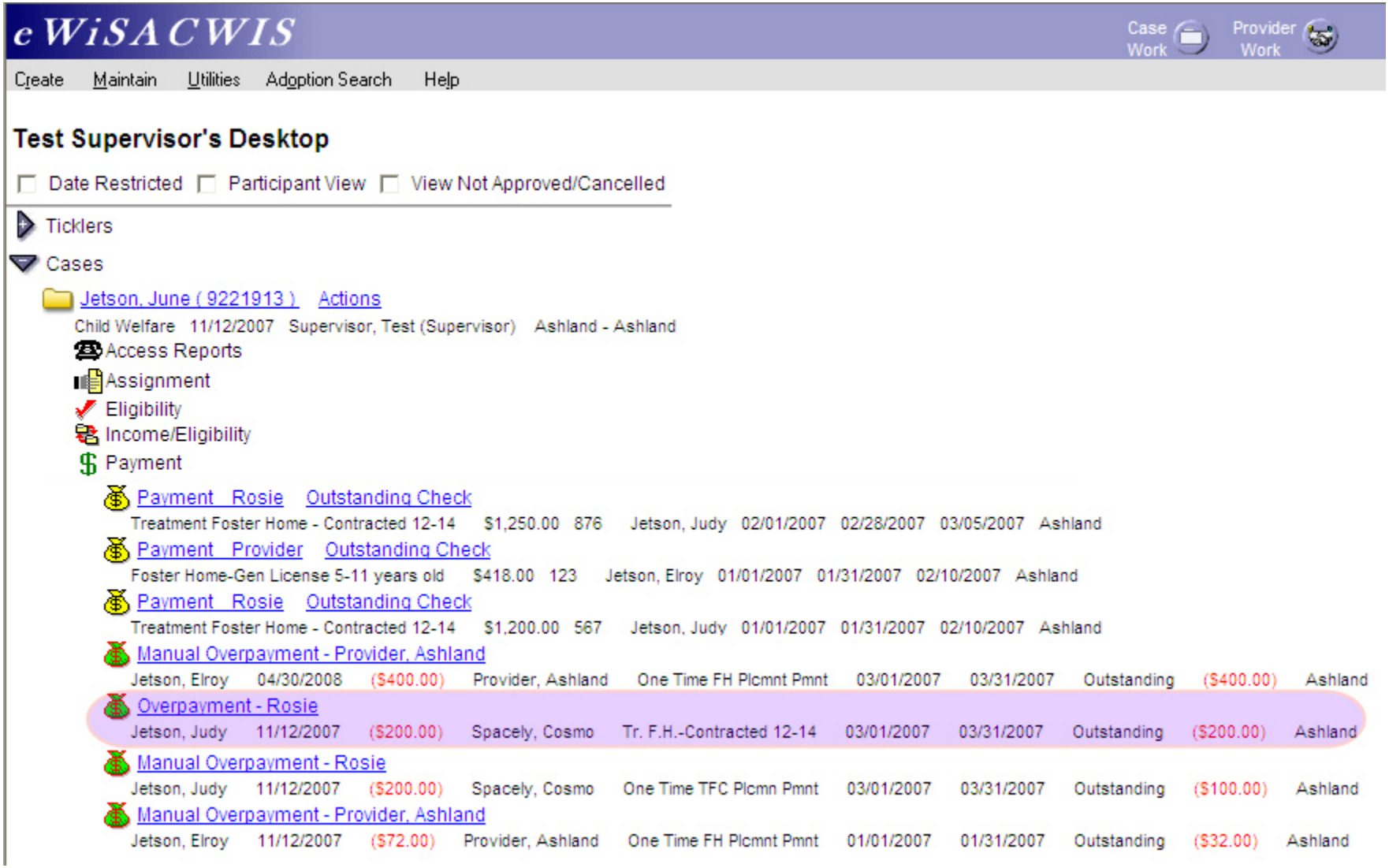
Manual Overpayment Adjustments - Desktop Display

The illustration below shows the expanded $200.00 overpayment and the associated $50.00 manual overpayment adjustments. Also, note the remaining balance has been reduced to $100.00 with the addition of the most recent $50.00 adjustment.



Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement (Desktop Display)

The Settlement adjustment type should be used when a formal settlement agreement has been reached between the provider and the county as to how the overpayment will be resolved. In the following pages, we will be looking specifically at the highlighted overpayment seen here:

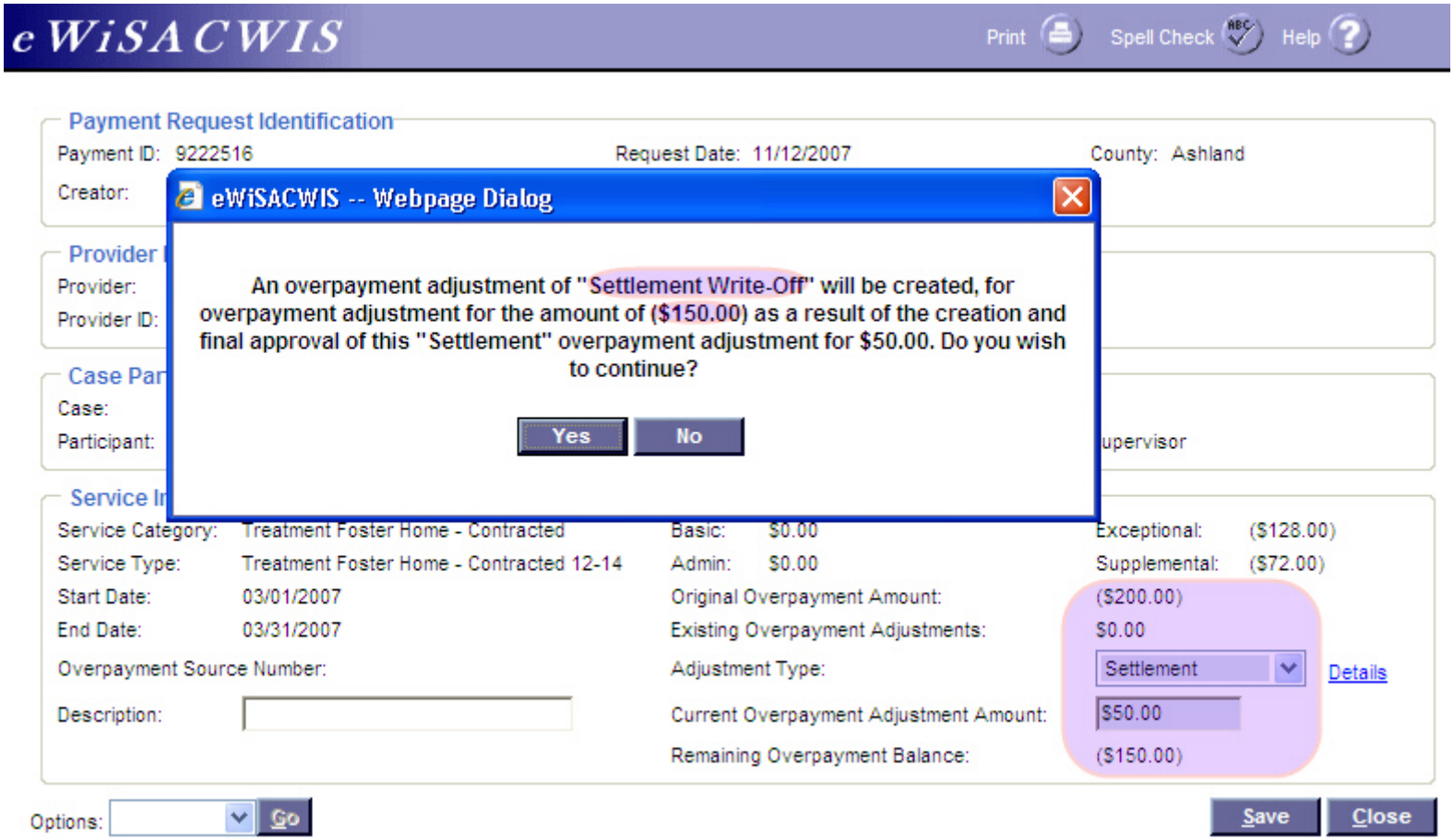


Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement

Using the Manual Overpayment Adjustment Maintenance page, the overpayment is searched out. Selecting the radio button that we want to work with will also present any adjustments that are currently attached to the overpayment. Clicking the Adjust hyperlink will take you to the Manual Overpayment Adjustment page.

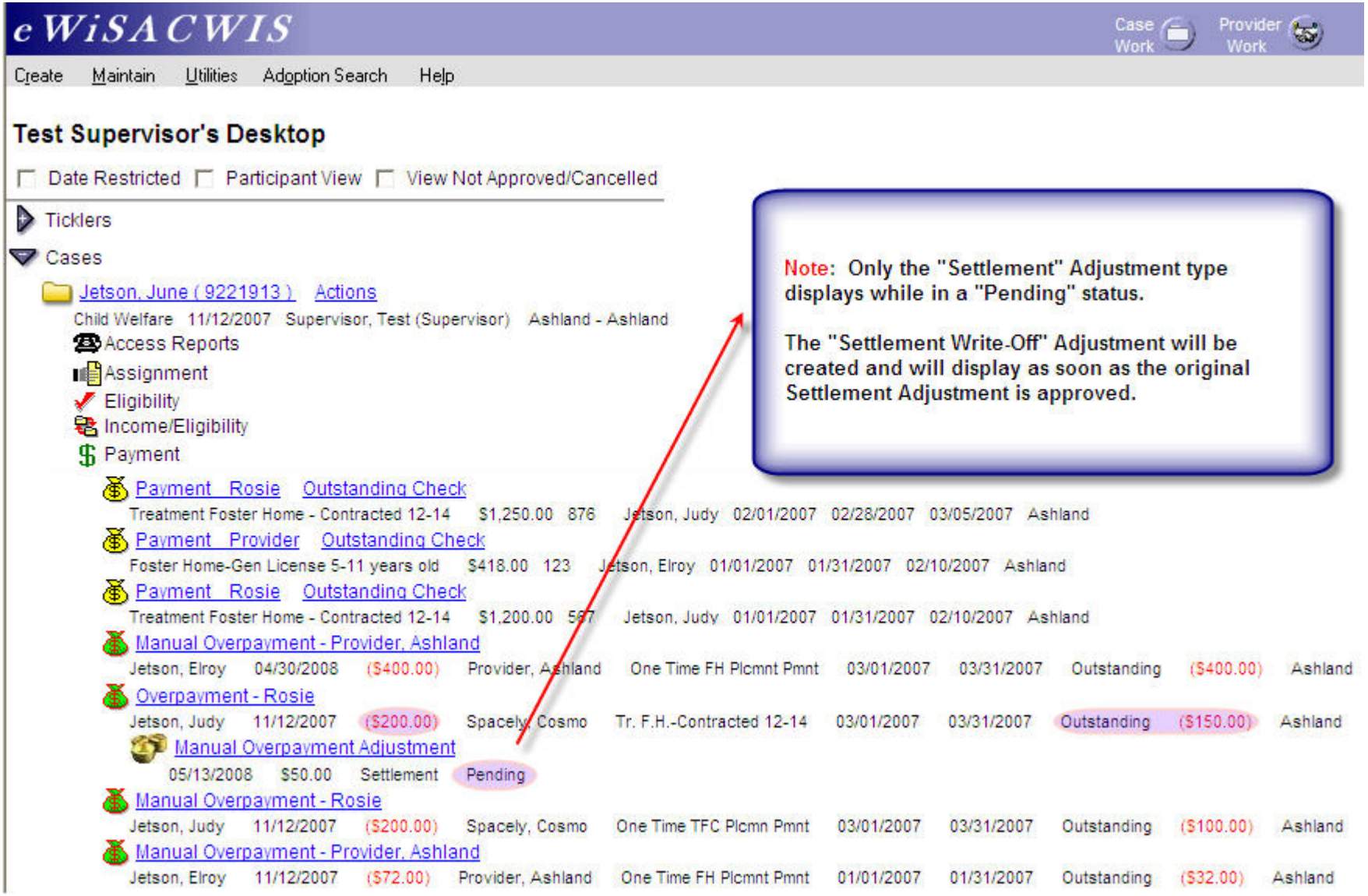
To document a Settlement Write-Off, select the Settlement option from the Adjustment Type drop down. Choose the amount that the provider will be paying back against the overpayment. The remainder will be Written-Off. If there is an agreement as to how much the county will be forgiving and not a formal agreement accompanied by a formal payment to resolve the overpayment, then a "Balance Write-Off" may be more appropriate. We will look at this type of adjustment later in the guide.

The system will present you with a pop-up message indicating that the system will auto create a Settlement Write-Off adjustment once the Settlement adjustment is finally approved.

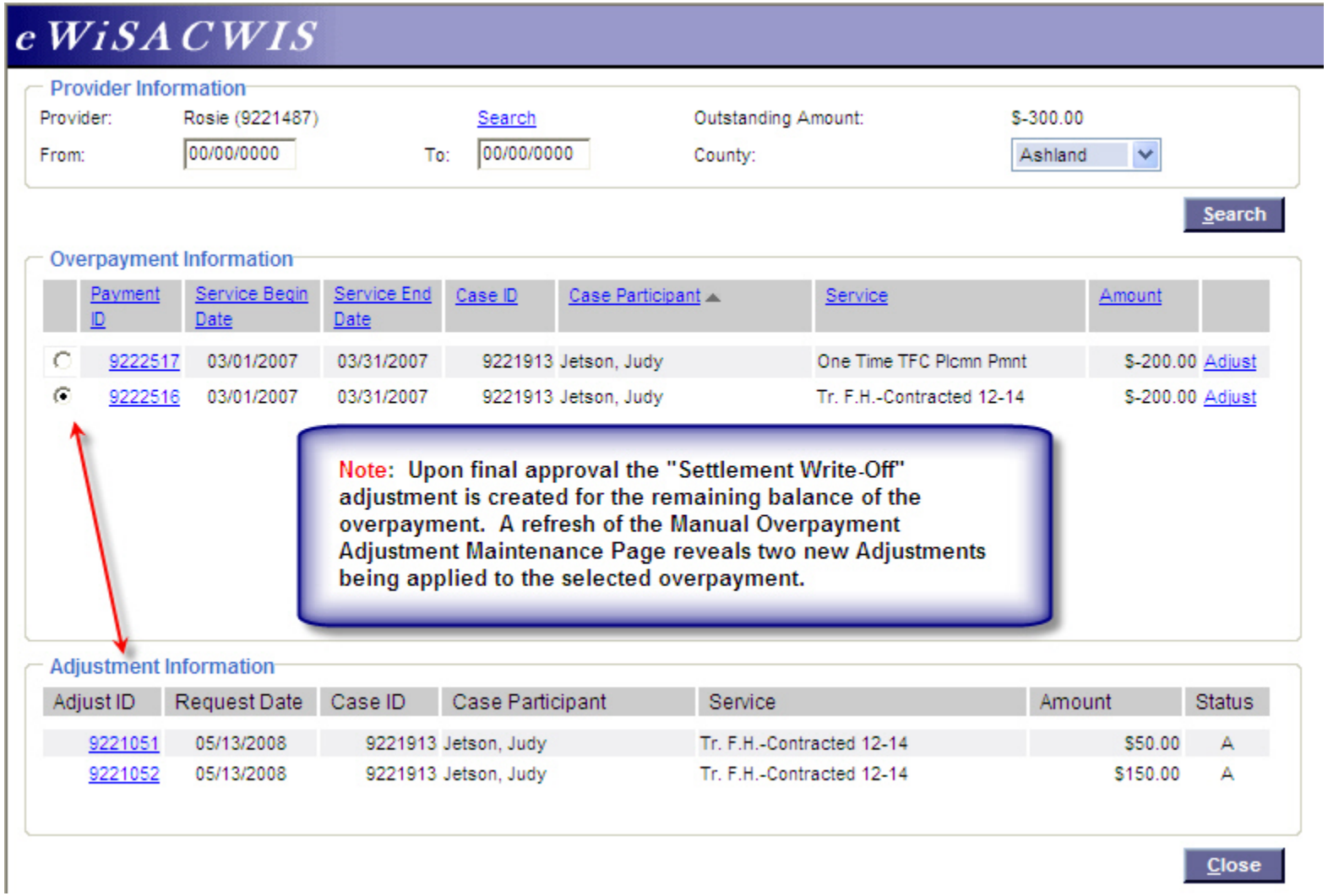


Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Pending Settlement (Desktop Display)

The following illustration shows the “Pending” manual overpayment adjustment. Again, all adjustments are displayed nested under the overpayment that is being recouped. The desktop will also display the remaining balance of the overpayment based on the Pending status of the adjustment.

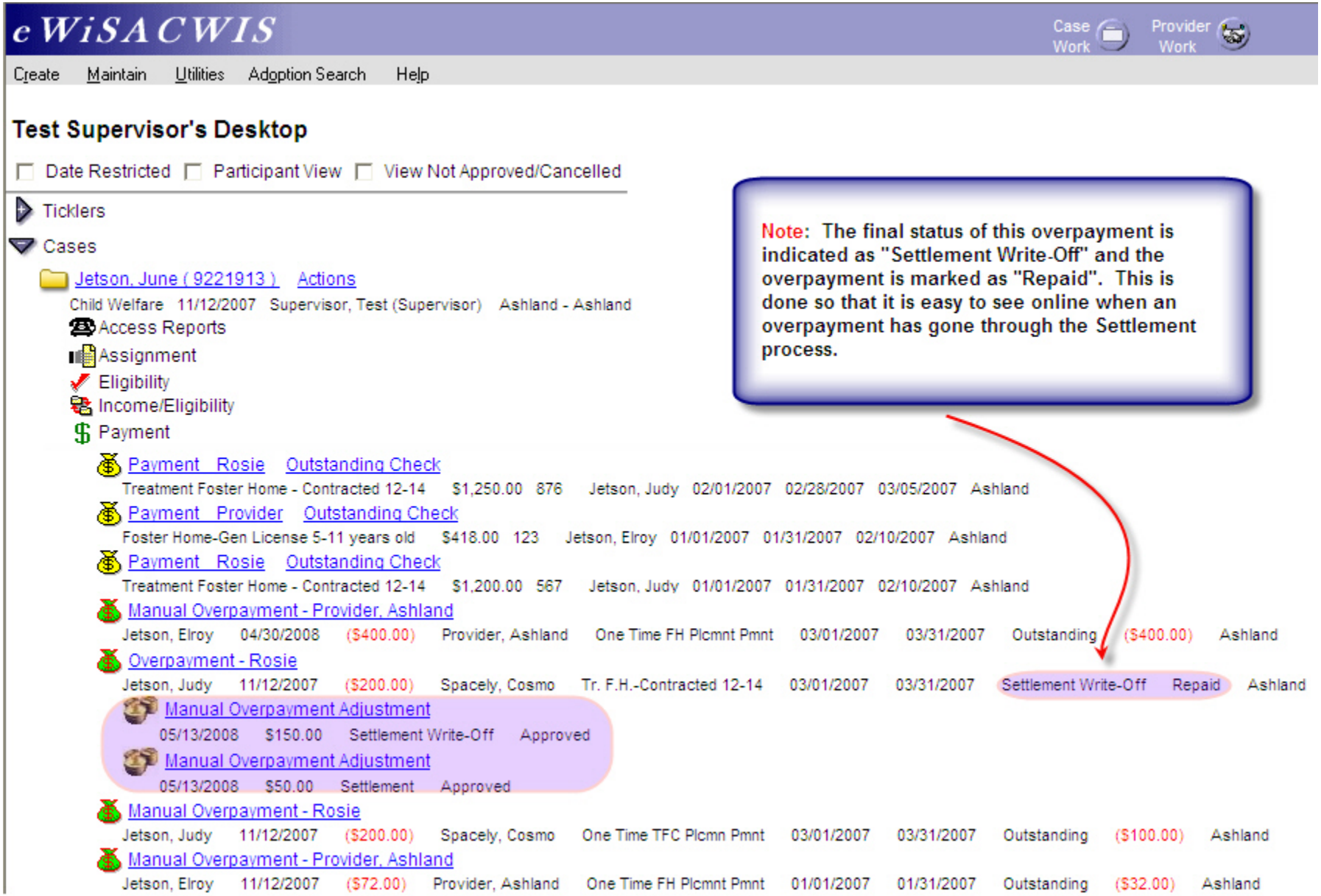


In a “Settlement” scenario, the Manual Overpayment Adjustment Maintenance page will display two adjustments: Settlement Write-Off and Settlement.



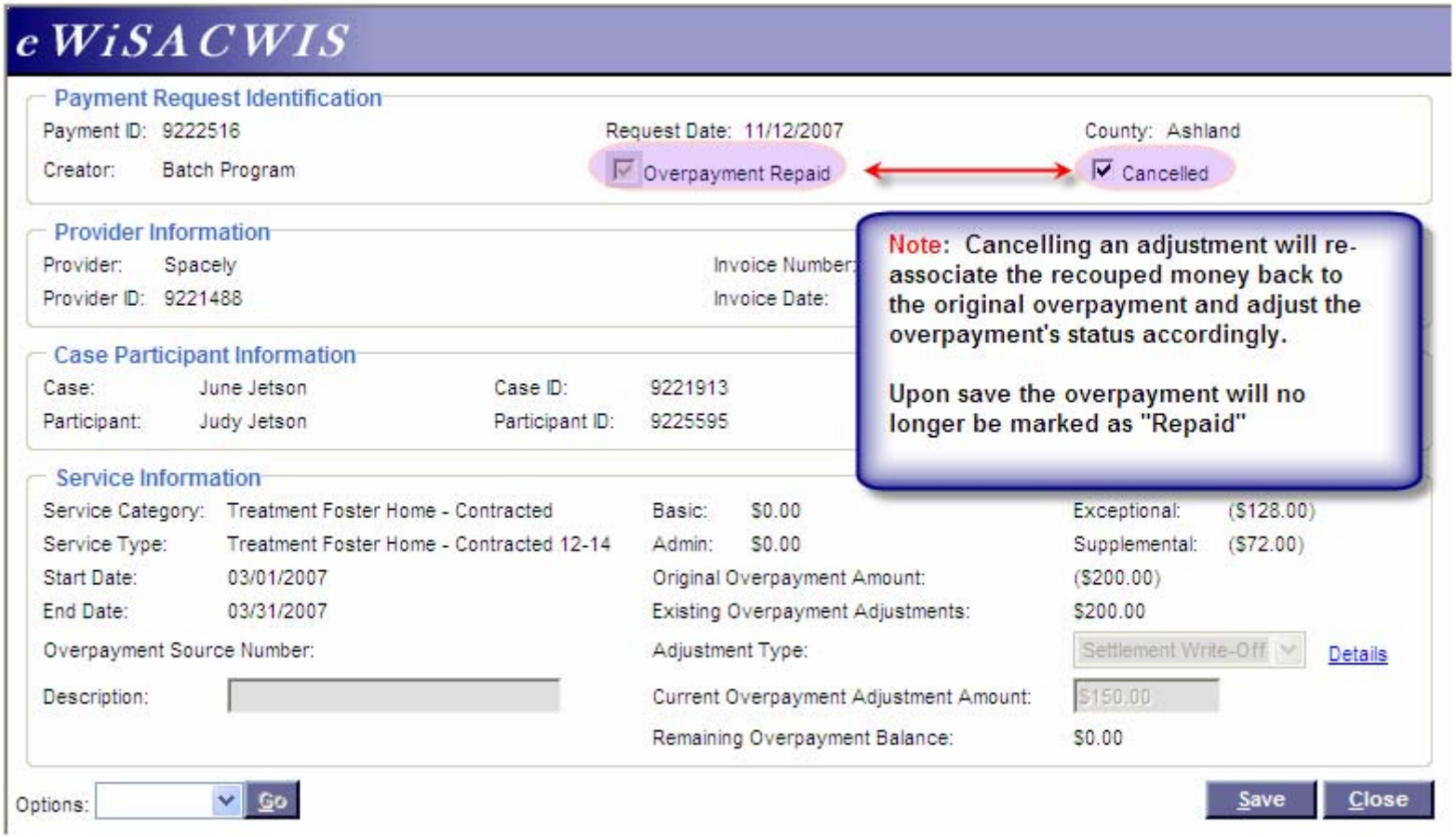
Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement (Desktop Display)

The illustration below shows the original overpayment and the two overpayment adjustments that have gone toward repaying the overpayment.

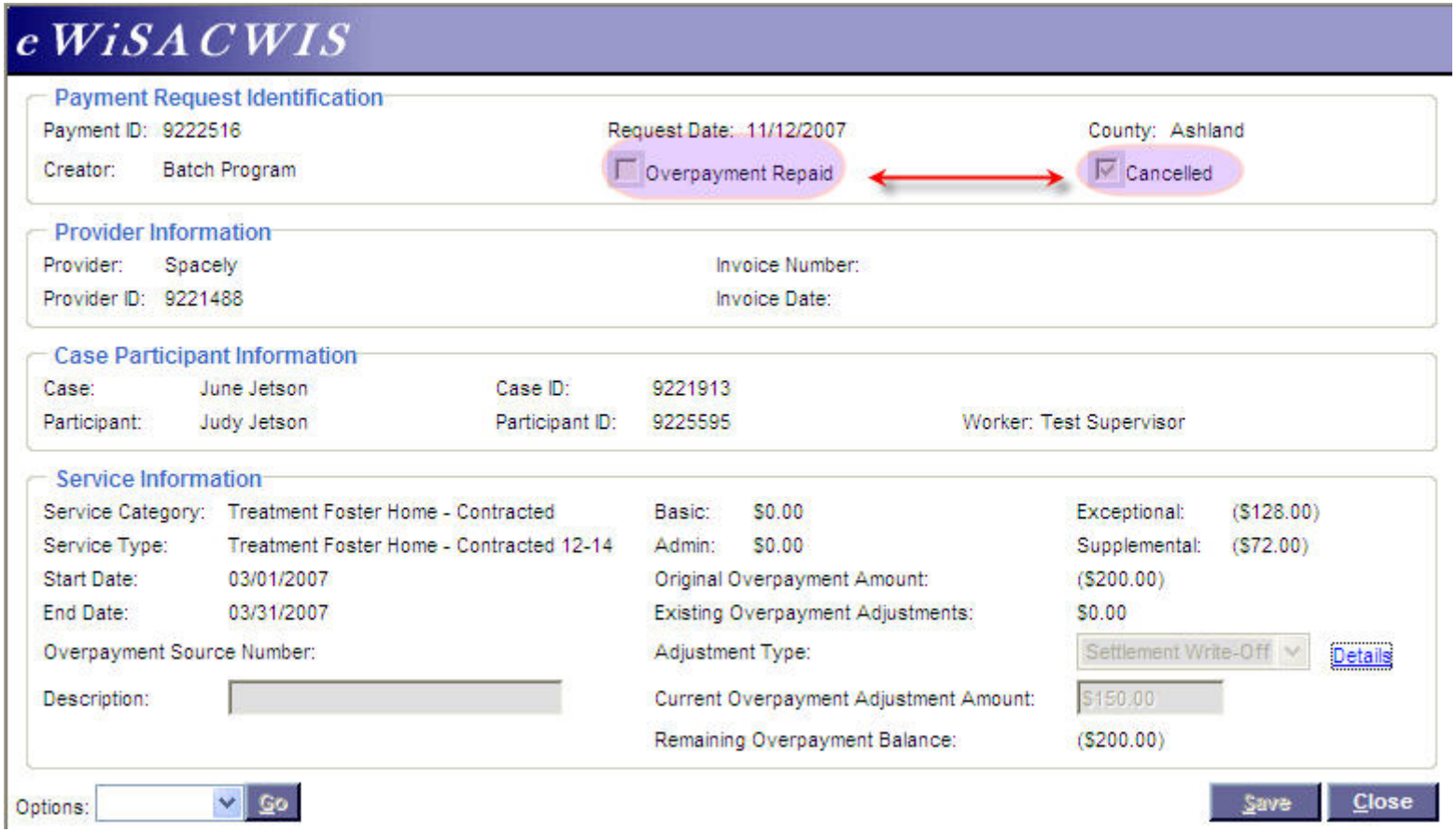


Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement Cancelled

Even though Overpayment Adjustments appear to be final in nature, functionally they are not. Overpayments adjustments can be cancelled. When they are, the money that had originally been deducted from the overpayments remaining balance is placed back in balance and any necessary status updates are also recorded. The illustration below shows the cancellation of the “Settlement Write-Off” adjustment.



Notice the switch as the adjustment is cancelled and the Overpayment Repaid checkbox becomes unchecked. It should be noted that once an adjustment is cancelled it cannot be "un-cancelled." If an adjustment was cancelled in error, one will need to re-record the adjustment to have it reflect correctly.

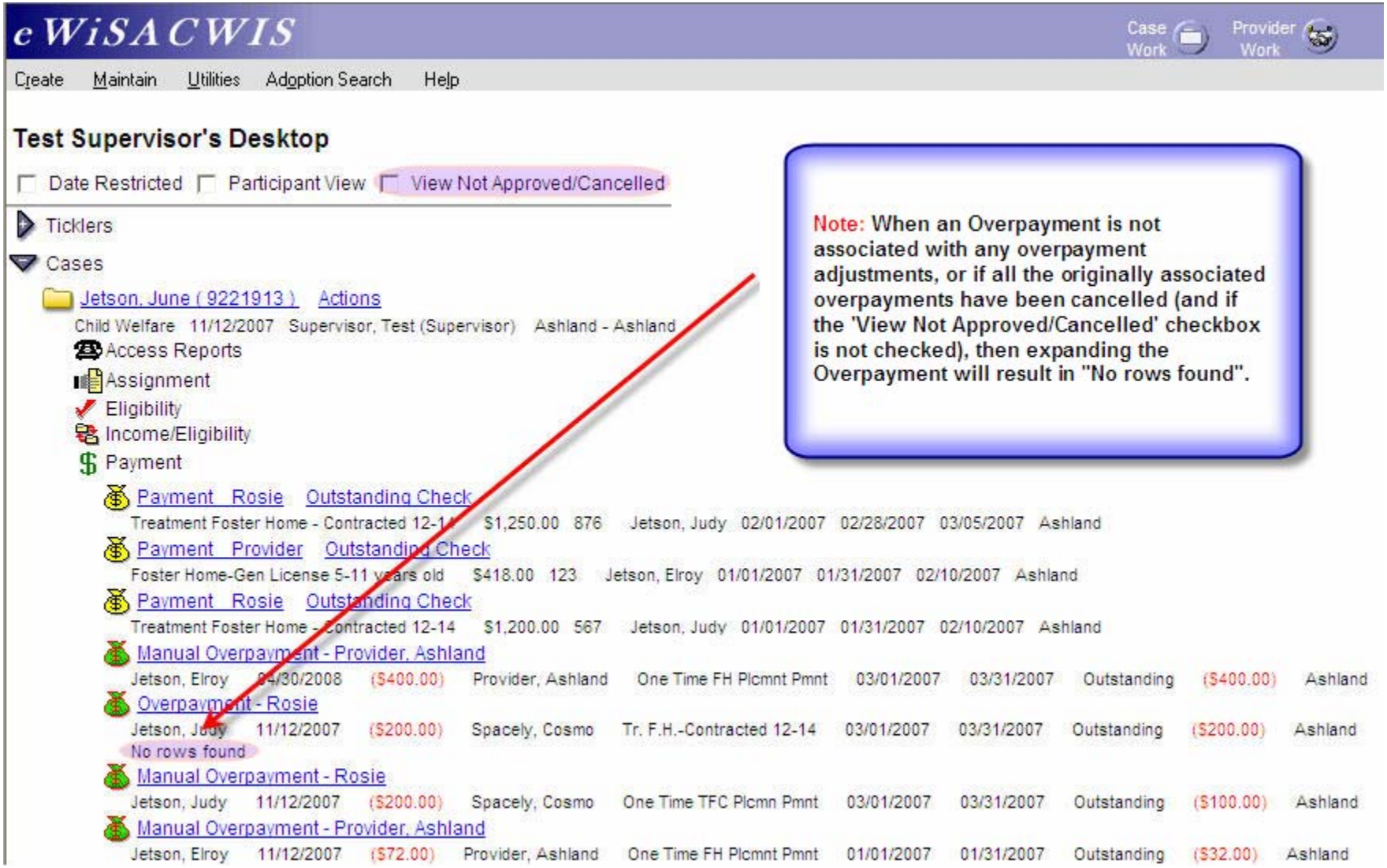


Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement Cancelled (Continued)

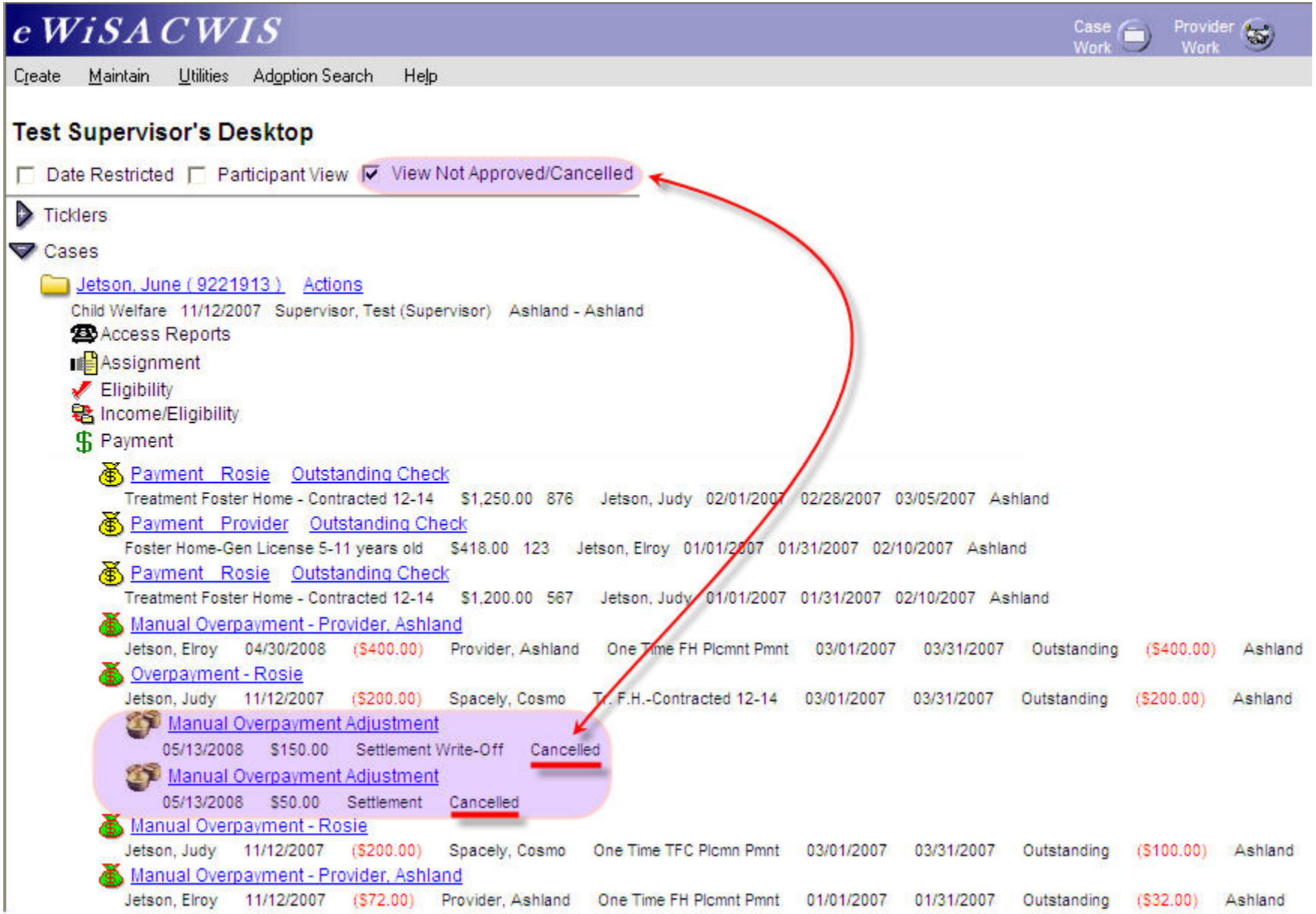
This illustration shows that cancelled adjustments do not display for overpayments.

Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Settlement Cancelled (Desktop Display)

The next two slides will show two different views of the desktop. This first view describes the view with out the View Not Approved/Cancelled check box unchecked. Note that the adjustments which had most recently been cancelled are not displaying under the overpayment.



With the View Not Approved/Cancelled checkbox checked, the cancelled adjustments are now visible.

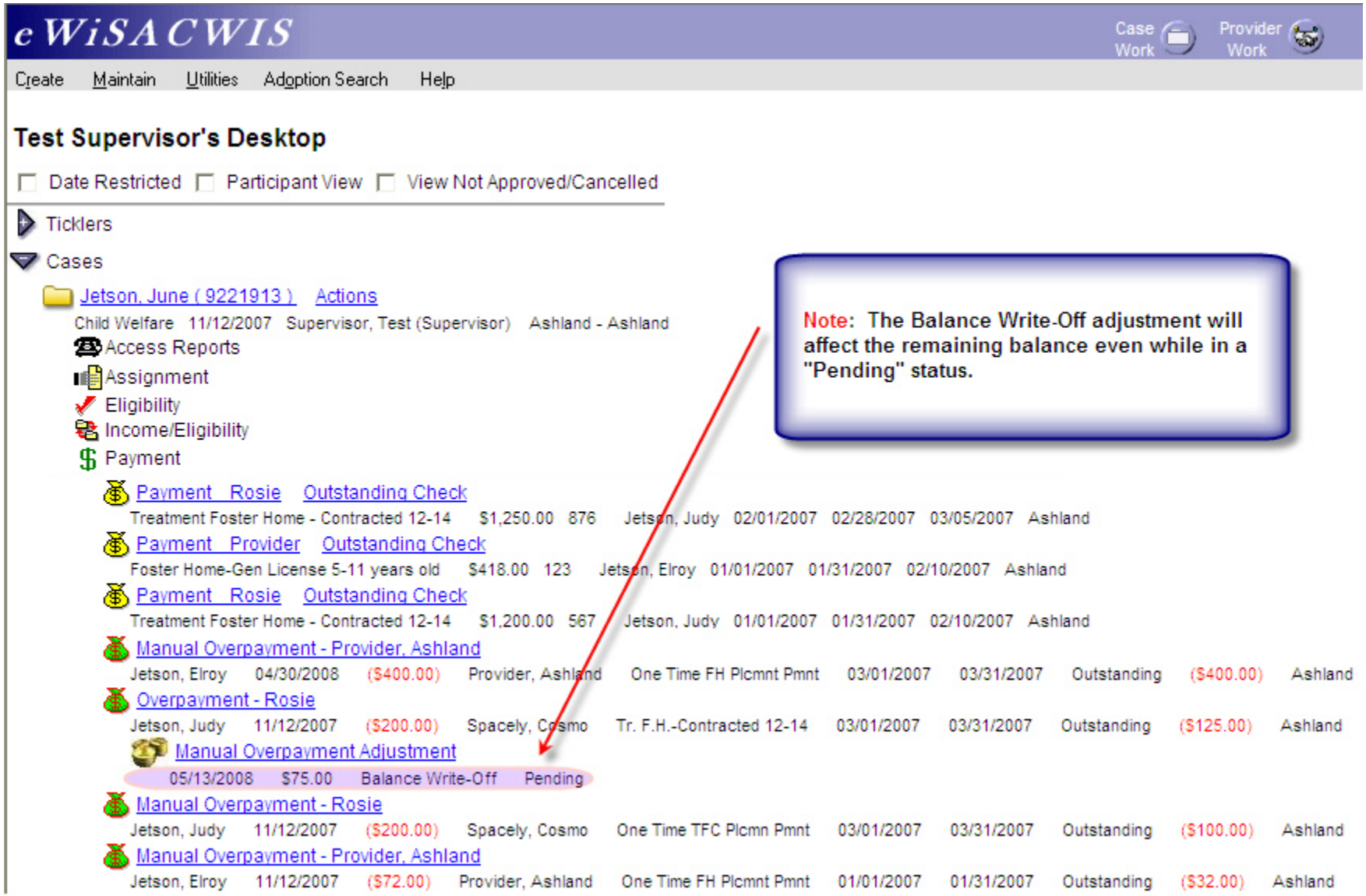


Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Balance Write-Off

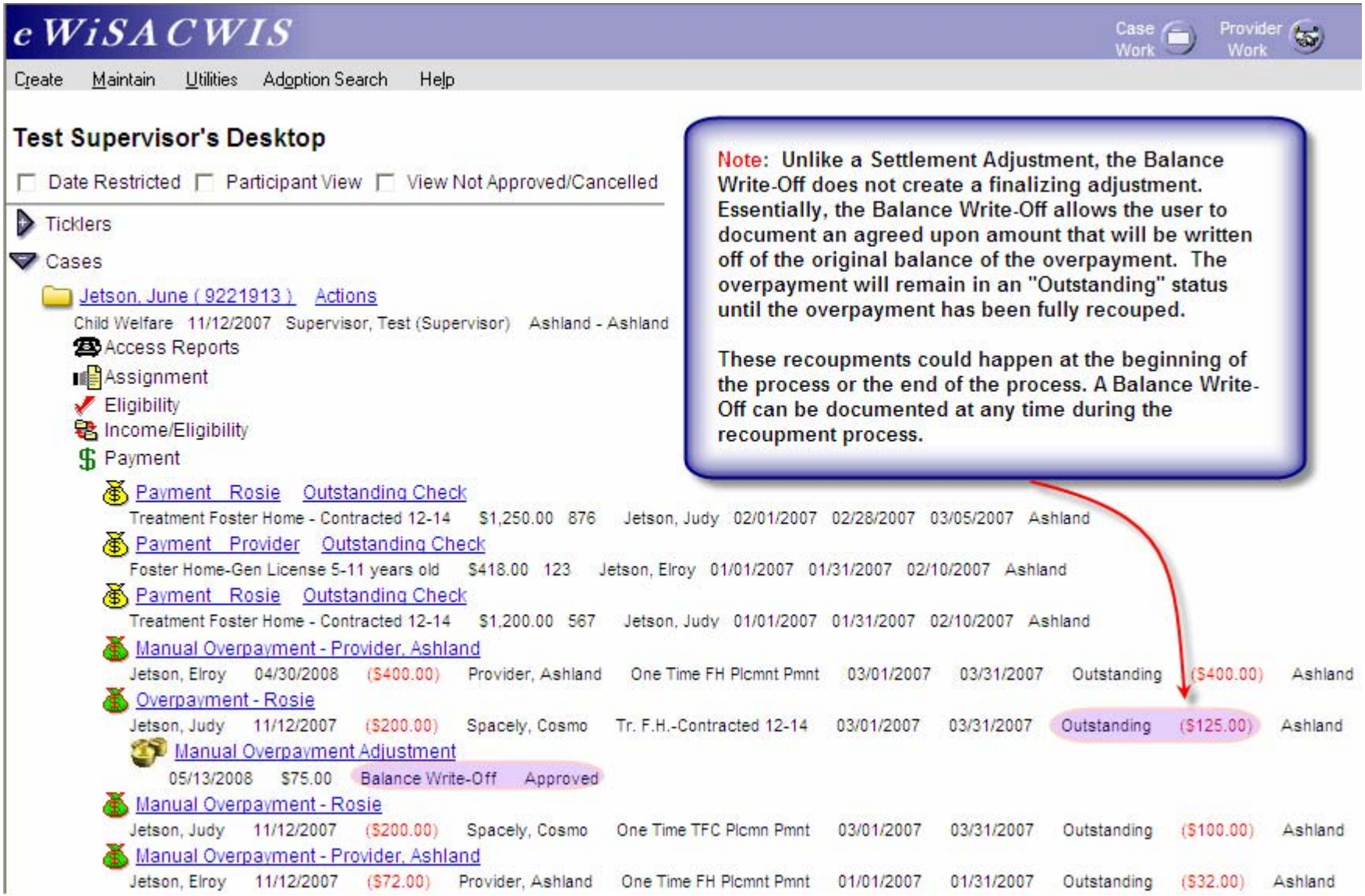
The next several pages will detail the purpose of a “Balance Write-Off” adjustment type.

All non-cancelled adjustments will display on the Overpayment Adjustment Maintenance page. The illustration below shows that the status of an adjustment that has not been fully approved will reflect “I” for “Initial.” Once the adjustment has been approved the status will update to “A” for “Approved.”

It is important to understand that an adjustment will affect the remaining balance of an overpayment even if that adjustment has not been fully approved. However, from a claiming perspective the balance change will not take effect until the adjustment is finally approved.



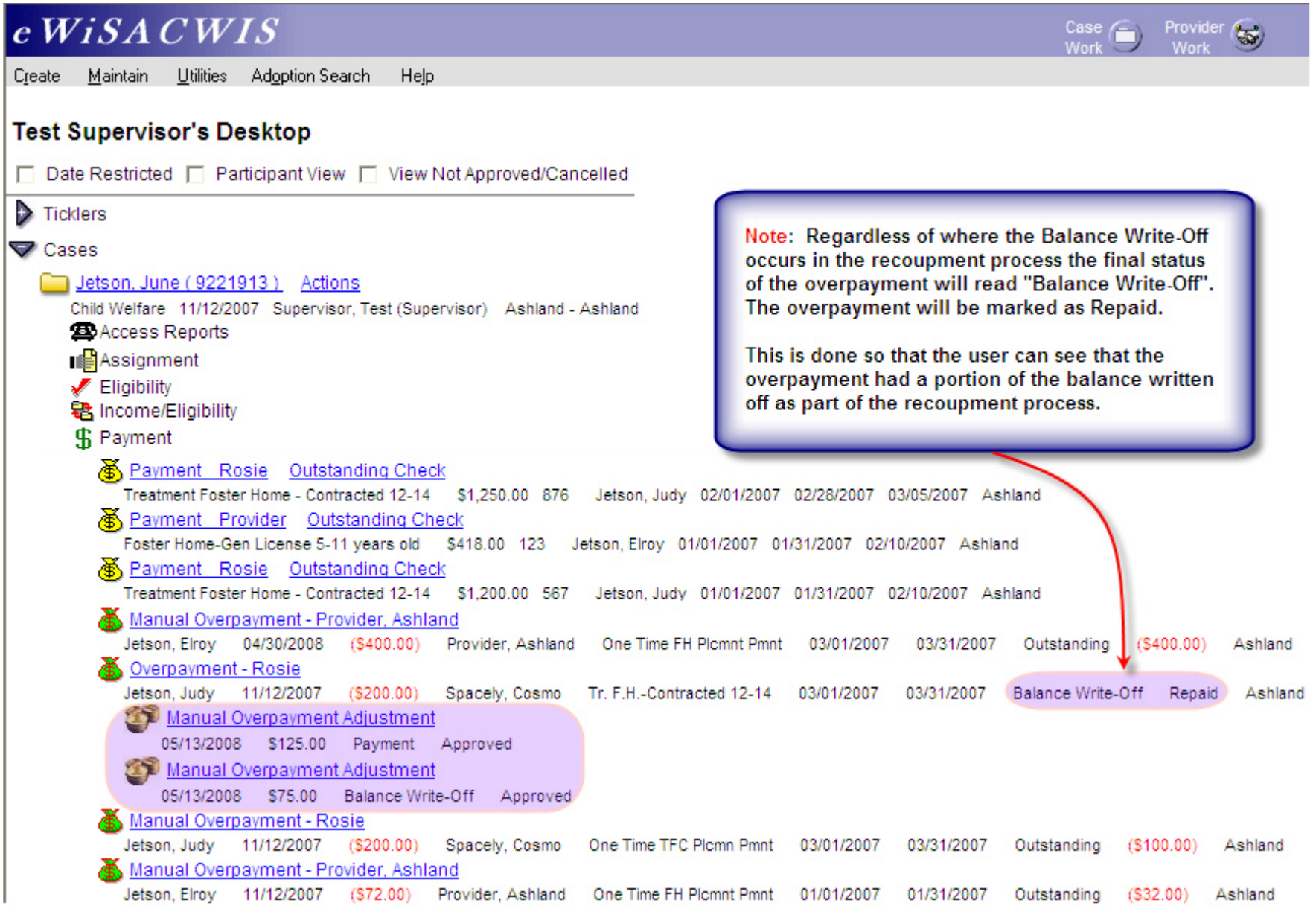
There are some subtle differences between a "Settlement" adjustment and a "Balance Write-Off" adjustment, which are described in greater detail below. Also, one should pay close attention to the current status of the overpayment. Even though we have just approved our "Balance Write-Off" adjustment type, the overpayment's status still remains "Outstanding." The Status will not change to "Balance Write-Off" until after the entire remaining balance has been recouped. The purpose of displaying "Balance Write-Off" as the final status is to easily see those overpayments which have had some portion of their balance written off.



We have talked about how the adjustments will no longer display under an overpayment if they have been cancelled, and we have mentioned that all adjustments will display in the Adjustment Information group box for the overpayment that they have been applied to. What we haven't mentioned is that once an overpayment has been fully recouped it will no longer display under the Overpayment Information group box, as is seen in our illustration below.

Manual Overpayment Adjustment - Balance Write-Off (Desktop Display)

This last slide presents what was discussed earlier. Once an overpayment that has had some form of a “Balance Write-Off” has been fully recouped, it will display the final status of “Balance Write-Off” for you to see.



Bullet Points Regarding Overpayments and Overpayment Adjustments

- ✓ When an overpayment occurs, it is immediately factored into the IV-E claiming calculation. This means that one should assess the status of the overpayment to determine if it is truly an overpayment. If there was an error in the creation of the overpayment, then the overpayment should be immediately cancelled since it is being incorrectly factored into the IV-E claiming calculation.

- ✓ There is no limit to the number of times that an overpayment's status may be maintained. For example, an overpayment can be incorrectly marked “Cancelled,” then set to “Sent to collections,” marked “Uncollectible,” and ultimately set back to “Outstanding.” There is no limit to how the status of an overpayment is maintained.

Recommended Reports for Overpayments and Overpayment Adjustments

- ✓ **FM02B01 New Overpayments:** This report lists all recently recorded overpayments to providers. This report should be used to assist licensing workers to negotiate recoupment of overpayments in a timely manner.

- ✓ **FM02B02 Outstanding Overpayments:** This report lists all outstanding overpayments to providers for each County. It will display whether a specific overpayment has been sent to the Collections for recoupment or future payments to this provider are being reduced by a monthly amount based on a repayment plan. This report should be used to monitor recoupment of overpayments.

- ✓ **FM02B03 Overpayments to Collections:** This report lists all the overpayments that have been flagged to be reported to Collections.

- ✓ **FM02B04 Overpayments Adjustment:** This report lists all outstanding overpayments for the provider, the sum of adjustments made in the selected Check Run (Voucher Number) and the overpayment balance at the end of that check run.

- ✓ **FM04A03 Overpayments with Trust Accounts:** This report summarizes those overpayments where the original payment was made using the child's trust funds. The objective of this report is to allow the Department and county financial staff to make manual adjustments to children's trust accounts and Title IV-E claiming.

- ✓ **FM0106 Financial Checks Reconciliation:** This report provides a listing of all system-disbursed payments and overpayment adjustments where the check date falls within the specified range. Only non-cancelled payments that are part of an Outstanding or Cleared check are retrieved.

- ✓ **FM0108 Financial Payment Sweep:** This report provides a listing of all system-disbursed payments and overpayment adjustments (this report does not list non-recouped overpayments) as well as the status and information on the checks the payments are associated to. Use this report to reconcile against the county's reported financial output.

Note: This listing of reports is not wholly inclusive of all reports available for this topic. This is a listing of the recommended reports that are available through the eWiSACWIS application. There may be other reports that a county or individual user may find helpful. Please refer to your eWReports application and access Utilities > Report Information to view all reports that are available.

Key Financial Terms and Definitions for Overpayments and Overpayment Adjustments

Term	Definition
Basic Rate	The rate intended to cover food, clothing, housing, basic transportation, personal care, and other expenses on a monthly basis. The fixed monthly payment for a foster child is determined solely by the age of the child. A child's basic maintenance rate will increase when the child reaches the age of 5, 12, and 15. The higher rate is effective on the date on which the birthday occurs. Because the rate is based on the needs of each child, it may also include extra payments (supplemental and exceptional payments) in addition to a basic maintenance rate. **Note:** No monthly payment for the combined basic maintenance, supplemental, and exceptional rates may exceed $2,000.
Batch	A batch is a program that is assigned to run without further user interaction. Batch jobs run in the background and produce data (such as payments or checks) and reports.
Calc Ongoing payments	Recurring payments generated by the "Calc Ongoing" batch. These payments are most often generated for out of home placements, such as foster homes, Treatment Foster Homes, Kinship etc. One time payments and Overpayment Adjustments are also picked up by the "Calc Ongoing" batch. Calc Ongoing automatically pro-rates for partial month periods, and generates overpayments automatically when appropriate. Services that use the "Calc Ongoing" batch to generate payments will do so until a closing date has been entered.
Cancelled	A status indicating that a piece of case work or provider work is no longer valid. Generally this is related to Checks, Payments, or Overpayments.
Check	A Check may consist of one or several different Payments and Overpayment Adjustments. **Pending:** This is the first stage in the check process. Checks remain appear in a pending status immediately after the "Calc Ongoing" batch runs. They will remain in this status until the "Pre-Audit" batch runs, which moves a check from a Pending status to an In Process status. **Note:** When a check is in a "Pending" status you may cancel or stop this check or any associated payments. **In Process:** This is the 2nd stage in the check process. A check that is in the In Process status is assumed to be correct in its makeup. The check was not cancelled in the pending stage and is waiting to be printed and mailed. **Note:** The check status will remain "In Process" until a check number and check date is applied to that check. Once a check number and date is recorded for that check the status will move from "In Process" to "Outstanding." **Outstanding:** This is the final stage in the check process. A check that is in an "Outstanding" status has check numbers and dates recorded. The check number and check date correspond with the actual check number and the date of the actual check processing. **Note:** Once a check has reached an "Outstanding" status it can be used for reimbursement in Trust Accounts, and will ultimately be figured into the IV-E claiming calculations.

Term	Definition
Cost of care	The total cost to a county for a child's placements and other services. Counties have discretion regarding what types of services that they document as paid outside of the standard paid placement service and associated rate setting.
Exceptional Rate	An additional monthly payment for a child's care where the needs of the child require more from the provider warranting a rate paid above the basic maintenance and supplemental payments. The additional payment is being provided in order to ensure the child's needs in the foster home are met and to prevent placement in a more restrictive setting. **Note:** No monthly payment for the combined basic maintenance, supplemental, and exceptional rates may exceed $2,000.
Outstanding	A status related to Checks and Overpayments. For Checks, an outstanding status means check numbers have been recorded as the check has been printed and mailed. When a check is in an Outstanding status the payments that make up the check can be used in the State's IV-E claiming calculations. **Note:** A little twist in thinking, for Overpayments, an outstanding status means that the Overpayment is true and has not been repaid.
Parent Agency	The agency that is responsible for the licensing and supervision for a home provider, most often associated to a Treatment Foster Home. In eWiSACWIS, all payments made to a home provider that is associated with a "not-for-profit" parent agency go directly to the parent agency. That parent agency is then responsible for paying the home provider. If the parent agency is "for-profit" then the payment is split: the provider receives their foster payment and the parent agency receives their appropriate amount.
Payee	The provider receiving payment. In most Foster Home scenarios the "Placement Provider" and the "Payee" are one in the same. However, in Treatment Foster Homes, Group Homes, or RCCs the "Placement Provider" often is governed by a Parent Agency or a Child Placing Agency that is responsible for receiving the payment. In these scenarios the "Placement Provider" and the Payee will differ. It is important to realize that all payment and check data will reflect under the Payee.
Payment	A payment will consist of the Basic Maintenance, Supplemental, Exceptional, and Administrative costs for a particular child and provider. There can be several payments attached to one check. In essence, the payment comes before the check. Visually, payments are reflected several different ways: This icon indicates that the payment is not attached to a check. You will see payments recorded like this for one-time payment requests that have not been picked up by a check batch, or for "Episode Driven Payments" (Zero-dollar payments) for Group Homes, RCC, and some Wraparound Payments. This icon illustrates a payment that is attached to a check. Following this icon will be two hyperlinks, the first will be the hyperlink for the payment and the second will be the link for the check that the payment is attached to. This icon describes an overpayment, which can also be thought of as a negative one-time payment.
Placement Provider	The provider where the child is physically resides for care.