1) ANTI-KICKBACK

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1005**—Welfare
The Delaware Code makes it unlawful for any person to solicit, receive, offer, or pay any remuneration, including kickbacks, bribes, or rebates, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, overtly or covertly, in return for referring an individual to a provider for medical care or medical assistance covered by any public assistance program. The law similarly makes it unlawful for any person to solicit, receive, offer, or pay any remuneration directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, overtly or covertly, in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or recommending, purchasing, leasing, or ordering any property, facility, service, or item of medical care or medical assistance covered by any public assistance program. In addition, it is unlawful for any provider to “charge, solicit, accept or receive for any service provided to a recipient, money or other consideration in addition to or at a rate in excess of the rates established by the State for such item or service.” It also is unlawful for a provider to “charge, solicit or receive,” in addition to the amount paid by the state, “any gift, money, donation, or other consideration (other than a charitable, religious or philanthropic contribution from an organization or from a person unrelated to the patient) as a precondition to admitting a patient to a hospital, skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, or as a requirement for the patient’s continued stay in such a facility, when the cost of services provided there is paid for, in whole or in part, by the State.” The restrictions in this section of the Delaware Code do not apply
to discounts or price reductions obtained by a provider if such reductions are properly disclosed and reflected appropriately in the costs claimed or the charges made by the provider. In addition, the above restrictions do not apply to wages paid by an employer to an employee as part of a bona fide employment relationship, contracts between the state and a public or private agency which has a responsibility to refer a person to a provider, dividends based exclusively on a legitimate ownership interest, or fees for services actually rendered, so long as such fees are not made to induce referrals to the provider. For purposes of this chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1007—Welfare**

Section 1007 of the Delaware Code states that anyone who violates Title 31, Section 1005 of the Delaware Code shall be guilty of a Class E felony. In addition, a provider convicted under Title 31, Chapter 10 (Fraudulent Acts) must make a full restitution to the state of unlawfully received money, goods, or services, or the value of such goods or services, plus interest of 1.5% per month from the time that the provider received payment until the provider repays the state. The provider also will be excluded from the Delaware Public Assistance Program, unless upon petition of the provider, where such exclusion could adversely affect the community, the Secretary of the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) determines that the provider’s continued participation in the program is in the state’s best interests, and there is a need for a comparable provider to render the needed services. For purposes of this chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1008—Welfare**

A provider who violates Title 31, Section 1005 of the Delaware Code also may be liable for civil penalties equal to three times the amount of excess payments, a payment of up to $2,000 for any deceptive claim or falsification, and any reasonable expenses incurred by the state in its enforcement efforts. These civil penalties may be brought against a provider even if the provider has not been criminally convicted, and they may be levied on a provider who has received benefits or payments to which the provider was not entitled, even if the provider had no intent to violate Section 1005 or other sections in Chapter 10, Title 31 of the Delaware Code.

2) **PROHIBITIONS ON SELF-REFERRAL**

**Attorney General Opinion No. 02-IB25—Oct. 10, 2002**

In this opinion, the Delaware Attorney General (AG) explains that Title 24, Section 1

---

1 According to the Office of the Attorney General for Delaware, this opinion is not currently available through the AG’s digital archive. The opinion has not been withdrawn, but there is no plan to post it on their website. You may request a copy from Delaware’s Office of Attorney General via email. The American Physical Therapy Association has an archived copy of the opinion on its website, available at http://www.apta.org/uploadedfiles/aptaorg/advocacy/state/issues/referral_for_profit/delawareagopinion.pdf.
2616(a)(8) of the Delaware Code bars physical therapists from accepting referrals from anyone with whom they divide, transfer, assign, refund, or rebate fees, including physicians. The AG also specifies that the same section of the Delaware Code bars a physician-owned practice or group practice from referring its own patients to an in-house physical therapist employed by the practice. Included in Section 2616(a)(8), however, is a grandfather clause that allows physical therapists or athletic trainers in the employ of physicians at the time of the enactment of the statute to continue to receive referrals from their employers. In addition, the AG states that Section 2616(a)(8) does not require that an organized business entity be comprised solely of physical therapists or athletic trainers to allow the division of fees to defray costs of operation, provided that the foregoing referral prohibitions are not violated.

See also professional licensing regulations described below under Professional Misconduct.

3) FALSE CLAIMS/FRAUD & ABUSE

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 6 § 1201 et seq.—Commerce and Trade**

A person who does any of the following violates the Delaware False Claims and Reporting Act (DFCRA): (1) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, to an officer or employee of the government a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval; (2) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, directly or indirectly, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved; (3) conspires to defraud the government by getting a false or fraudulent claim allowed or paid; (4) has possession, custody, or control of property or money used or to be used by the government and, intending to defraud the government or willfully to conceal the property, delivers or causes to be delivered, less property than the amount for which the person receives a certificate or receipt; (5) is authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used or to be used by the government and, intending to defraud the government, makes or delivers the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the receipt is true; (6) knowingly buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the government who the person knows may not lawfully sell or pledge the property; or (7) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, increase, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to or from the government. For purposes of DFCRA, the term “government” includes all departments, boards, commissions of the executive branch of the state, political subdivisions of the state, state and municipal authorities, organizations created by statute to perform essential governmental functions, and persons receiving state funds. Liability for violation of DFCRA includes: (1) at least $5,500 but not more than $11,000 for each act constituting a violation; (2) three times the amount of actual damages which the government sustains because of that person’s act (a court may award only twice the government’s actual damages in limited circumstances in which
such person promptly provides information to or otherwise cooperates with the investigation); and (3) the costs to the government of bringing an action to recover any such penalty or damages, including reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

DFCRA allows for private plaintiffs (qui tam relators) to bring actions enforcing violations of DFCRA. The Delaware government may choose to intervene in each plaintiff’s action, and if it does so, the government has the exclusive responsibility for prosecuting the action. If the government decides not to intervene in the action, the qui tam relator has the right to continue the action on his or her own. If the government intervenes and the action is successful, resulting in proceeds or a settlement, the qui tam relator is entitled to at least 15% but no more than 25% of the proceeds or settlement. However, if the government does not intervene, and the action results in proceeds or a settlement, the relator is entitled to not less than 25% but not more than 30% of the proceeds and shall be paid out of those proceeds. Employee whistleblowers are afforded certain protections under DFCRA. DFCRA provides that an employee is entitled to relief if he or she is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, or discriminated against in other ways in his or her employment for furthering an enforcement action under DFCRA. Such relief shall include, as applicable, reinstatement with the same seniority status, two times the amount of back pay, interest on the back pay, and compensation for any special damages. Protection is not limited only to government employees, but is extended to “any employee” who meets the stated criteria.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1003—Welfare**

It is illegal for a provider to obtain or attempt to obtain payments or property under any public assistance program to which the provider is not entitled through a false statement or representation, concealment of or failure to disclose any material fact, or by any other fraudulent scheme or device on behalf of the provider or others. Per DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1007, a provider who knowingly violates this statute is guilty of: a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the public benefits or payments is less than $500; a Class E felony if the value of the public benefits or payments is at least $500 but less than $10,000; or a Class C felony if the value of the benefits or payments is $10,000 or more. In addition, a provider convicted under Title 31, Chapter 10 (Fraudulent Acts) must make a full restitution to the state of unlawfully received money, goods, or services, or the value of such goods or services, plus interest of 1.5% per month from the time the provider received payment until the provider repays the state. The provider also will be excluded from the Delaware Public Assistance Program, unless, upon petition of the provider, where such exclusion could adversely affect the community, the Secretary of Delaware DHSS determines that the provider’s continued participation in the program is in the best interests of the state, and there is a need for a comparable provider to render the needed services. For purposes of this chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.
DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1004—Welfare
Title 31 of the Delaware Code also prohibits a provider from: (1) falsifying any report, statement, or document required to be filed for any public assistance program; (2) including in any cost report or reports for reimbursement any amount or item which the provider knew or should have known was not used in providing service to the recipient; (3) making or causing to be made a statement or representation for use in qualifying as a provider of goods or service under any public assistance program, knowing that the statement or representation is false; or (4) making or causing to be made a false statement or representation of a material fact with respect to the conditions or operation of a provider or facility for the facility or provider to qualify or remain qualified to provide assistance. Per DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1007, a provider who violates (1) above is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A provider who violates (3) or (4) above is guilty of a Class E felony. A violation of (2) above is punishable as: a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the assistance benefits or payments is less than $500; a Class E felony if the value of assistance benefits or payments is at least $500 but less than $10,000; or a Class C felony if the value of assistance benefits or payments is $10,000 or more. In addition, a provider convicted under Title 31, Chapter 10 (Fraudulent Acts) must make a full restitution to the state of unlawfully received money, goods, or services, or the value of such goods or services, plus interest of 1.5% per month from the time the provider received payment until the provider repays the state. The provider also will be excluded from the Delaware Public Assistance Program, unless upon petition of the provider, where such exclusion could adversely affect the community, the Secretary of Delaware DHSS determines that the provider’s continued participation in the program is in the best interests of the state, and there is a need for a comparable provider to render the needed services. For purposes of this chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31, § 1006—Welfare
A provider is prohibited from converting any benefit or payment received from any public assistance program for use other than the use and benefit for the named beneficiary in the application for assistance. Per DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31, § 1007, a provider who commits such an act is guilty of: a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the assistance benefits or payments is less than $500; a Class E felony if the value of assistance benefits or payments is at least $500 but less than $10,000; or a Class C felony if the value of assistance benefits or payments is $10,000 or more. In addition, a provider convicted under Title 31, Chapter 10 (Fraudulent Acts) must make a full restitution to the state of unlawfully received money, goods, or services, or the value of such goods or services, plus interest of 1.5% per month from the time that the provider received payment until the provider repays the state. The provider also will be excluded from the Delaware Public Assistance Program, unless upon petition of the provider, where such exclusion could adversely affect the community, the Secretary of Delaware DHSS determines that the provider’s continued participation in the program is in the best interests of the state, and there is a need for a comparable provider to render the needed services. For purposes of this
chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 31 § 1008—Welfare**
A provider who violates Sections 1003, 1004, or 1006 of Title 31 of the Delaware Code also may be liable for three times the amount of excess payments, a payment of $2,000 in civil penalties for any deceptive claim or falsification, and any reasonable expenses incurred by the state in its enforcement efforts. These civil penalties may be brought against a provider even if the provider has not been criminally convicted, and they may be levied on a provider who has received benefits or payments to which the provider was not entitled even if the provider had no intent to violate Section 1003, 1005, 1006, or other sections in Chapter 10, Title 31 of the Delaware Code. For purposes of this chapter, “provider” includes a person who is enrolled and who provides the goods or services for which payment is made under the medical assistance program of the state.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 11 § 913A—Crimes and Criminal Procedure**
A person is guilty of “health care fraud” when the person knowingly: (1) presents or causes to be presented any fraudulent health care claim to any health care benefit program; or (2) engages in a pattern of presenting or causing to be presented fraudulent health care claims to any health care benefit program. For purposes of this law, “health care benefit program” includes public and private health insurance plans or contracts. Except as provided hereinafter, health care fraud is a Class G felony. Health care fraud is a Class D felony if: (1) the intended loss to the health care benefit program is more than $50,000 but less than $100,000; (2) the offender is a health care provider at the time of the offense or offenses; or (3) the conduct constitutes a pattern of presenting or causing to be presented fraudulent health care claims. Health care fraud is a Class B felony if: (1) the intended loss to the health care benefit program is $100,000 or more; or (2) the offender is a health care provider at the time of the offense or offenses, and the conduct constitutes a pattern of presenting or causing to be presented fraudulent health care claims. Prosecution under this section of the Delaware Code does not preclude prosecution under any other section of the Delaware Code.

4) PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 1731 (b)(3), (7) and (22)—Professions and Occupations— Medicine**
Chapter 17 of Title 24, entitled the Medical Practice Act, sets out that a person certified to practice medicine in Delaware who engages in dishonorable, unethical, or other conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public, who advertises the practice of medicine or other profession or occupation regulated under this chapter in an unethical or unprofessional manner, or who willfully fails to report to the Delaware Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline (Board) any person certified to
practice medicine in Delaware whom the reporting person reasonably believes is or may be guilty of unprofessional conduct, may be disciplined by the Board with a fine, restriction, suspension, or permanent or temporary revocation of his or her certificate to practice medicine, or by other appropriate actions including required continuing education courses.

**24 DE ADMIN CODE 1700—Board of Medical Practice—Medicine**

Delaware’s Administrative Code defines the “dishonorable or unethical conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public” referenced in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 1731(b)(3) to include, but not be limited to, the following specific acts:

- 8.1.4 Fraudulent billing for medical services;
- 8.1.6 Fraudulent advertising;
- 8.1.9 Payment of a fee by a physician to another physician who has referred the patient, unless the fee is in proportion to work actually performed by the referring physician;
- 8.1.10 Willful failure to disclose to a patient that a referring physician has the financial interest in an ancillary testing or treatment facility outside of the physician’s office; and
- 8.1.16 Any other act tending to bring discredit upon the profession.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 711(b)(3) and (17)—Professions and Occupations—Chiropractic**

A licensed chiropractor may be subject to sanctions, including censure, public reprimand, probation or licensure restriction, or suspension or revocation, if the chiropractor is found to have engaged in any dishonorable or unethical conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public, or if the chiropractor is found to have engaged directly or indirectly in dividing, transferring, signing, rebating, or refunding professional fees received or profiting by means of a credit or other valuable consideration (including wages, an unearned commission, discount, or gratuity), with any person who referred a patient or with a relative or business associate of the referring person. This restriction does not apply to any business entity recognized by Delaware law and comprised solely of chiropractors (they may divide their total fees among themselves as they determine by contract necessary to defray their joint operating costs), chiropractors employed or contracted with Delaware-licensed medical and osteopathic physicians who work in the state a minimum of ten hours per week, nor Delaware-licensed hospitals.

**DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2113(a)(4)—Professions and Occupations—Optometry**

A licensed optometrist may be subject to sanctions outlined in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2115, including censure, public reprimand, probation, monetary penalties of up to $500 for each violation, or licensure restriction, suspension, or revocation if the optometrist has been found to have solicited, in person or through an agent or agents, for the sale of ophthalmic materials or optometric services involving any form of kickback arrangement, or has provided financial remuneration or payment in kind to a nonpractitioner to induce referrals from that non-practitioner.
The Examining Board of Physical Therapists and Athletic Trainers may, after due notice and hearing, refuse to license or register an applicant, may refuse to renew the license or registration of any person, or may suspend or revoke the license or registration of a licensed or registered person who, indirectly or directly engages in dividing, transferring, assigning, rebating or refunding fees received for professional services, or if the person profits by means of a credit or other valuable consideration (including wages, unearned commissions, discounts, or gratuities), with any person who has referred a patient or with a relative or business associate of the referring person. However, any business entities recognized by Delaware law and comprised of physical therapists or athletic trainers may divide their total fees among themselves as they determine by contract necessary to defray their joint operating costs. The above restriction does not apply to physical therapist or athletic trainer positions held by physical therapists or athletic trainers employed by licensed medical and osteopathic physicians at the time that the statute was passed.

Once a patient has received physical therapy for 30 calendar days after an initial assessment, a licensed health care practitioner with prescriptive authority must be consulted. This practitioner should be the patient’s personal practitioner. If the patient does not have such a practitioner, the physical therapist may offer the patient three licensed health care practitioners from whom to choose, but such a referral must comply with DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2616(a)(8), which deals with referral for profit.

In this opinion, the Delaware AG explains that DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2616(a)(8) bars physical therapists from accepting referrals from anyone with whom they divide, transfer, assign, refund, or rebate fees, including physicians. The AG also specifies that the same section of the Delaware Code bars a physician-owned practice or group practice from referring its own patients to an in-house physical therapist employed by the practice. Included in Section 2616(a)(8), however, is a grandfather clause that allows physical therapists or athletic trainers in the employ of physicians at the time of the enactment of the statute to continue to receive referrals from their employers. In addition, the AG states that Section 2616(a)(8) does not require that an organized business entity be comprised solely of physical therapists or athletic trainers to allow the division of fees to defray costs of operation, provided that the foregoing referral prohibitions are not violated.
Attorney General Opinion No. 89-I021-1989
The Delaware AG finds in this opinion that the grandfather clause in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2616(a)(8) for physical therapist positions employed by physicians at the time of the enactment of the statute did not allow a physician to sell or transfer a grandfathered physical therapist position. However, the AG concludes that a physician who employed a physical therapist at the time of the enactment of the statute may hire a new physical therapist even if the physician has not consistently employed a physical therapist since enactment of the statute.

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 5313(a)(7)—Professions and Occupations—Massage Therapy and Bodywork Therapy
A licensed or certified massage or bodywork therapist may be subject to reprimand, probation, license suspension, or revocation or up to a $500 monetary penalty if the therapist, indirectly or directly, has engaged in dividing, transferring, assigning, rebating, or refunding fees received for professional services, or profits by a credit or other consideration (including wages, unearned commissions, discounts, or gratuities), with a person who has referred a patient, or with a relative or business associate of the referring person. However, a business entity recognized by Delaware law and comprised of massage therapists may divide fees among members of the entity to defray joint operating costs.

24 DE ADMIN CODE 3900 § 9.1.4—Board of Clinical Social Work Examiners—Social Work
Where a licensed social worker refers a client to other service providers, no commission, rebate, or any other remuneration may be given or received for the referral of clients for professional services, whether by an individual or an organization. A licensee who violates this prohibition may be subject to sanctions outlined in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 3916, including reprimand, censure, probation, or licensure suspension or revocation.

24 DE ADMIN CODE 3700 § 9.3.1.4—Board of Examiners of Speech/Language Pathologists, Audiologists and Hearing Aid Dispensers—Speech/Language Pathology, Audiology, Hearing Aid Dispensing
The Code of Ethics for Speech/Language Pathologists, Audiologists, and Hearing Aid Dispensers states that licensees must inform their clients whenever a conflict of interest exists or may exist, including instances involving kickbacks or where a client has been “steered” to a particular provider by one with an expectation of financial gain. The client also must be informed where the provider has engaged in “double dipping,” or providing services in a private practice that the provider is obligated to provide through public employment. A licensee who violates this Code of Ethics may be subject to sanctions outlined in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 3716, including reprimand, censure, probation, monetary penalties of up to $500 for each violation, or licensure suspension or revocation.

This opinion is not available online as Delaware’s digital archive only goes back to 1995.
24 DE ADMIN CODE 2500 § 2.1.10—Board of Pharmacy; Rules and Regulations—Pharmacy
A pharmacist may be disciplined for unprofessional conduct, including the payment of money or the provision of free services to a third party in return for the third party’s referral of patients to the pharmacist or pharmacy. A licensee who engages in such unprofessional conduct may be subject to sanctions outlined in DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 24 § 2516, including reprimand, censure, probation, administrative penalties of up to $500 for each violation, or licensure suspension or revocation.

5) UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 6 § 2101 et seq.—Commerce and Trade
Subject to limited exceptions, the Delaware Antitrust Act prohibits contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade.

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 6 § 2504—Commerce and Trade
The Delaware Code prohibits price discrimination in the sale of commodities.

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 6 § 2513—Commerce and Trade
The Delaware Code prohibits the use of deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, etc., in connection with the sale of any merchandise, defined as objects, wares, goods, commodities, intangibles, real estate, or services.

DEL. CODE ANN. TIT. 6 § 2531 et seq.—Commerce and Trade
The Delaware Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act prohibits, and allows for injunctions against, deceptive trade practices, defined as when a person in the course of a business, vocation, or occupation: (1) passes off goods or services as those of another; (2) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services; (3) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another; (4) uses deceptive representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with goods or services; (5) represents that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have, or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have; (6) represents that goods are original or new if they are deteriorated, altered, reconditioned, reclaimed, used, or secondhand; (7) represents that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another; (8) disparages the goods, services, or business of another by false or misleading representation of fact; (9) advertises goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (10) advertises goods or services with intent not to supply reasonably expectable public demand, unless the advertisement discloses a limitation of quantity; (11) makes false or misleading statements of fact concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of, price reductions; or (12) engages in any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.
The Delaware Code establishes express warranty requirements in the sale of "assistive technology devices," defined as any item, piece of equipment, or product system designed and used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.

6) GENERAL WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS

The Delaware Whistleblowers’ Protection Act (WPA) provides that public and private employers shall not discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate against an employee regarding the employee’s compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because: (1) the employee, or a person acting on behalf of the employee, reports or is about to report to a public body, verbally or in writing, a violation which the employee knows or reasonably believes has occurred or is about to occur, unless the employee knows or has reason to know that the report is false; (2) an employee participates or is requested by a public body to participate in an investigation, hearing, or inquiry held by that public body, or a court action, in connection with a violation as defined in this chapter; (3) an employee refuses to commit or assist in the commission of a violation, as defined in this chapter; or (4) the employee reports, verbally or in writing, to the employer or to the employee’s supervisor a violation, which the employee knows or reasonably believes has occurred or is about to occur, unless the employee knows or has reason to know that the report is false, and if the report is verbally made, the employee must establish by clear and convincing evidence that such report was made. For purposes of the Delaware WPA, “employee” means full-time and part-time employees, and independent contractors.

7) HELPFUL LINKS

- Delaware Attorney General
- Delaware Department of Health and Social Services
- Delaware Department of State, Division of Professional Regulation
- Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance
- Delaware Medical Assistance Program