

The effective date of eligibility is the first day of the month the original application was filed or the first day of the month in which all eligibility factors were met, whichever is later.

Based on the circumstances of your case, take the appropriate action as follows:

- **No information provided:** When no information is provided by the 14th day after the date of denial, no further action is required.
- **Partial information provided:** When some of the information is returned, but there is still information needed to determine eligibility:
 - Attempt to contact the applicant to let them know what is needed and that if the information is not received so that a decision can be made by the end of the grace period, they will need to reapply. A written request for the previously requested information is not required.
 - If the information is not provided by the end of the grace period, no further action is necessary.
- **Requested information provided and a change has occurred:** If the original requested information is provided, but the applicant also reports a change for which verification is necessary:
 - Make every effort to verify the information and inform the applicant that you cannot reconsider the application unless the change is verified by the end of the grace period. A written request for the new information is not required.
 - If the new information is not verified so that an eligibility determination can be made by the end of the 14-day grace period, make entries into the FPP System to indicate that the application is “still denied.”
- **Unable to verify change within grace period:** When an additional change is reported and it is unlikely the information can be verified and eligibility established by the end of the 14-day grace period, attempt to notify the applicant to file a new application.

1. Mrs. A, an FPP applicant, fails to provide proof of wages. The worker issues a denial dated April 2. Mrs. A provides pay stubs on April 16. There have been no other changes in circumstances. The worker reopens Mrs. A's application and re-processes it.
2. Mr. B, an FPP applicant, fails to provide proof of wages. The worker issues a denial dated April 6. Mr. B provides the pay stubs on April 21. Since the 14-day grace period has expired, Mr. B must file a new application and the original denial stands.
3. Ms. C, an FPP applicant, fails to provide three pieces of requested verification. The worker issues a denial notice dated May 11. Ms. C provides two of the items on May 13.

The worker attempts to contact Ms. C since not all of the items needed to determine eligibility came in. The third item is received on May 25. There have been no other changes in the household circumstances. The worker re-processes the application.
4. Mrs. D, an FPP applicant, fails to provide three pieces of requested verification. The worker issues a denial notice dated May 16. Mrs. D provides two of the items on May 17.

The worker attempts to contact Mrs. D since not all of the items needed to determine eligibility came in. The third item is received on May 31. Since the 14-day grace period has expired, the worker issues a 'remain denied' notice. Mrs. D must file a new application.

5. Mr. E, an FPP applicant, fails to provide three pieces of requested verification. The worker issues a denial notice on April 30. Mr. E provides two of the items on May 2 and the third item on May 6.

Mr. E also reports on May 6 that he changed jobs. The worker explains that in order for the original application to be reconsidered, Mr. E has until May 13 to provide verification of the new job; otherwise Mr. E will have to reapply.

Mr. E provides verification of the old job ending and the beginning of the new job on May 7. The application is processed with the new information and a notice is issued informing Mr. E of the decision.

Eligibility Requirements

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(217)

Medicaid or Hawki Eligibility

A person cannot be eligible for the FPP if the person is currently receiving Medicaid. Clinic staff can verify Medicaid eligibility by either:

- Calling the Eligibility Verification System (ELVS) at 1-800-338-7752 or 515-323-9639; or
- Verifying eligibility on the Internet at [Eligibility and Verification Information System \(ELVS\) | Iowa Department of Health and Human Services](#)**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- However, a woman whose pregnancy ends while the woman is on Medicaid is eligible for FPP. This includes Medicaid eligibility through Medically Needy with a spenddown.

Exception: FPP eligibility does not exist for a woman whose delivery was covered under the emergency coverage group.

- A teen that is enrolled in Hawki is eligible for FPP.

EXCEPTION: A person eligible for Medicare Savings Program or Medically Needy with a spenddown can also be eligible for FPP.

The FPP System will identify when a person is ineligible for FPP due to existing Medicaid eligibility and will deny the application. A person who is eligible in the ELIAS system will not be included in this automated eligibility match. Workers will be notified when a newly approved FPP member is found to be Medicaid eligible.

Age

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(1)"b" and "c"

To be eligible for FPP, person must be of reproductive age, which is age 12 through age 54.

Household Size

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3)"a"

The household size includes the following people living together who **are not** receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI):

- The applicant or member,
- The applicant or member’s spouse, and
- The applicant or member’s dependent children.

“Dependent child” means:

- A child who is under the age of 18 regardless of school attendance; or
- A child 18 years of age who is a full-time student in high school or in an equivalent program and who is expected to graduate or complete the program before reaching 19.

1.	Ms. M, age 17, lives with her parents. She has no spouse and no children. Her household size is one.
2.	Ms. S, age 17, has a child age 1 and lives with her parents. Her household size is two.
3.	Ms. F, age 43, lives with her husband who receives SSI. Her household size is one.
4.	Ms. H, age 36, lives with her husband and two children, ages 5 and 8. One child receives SSI. Her household size is three.

Social Security Number

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(2)

A social security number is required for each person for whom FPP is being requested or received. This requirement does **not** apply to a person who is a member of a recognized religious sect who conscientiously opposes applying for or using a social security number.

Income

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(2), (3), and (5)

To be eligible for FPP, the household’s countable monthly income shall not exceed the amounts shown below for a household of the same size.

Household Size	Family Planning Income Limits effective April 2023 (300 Percent of Federal Poverty Level)							Add for each additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Income Limit	\$3,645	\$4,930	\$6,215	\$7,500	\$8,785	\$10,070	\$11,355	\$1,285

Clearly document the amounts used to calculate the monthly countable income. Record the applicant's income on form [470-4073, Iowa Family Planning Network Worksheet](#). If the applicant reports no income, document "zero," "N/A," or "\$0.00."

Keep this form along with documentation proving the household's income, such as copies of pay stubs, an employer's statement, an award letter, or the income tax return.

Countable Income

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3) and (5)

The gross income (before taxes and other deductions) received by any person included in the household size must be counted. Income received by a parent for a teen (e.g., child support, social security benefits) is not counted for the teen's eligibility unless the parent makes it available to the teen.

NOTE: Do not count earnings of an applicant or a dependent child who is aged 19 or younger and is a full-time student in high school or in an equivalent program. A person who has completed high school and is a student in postsecondary education is not eligible for this exemption; the person's earnings must be counted.

Use and project as future income all nonexempt earned and unearned income received by a person counted in the household size determination. Any of the following may be used as a guideline:

- Income received in the 30 days before receipt of an application or review form.
- Income received in a different 30-day period that is indicative of future income.
- Income received in a longer period of time that is indicative of future income.
- One pay stub that is indicative of future income.
- Self-employment tax returns or books if indicative of future income. (This may include the past three years' average.)
- Income verification obtained from the income source.

The following income is counted in determining eligibility:

- **Money, wages or salary** received for work performed as an employee is counted as earned income. This includes commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Overtime pay is estimated based on the person's history of receiving this pay.

Do not project a fifth paycheck for those who are paid weekly or a third paycheck for those who are paid biweekly.

- **Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB):** Count as unearned income. If UIB benefits are reduced due to recoupment, count the actual amount the person receives.
- **Child support:** Count as unearned income.
- **Social Security and railroad retirement** benefits are counted as unearned income.

- **Worker's compensation and disability payments** are counted as unearned income. This type of income includes compensation received periodically from private or public insurance companies for injuries incurred at work.
- **Veterans' pensions, compensation checks, and G. I. benefits** paid by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the armed forces or to survivors of deceased veterans are counted as unearned income.
- **Alimony:** The support payment to a divorced person by a former spouse is counted as unearned income.
- **Self-employment:** Count earnings from self-employment as earned income.

How to Treat Self-Employment Income

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3) and (5)

Self-employment income policy differentiates between:

- Providing child care,
- A home-based business, and
- A non-home-based business.

A member who provides a service in the member's home or whose business office is in the home is involved in a home-based enterprise. The office does not need to be a separate room to meet this qualification.

Home-based self-employment operations include demonstration and sales of catalog and party-based products, painting, crafts, and cosmetology.

The treatment of self-employment income differs depending on whether the income and expenses are received regularly or irregularly, and whether irregular income has been received for less than a year.

Treat earnings received on a regular basis from self-employment in the same way as the earnings of an employee.

Expenses must be incurred on the same regular basis as the income; that is, if the income is received monthly, the expenses must also be incurred monthly. If expenses are incurred less often than the income (for example, insurance, license fees, etc.), annualize the self-employment income.

Self-employment received on a regular basis is any income that is anticipated to be received on a daily, weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, or monthly basis. Some types of self-employment income that may be received on a regular basis are income from:

- Baby-sitting in the member's home
- Selling catalog or party-based merchandise

Determination of Self-Employment Earnings

“Earnings from self-employment” means gross earnings minus allowable business expenses. The amount of earnings from self-employment is the income that is used in determining FPP eligibility.

- Whenever possible, use the previous year’s federal income tax report to calculate monthly countable income.
- If the federal income tax report is not available, use the books or records of the business.
- If neither books nor tax records are available, do not allow any deduction for expenses related to the production of self-employment income.

Document the method used to determine income from self-employment in the case record.

Do **not**:

- Deduct capital gains and depreciation as business expenses;
- Offset the loss from one self-employment enterprise against the profit of another one;
or
- Deduct a loss from self-employment from other income

Allowable Deduction in Determining Self-Employment Earnings	Home-Based	Non-Home-Based
Cost of inventory and supplies required for business, such as items for sale or business use	✓	✓
Wages, commissions, and costs (including cost of health insurance) for employees. When the employee is a member of the eligible group, allow the person's wages as a deduction for the self-employed person but also count the employed person's wages as income.	✓	✓
Cost of machinery and equipment in the form of rent, interest on a loan for machinery and equipment, and any insurance on such machinery and equipment	✓	✓
Interest on a home mortgage or contract payment	✓	
10 percent of the total gross income to cover the costs of upkeep when the work is performed in the home	✓	
The cost of rent or the interest on mortgage or contract for the business location		✓
Insurance on the real or personal property of the business		✓
The cost of any needed repairs		✓
The cost of any required travel (other than the cost of travel from the home to the business)		✓
Any other expense that is directly related to producing income for the member	✓	✓

Providing Child Care in the Home

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3) and (5)

When the member provides child care services in the member's own home, determine countable income by deducting 40 percent of the total gross income received to cover the cost of upkeep of the home and producing the income.

Gross income from providing child care in the member's own home includes the total payment received for the service, plus any payment received under the Child Nutrition Amendments of 1978 for the cost of providing meals to children.

However, exempt as income and as a resource any portion of the payment for the member's cost of providing meals to the member's own children in the home.

When the member claims to have expenses in excess of the 40 percent and asks to have actual expenses considered, determine allowable deductions according to the [chart](#) under [Determination of Self-Employment Earnings](#).

NOTE: Use actual expenses only at the member's request and only when they exceed 40 percent of the gross income. This may require a computation of net income using both methods to determine which is to the member's advantage. When you use the 40 percent deduction, do not allow 10 percent deduction for upkeep.

Income received from the Child Nutrition Amendments of 1978 must be reported and verified. Tell the member about this responsibility.

NOTE: The amount you record as gross income on the FPP Worksheet is the gross amount minus the 40 percent.

Ms. S earns \$400.00 weekly from providing child care in her home resulting in a monthly gross income of \$1,600.00. Manually calculate the 40 percent deduction. This deduction is \$640.00.

Monthly gross income	\$	1,600.00
40 percent deduction	-	<u>640.00</u>
Countable gross income	\$	960.00

On the FPP Worksheet or in the FPP system in the Earned Income section under Total, enter \$960.00.

Annualizing Income Received Irregularly

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3) and (5)

When self-employment income is received on an irregular basis, average the annual income over a 12-month period, even if the income is received only within a short period in that 12 months.

Apply this policy when the income is received before or in the month of decision and expected to continue. (Do **not** consider any self-employment income received before the month of application if it is not expected to continue.)

If a member is self-employed in a business that does not produce a regular income, and the business has been in existence for less than a year, average the income over the period the business has been in existence to arrive at monthly income.

If the business has been in existence for only a short time and there is little income information, establish a reasonable estimate of income and expenses with the member's help.

After you have determined the self-employment earnings, enter the figure into the FPP System.

Deductions From Gross Income

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(3) and (5)

Reduce gross income by the following amounts before comparing income to the limit for a household of the same size. Proof of payments for court-ordered child support, alimony, or spousal support shall be documented in the case record. A court pay record may document court ordered deductions.

- 20 percent of gross **earned** income.
- Child or incapacitated adult care expense for work-related hours that is not paid by a third-party source such as the Child Care and Development Block Grant or the Child Care Assistance Program.
 - Up to \$200 per month per child under age two
 - Up to \$175 per month per adult or child age two or older
- Payments made for court-ordered child support, alimony, or spousal support.

1. Ms. S, age 17, applies for FPP. She lives with her parents who are both employed. Ms. S attends high school and works part-time at a local convenience store making \$125 weekly.

The income of her parents is not counted. The earnings Ms. S makes from her part-time job is not counted, as she is a full-time high school student.

2. Ms. M, age 15, applies for FPP. She lives with her mother, who is employed. Ms. M's father is deceased. Her mother receives Social Security benefits of \$600 per month for Ms. M.

The Social Security benefit is not counted, since Ms. M does not have access to this income. The mother's earnings are not counted. Ms. M has no income to count. Ms. M is eligible for FPP.

3. Ms. N, age 35, lives with her husband and two children. Her husband gets \$300 weekly unemployment insurance benefits. The children receive Medicaid. Ms. N is eligible for FPP since the family income of \$1,200 is less than 300 percent of the federal poverty level for a household of four.

4. The household consists of Ms. R, age 25, and her daughter, age 3. Ms. R is employed with monthly gross earned income of \$1,800. Due to employment, Ms. R has a weekly child care cost of \$75.

Monthly gross income	\$	1,800.00
Minus 20 percent	-	<u>360.00</u>
	\$	1,440.00
Minus child care expense	-	<u>175.00</u>
Countable income	\$	1,265.00

Ms. R is eligible for FPP since her countable income is less than the 300 percent of the federal poverty level for a household of two.

5. Ms. D, age 42, lives with her husband and son, who dropped out of high school and who is age 17. Ms. D is unemployed, her husband receives unemployment insurance benefits of \$320 per week, and her son earns \$100 per week from working part time.

Monthly gross earned income	\$	400.00
Minus 20 percent	-	80.00
	\$	320.00
Plus unemployment benefits	+	1,280.00
Countable income	\$	1,600.00

Ms. D is eligible for FPP since the countable income is less than the 300 percent of the federal poverty level for a household of three.

Health Insurance

A person who is covered under group or private health insurance is eligible for FPP.

Confidentiality Good Cause

Legal reference: 441 IAC 9.5(7)

A person who is covered under group or private health insurance can claim good cause for not cooperating in filing a claim for health insurance if the person is fearful of the consequences.

A person can claim good cause due to confidentiality if the person is fearful of the consequences.

1. Ms. J is married and her husband has health insurance. Her husband does not want her receiving family planning services. Ms. J can claim good cause.
2. Mr. M, age 17, lives with his parents. He does not want his parents to know he is seeking family planning services. He can claim good cause.

Claiming confidentiality does not prevent correspondence from being mailed. A person must provide an alternate address or use the clinic address for mailing purposes. The alternate address must be entered in the FPP eligibility system.

Residency

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(6)

A person must be a resident of Iowa to be eligible for FPP. A child is considered a resident of the state in which the parent or other person responsible for the child's care, custody, and control resides.

Consider a person a resident of Iowa if the person meets one of the following criteria:

- The person is living in Iowa voluntarily, intends to make a home in the state, and is not in Iowa for a temporary purpose.
- The person does not receive assistance from another state and entered Iowa with a job commitment or to seek employment, whether or not the person is currently employed. In this case, the child is a resident of the state in which the caretaker is a resident.

Do not consider a person a resident of Iowa if the person is in Iowa solely on vacation (such as a child who lives with a parent in another state but spends the summer with the other parent in Iowa).

Residency continues until the member has left the state. When a person temporarily leaves the state but plans to return, do not cancel assistance based on residency requirements.

Continued maintenance of a home in Iowa or the fact that most household goods remain in the state is considered evidence of temporary absence from Iowa. However, the acceptance of employment or the enrollment of the child in school in the other state is an indication that Iowa residency may have been abandoned.

Citizenship

Legal reference: P. L. 99-603, P. L. 104-193; P. L. 111-3, Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA); 42 CFR 435.406; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4)

To be eligible for FPP, a person must be one of the following:

- A U.S. **citizen**, defined as:
 - A person born in the United States,
 - A person born of parents who are citizens living outside the United States, or
 - A person granted citizenship status.

For purposes of qualifying as a U.S. citizen, "United States" is defined as the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the North Mariana Islands.

- A **national** of the United States, defined as a person born in American Samoa or the Swain Islands. The Independent State of Samoa (also known as Western Samoa) is not part of American Samoa, so individuals from this county are not U.S. nationals.
- A **qualified alien**. See [Alien Status](#) for more information on services and eligibility criteria.

“**Lawfully residing**” aliens may be either immigrants or nonimmigrants that the Department of Homeland Security considers long-term residents who have moved to the United States, are not required to maintain permanent residence in another country, and are allowed to remain in the United States either permanently or indefinitely.

NOTE: Citizens of the Compact of Free Association States (COFA), which includes the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, are not U.S. citizens or nationals. Rather, they retain citizenship in their country of origin but are allowed to enter and work in the United States without obtaining an immigration status. Citizens of the Compact of Free Association States (COFA) who are lawfully residing in the U.S. may be eligible for FPP.

Applicants must declare their citizenship or alien status as part of the application process by signing a state-approved FPP application. Applicants must also provide original documentation to verify their citizenship or alien status.

People who are not citizens or nationals by birth can become citizens through a process called “naturalization.” In addition, certain children born abroad who were not U.S. citizens at the time of birth may establish citizenship automatically under the Children Citizenship Act.

See [Acceptable Documentation Chart to Verify Citizenship and Identity](#) for acceptable forms of citizenship and identity verification. See [Alien Documentation Chart](#) for information about acceptable forms of verification for alien status.

Verifying Citizenship and Identity

Legal reference: 42 CFR 435.406 and 435.407; 441 IAC 75.11(2)”; Sections 211(a) and 211(b)(3) of P.L. 111-3; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4)

Unless specifically exempted, all FPP applicants or members claiming to be United States citizens are required to certify their citizenship and identity as a condition of eligibility. In most cases, FPP is available while the person is verifying citizenship and identity. See [Reasonable Opportunity Period](#).

Procedure: When acceptable proof of citizenship and identity is provided, document that both citizenship and identity have been verified by entering coding in the FPP System.

Make entries on the Non-Financial Information screen in the fields HOW WAS CITIZENSHIP VERIFIED and HOW WAS IDENTITY VERIFIED. Acceptable codes for each field are displayed in a drop-down box.

You must maintain a file that contains copies of the documents used to verify citizenship and identity for each person approved for FPP.

Keep this documentation in the active case file unless citizenship was verified through the automated State Verification and Exchange System (SVES). When citizenship was verified through the SVES match, a record of the proof will be maintained electronically and displayed on the Search Result screen.

NOTE: A person is required to provide proof of citizenship and identity only once. Once provided, proof cannot be required again as a condition of FPP eligibility unless there is a reason to question the proof that was previously provided.

State Verification Exchange System (SVES) Match

Legal reference: 42 CFR 435.407; Iowa Code section 217.41B;
441 IAC 87.2(4)

Policy: Prior to May 1, 2022, the FPP system utilized a SVES match as a tool to verify the citizenship and identity of an individual. The Social Security Administration could verify the persons citizenship and identity when the person attested to U.S. citizenship and provided their name, social security number, and date of birth.

Since May 1, 2022, the SVES can no longer be utilized to verify the citizenship and identity for the FPP. A written request for verification must be issued if the individual does not have a confirmed SVES match or if the individual has not previously provided verification of citizenship and identity.

Do **not** issue a written request for verification when the Search Result screen already has a code in the US or ID fields indicating that citizenship or identity was already verified. Do **not** edit or override the HOW CITIZENSHIP WAS VERIFIED or HOW WAS IDENTITY VERIFIED fields in the Case information/Non-Financial screen when they indicate that citizenship and identity was already verified.

When the SVES request was made prior to May 1, 2022 and a consistent match was received, the system will display a "+" in the US and ID fields on the person's "Search Screen." If the system displays a "-", which indicates an inconsistent match, the person must provide verification of citizenship and identity.

Reasonable Opportunity Period

Legal reference: 42 CFR 435.407; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4)

Policy: A person shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity period to obtain and provide proof of citizenship and identity. The reasonable opportunity period begins with the date a written request to provide the information is issued to the person and continues for 90 days.

FPP shall be approved during the 90-day reasonable opportunity period for applicants and shall continue for members who have not previously been required to provide proof of citizenship and identity.

Cancel the person's FPP case at the end of the 90-day reasonable opportunity period due to lack of proof of citizenship and identity, the system will allow timely notice.

Acceptable Documentation

Legal reference: 42 CFR 435.407; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4); P. L. 111-3

Policy: Documents that are acceptable verification of U.S. citizenship and identity are categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary documents are acceptable proof of both citizenship and identity. When secondary documents are used to verify citizenship, separate proof of identity is also required.

An individual may use affidavits to verify both citizenship and identity. However, accept affidavits only as a last resort when no other form of verification is available. Affidavits must be signed under penalty of perjury but need not be notarized.

Original documents or copies certified by the issuing agency are not required. A photocopy, fax, scanned or other copy must be accepted to the same extent as an original document, unless information on the copy submitted is inconsistent with other available information or the validity of the documentation is questionable.

Procedure: When a client submits original documents to prove citizenship or identity, do not date stamp the originals. Instead, if retaining the documents, photocopy the originals and return them to the client. Date stamp the copy and place it in the case file.

Each state must conduct its own verification of citizenship and identity. However, Iowa can accept another state's copy of a document or another state's data match with that state's vital records.

Documents submitted by a person whose last name has changed (e.g., due to marriage or divorce) may be accepted if the documents match in every way except the last name. If there is reason to question whether the documents belong to the same person, request an official document verifying the change (e.g., marriage license or the divorce decree).

Persons who have changed both their first and last names **must** produce documentation of the official change from a court or governing agency.

Acceptable Documentation Chart to Verify Citizenship and Identity

The chart below lists documents acceptable as verification of citizenship and identity for FPP eligibility determinations. The chart can be used to assist clients with determining what documents to provide and to determine if information provided is acceptable.

Primary Documents	Verifies both citizenship and identity
Confirmation of citizenship via Security Validation Enumerations System (SVES) automated data match	U.S. citizenship and identity has been verified by the Social Security Administration based on a data match through SVES. Effective May 1, 2022, the SVES can no longer be utilized to verify the citizenship and identity for the FPP. When the FPP system indicates a valid match by SVES was received prior to May 1, 2022, the individuals citizenship and identity is considered verified.
U.S. passport, including a U.S. passport card	A U.S. passport card is issued to U.S. citizens for travel across land or sea borders to Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda. The Department of State issues U.S. passports and U.S. passport cards. An expired U.S. passport/passport card may be accepted as evidence of U.S. citizenship and identity as long as it was originally issued without limitation. EXCEPTION: An expired passport issued to a person born in Puerto Rico cannot be accepted for persons whose eligibility for Medicaid is first determined on or after October 1, 2010. Any unexpired passport remains acceptable for all persons.
A valid state-issued driver's license, only under certain conditions	The state issuing the license must require proof of U.S. citizenship or obtain and verify a social security number from the applicant who is a citizen.
<i>Certificate of Naturalization</i> (e.g., Department of Homeland Security Form N-550 or N-570)	Issued when a person becomes a naturalized citizen.
<i>Certificate of U.S. Citizenship</i> (e.g., Department of Homeland Security Form N-560 or N-561)	Issued to persons whose U.S. citizenship is derived through a parent.

Primary Documents	Verifies both citizenship and identity
<p>Documentation issued by a federally recognized Indian Tribe showing membership or enrollment in or affiliation with that Tribe.</p> <p>(Examples include a Tribal enrollment or membership card, a <i>Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood</i>, a Tribal census document, or a document on Tribal letterhead issued under the signature of the appropriate Tribal official.)</p>	<p>Acceptable documents are those issued by a federally recognized Indian Tribe identified in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (including Tribes located in a state with an international border) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the federally recognized Indian Tribe that issued the document; ▪ Identify the individual by name; and ▪ Confirm the individual’s membership, enrollment, or affiliation with the Tribe.
Secondary Documents	Verifies citizenship only, must also get identity document
<p>U.S. public birth certificate showing birth in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One of the 50 states or the District of Columbia ▪ American Samoa ▪ Swain’s Island ▪ The U.S. Virgin Islands ▪ The Northern Mariana Islands (if born after November 4, 1986) ▪ Guam ▪ Puerto Rico (if born on or after January 13, 1941)* <p>* Puerto Rican birth certificates issued before July 1, 2010, are acceptable proof of citizenship only for persons whose eligibility for Medicaid was first determined based on an application before October 1, 2010.</p>	<p>The state, commonwealth, territory, or local jurisdiction may issue the birth record document.</p> <p>Contact the help desk for assistance in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determining whether the person is a collectively naturalized U.S. citizen if the document shows that a person was born in Puerto Rico or the Northern Mariana Islands before the dates listed, or ▪ Obtaining a new birth certificate issued on or after July 1, 2010, if an applicant born in Puerto Rico provides a birth certificate issued before July 1, 2010, for an application received on or after October 1, 2010.
<p>Certification of birth in the U.S.</p>	<p>Such as, any U.S. state’s vital statistics office notification of birth registration</p>
<p><i>Certification of Report of Birth</i> (e.g., Form DS-1350)</p>	<p>This form is issued by the Department of State to U.S citizens who were born outside the U.S and acquired U.S. citizenship at birth.</p>

Secondary Documents	Verifies citizenship only, must also get identity document
<p><i>Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen</i> (e.g., Form FS-240 or earlier versions)</p>	<p>Form FS-240, <i>Consular Report of Birth Abroad</i>, is issued by the Department of State via American consular offices overseas to children under the age of 18. Children born to U.S. military personal usually have such a form.</p> <p>Before November 1, 1990, Department of State consulates issued Form FS-545, <i>Certification of Birth Abroad</i>, as an earlier equivalent of form FS-240.</p>
<p><i>U.S. Citizen Identification Card</i> (e.g., Department of Homeland Security Form I-197 or the earlier version Form I-179)</p>	<p>Form I-179 was issued from 1960 to 1973. Then it was renumbered to form I-197 and was issued until April 7, 1983.</p> <p>These forms were issued to naturalized citizens living near the Canadian or Mexican border who needed identification for frequent border crossings. Although not currently issued, is still valid.</p>
<p><i>Northern Mariana Identification Card Form</i> (e.g., I-873)</p>	<p>Form I-873 was issued by the former Immigration and Naturalization Service to a collectively naturalized U.S. citizen who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 4, 1986. The card is no longer issued, but is still valid.</p>
<p>Final adoption decree</p>	<p>The decree must show the child's name and U.S. place of birth.</p> <p>When an adoption is not finalized and the state in which the child was born will not release a birth certificate before final adoption, a statement from a state-approved adoption agency that shows the child's name and U.S. place of birth is acceptable. The agency must state in its certification that the source of the information is an original birth certificate.</p>

Secondary Documents	Verifies citizenship only, must also get identity document
<p>Verification of automatic citizenship under section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also known as Child Citizenship Act</p>	<p>Children born outside the U.S. who were not U.S. citizens at the time of birth (international adoptions and certain children born abroad whose parents become naturalized citizens) may establish citizenship automatically by providing verification that at any time on or after February 27, 2001, the child met the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The child is under age 18. ▪ At least one parent is a U.S. citizen by birth or naturalization. ▪ The child is residing in the United States in the legal and physical custody of the U.S. citizen pursuant to a lawful admission for permanent residence. ▪ If adopted, the child was admitted as either having an immigration status of IR-3 (adopted outside the U.S.) or IR-4 (final adoption within the U.S.). <p>The parent's status must be verified according to citizenship guidelines. The child's status for admission to the U.S. must be verified according to alien guidelines. The adoption must be verified by obtaining a copy of the full, final adoption decree.</p>
<p>Official U.S. military record of service (e.g., DD-214) showing a U.S. place of birth</p>	<p>The document must show a U.S. place of birth.</p>
<p>Evidence of employment by the U.S. government civil service</p>	<p>The document must show employment by the U.S. government before June 1, 1976.</p>
<p>Medical record showing U.S. place of birth</p>	<p>These records include, but are not limited to, hospital, clinic, or doctor records or admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility, or other institution that indicate a U.S. place of birth.</p> <p>An immunization record maintained by a parent or school is not considered a medical record but an immunization record maintained by a clinic, doctor, or hospital is considered a medical record.</p> <p>NOTE: A souvenir 'birth certificate' issued by the hospital does not qualify.</p>
<p>Official religious record showing a U.S. place of birth</p>	<p>The document must be an official record that was recorded with religious organization in the U.S. showing that the birth occurred in the U.S.</p>

Secondary Documents	Verifies citizenship only, must also get identity document
School record showing a U.S. place of birth	<p>The record must show the child's name and U.S. place of birth.</p> <p>Includes preschool, daycare, and Head Start records.</p>
Federal or state census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth	<p>Census records between 1910 and 1950 generally contained the required information.</p> <p>To obtain a census record, the person must complete form BC-600, <i>Application for Search of Census Records for Proof of Age</i>. The person will need to add in the 'Purpose for which record is to be used' section of the form, 'U.S. citizenship data requested for the purpose of Medicaid eligibility.'</p> <p>Download the form at www.census.gov/topics/population/genealogy/agesearch.html</p>
Life, health, or other insurance record showing a U.S. place of birth	The document must show a U.S. place of birth.
Affidavit signed under penalty of perjury <i>Affidavit of Citizenship</i> , form 470-4373	<p>An affidavit can be used if the applicant does not have one of the other acceptable citizenship documents.</p> <p>Form must be completed by a third party who can reasonably attest to the applicant's citizenship.</p> <p>In lieu of the <i>Affidavit of Citizenship</i>, a statement signed under penalty of perjury by a physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth may be accepted if the statement includes the applicant's name, date of birth, and U.S. place of birth.</p>
Identity Documents	Any document used as proof of identity must have a photograph or other identifying information sufficient to establish identity such as name, age, sex, race, height, weight, eye color, or address.
Driver's license issued by a U.S. state or territory	Self-explanatory.
Identification card issued by a state, federal, or local government	NOTE: A Canadian driver's license may not be accepted.
U.S. military or draft record	Self-explanatory.

Identity Documents	Any document used as proof of identity must have a photograph or other identifying information sufficient to establish identity such as name, age, sex, race, height, weight, eye color, or address.
Finding of identity from a federal or state governmental agency	The agency may accept proof of identity a finding of identity from a federal agency or another state agency such as a public assistance, law enforcement, internal revenue or tax bureau, corrections agency, if the agency has verified and certified the identity of the individual.
Military dependent's identification card	Self-explanatory.
School identification card	Self-explanatory.
U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card	Self-explanatory.
For children under age 19: Clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record	School record includes preschool, daycare, and Head Start record.
Finding of identity from an Express Lane agency	Self-explanatory.
Two other documents with consistent information that corroborates identity	<p>Examples of documents included, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employer identification card ▪ High school diploma or equivalency ▪ College diploma ▪ Property deed or titles ▪ Marriage certificate ▪ Divorce decree
<i>Affidavit of Identity</i> , form 470-4386, signed under penalty of perjury	<p>An affidavit can be used if the applicant does not have one of the other acceptable identity documents.</p> <p>Form must be completed by a third party who can reasonably attest to the applicant's identity.</p>

NOTE: Documents used to provide identity should be current. Identity documents that have recently expired may be accepted as long as there is no reason to question that they match the individual. Affidavits for both citizenship and identity may be completed when no other form of proof is available. Use the 'prudent person' concept in deciding whether a document is 'current' or 'recently expired.'

Alien Status

Legal reference: Section 121 of the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 (P. L. 99-603); P. L. 104-193; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4)

Legal aliens may be eligible or ineligible for FPP, depending on their immigration status.

Aliens described under [Aliens Exempt from Five-Year Bar](#) may be eligible for FPP from the date they obtained alien status; regardless of the date they enter the United States.

Aliens described under [Aliens Subject to Five-Year Bar](#) are not eligible for five years after their date of entry. The five-year period of ineligibility begins on the date of the person's entry into the United States with one of the listed statuses.

Aliens Subject to Five-Year Bar

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4); Public Law 104-193

Aliens listed in this section who enter the United States on or after August 22, 1996, are barred from receiving FPP and Medicaid (except emergency services) for five years.

The five-year period begins on the date the person enters the United States with one of the following statuses:

- Aliens aged 21 or over who are lawfully admitted for permanent residency (LPR).
NOTE: Lawfully permanent residents may be required to have a sponsor and may be subject to deeming of income or resources from the sponsor. See 8-L, [Sponsor Affidavits of Support and Deeming](#), for more information.
- Aliens aged 21 or over who are paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for a period of at least one year.
- Aliens aged 21 or over who are granted conditional entry under section 203(a)(7) of the INA as in effect before April 1, 1980.
- Battered aliens ages 21 or over under 8 USC 1641(c).

NOTE: The five-year bar does not apply to aliens in these categories who entered the United States before August 22, 1996, or to children who are under the age of 21.

Aliens Exempt from Five-Year Bar

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4); P. L. 104-193

Aliens with one of the following statuses are eligible for FPP from the date they obtain the status:

- Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).
- Aliens granted asylum under section 208 of the INA.

- Aliens whose deportation or removal is withheld under section 243(h) or section 241(b)(3) of the INA.
- Cuban or Haitian entrants under section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.
- Amerasian immigrants.
- Canadian born American Indians who have treaty rights to cross the United States borders with Canada and Mexico. There is an extensive list of these tribes. Contact the FPP help desk if you question whether a tribe is included.
- Aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence who are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage and their spouses, surviving unremarried spouses, and unmarried dependent children. This includes alien spouses, surviving unremarried spouses, and unmarried dependent children of veterans who are U.S. citizens or deceased veterans.
- Aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence who are active-duty personnel of the United States Armed Forces and their spouses, surviving unremarried spouses, and unmarried dependent children of active duty personnel who are U.S. citizens or deceased active-duty personnel.

“Active duty” excludes temporary full-time duty for training purposes performed by members of the National Guard or Reserves.
- Aliens who entered the United States before August 22, 1996.
- Victims of trafficking with a certification letter issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that has been verified by calling the trafficking verification line.
Contact the FPP help desk for assistance.

Trafficking victims are eligible only for a limited period of time.

Without the certification, trafficking victims are not eligible for FPP unless another qualifying status is obtained.

- Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants. See 8-L, [Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants](#), for specific instructions. These special immigrants are lawful permanent residents but are eligible for FPP to the same extent as refugees.
- Citizens of the Compact of Free Association States (COFA), which includes the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, who are lawfully residing in the U.S.

NOTE: COFA migrants age 21 and over who adjust to LPR status are no longer exempt from the five-year bar (unless they meet another exemption from the five-year bar); children under age 21 who adjust from COFA to LPR status remain exempt from the five-year bar.

- Alien children under the age of 21 who are:
 - Aliens paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the INA for a period of at least one year;
 - Battered aliens under 8 USC 1641(c). Refer to 8-L, [Battered Aliens](#), for more information; or

- Aliens in one of the statuses listed following the definition of “lawfully residing” in 8-L, [Alien Categories](#). Only children under age 21 in a lawfully residing status are qualified aliens and may be eligible for FPP, if all other eligibility requirements (including [residency](#)) are met.

NOTE: Verification that these children continue in one of these statuses is required at each annual review. Attempt to use the documentation presented at application to verify then child’s continued lawfully residing status.

If additional documentation is needed, the household must provide proof of continued lawfully residing status for the child.

When these lawfully residing children reach age 21, they become ineligible for FPP unless they obtain another qualified alien status.

Establishing Qualifying Quarters

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(4) and (5)

When a lawful permanent resident is not otherwise exempt from sponsor deeming, you must determine the number of qualifying quarters with which the person can be credited. A lawful permanent resident becomes exempt from sponsor deeming when credited with 40 qualifying quarters.

Each person can get up to a total of four qualifying quarters of credit each calendar year based on the person’s own earnings. The person may be credited with additional quarters in a calendar year based on earnings of a parent or spouse as described in this section.

The following chart lists the amount a person had to earn to get one credit for the years 1978 and later. (For years before 1978, contact the FPP help desk for assistance.)

Amount Needed to Earn a Qualifying Quarter			
Year	Earnings Needed to Get One Credit	Year	Earnings Needed to Get One Credit
1978	\$250	2001	\$830
1979	\$260	2002	\$870
1980	\$290	2003	\$890
1981	\$310	2004	\$900
1982	\$340	2005	\$920
1983	\$370	2006	\$970
1984	\$390	2007	\$1,000
1985	\$410	2008	\$1,050
1986	\$440	2009	\$1,090
1987	\$460	2010	\$1,120
1988	\$470	2011	\$1,120
1989	\$500	2012	\$1,130
1990	\$520	2013	\$1,160
1991	\$540	2014	\$1,200
1992	\$570	2015	\$1,220
1993	\$590	2016	\$1,260
1994	\$620	2017	\$1,300
1995	\$630	2018	\$1,320
1996	\$640	2019	\$1,360
1997	\$670	2020	\$1,410
1998	\$700	2021	\$1,470
1999	\$740	2022	\$1,510
2000	\$780	2023	\$1,640

To calculate the number of quarters for a year, divide the person's total earnings for the year by the amount needed to get one credit.

For earnings from employment, use the gross amount of earnings. For earnings from self-employment, use the amount of earnings after allowable self-employment expenses have been deducted.

Use only full quarters. Example: 2.95 quarters are rounded down to two quarters. Each person can have no more than four quarters per year. Example:

An alien earned \$5,000 gross income in 1995. ($\$5,000 \div \$630 = 7.936$) Although the result equals over 7 quarters, the alien is credited with 4 qualifying quarters in 1995.

NOTE: Starting with January 1, 1997, do not count the income from any quarters in which an alien received any type of federal means-tested public assistance during the quarter. The quarters in a calendar year are: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

“Means-tested public assistance” includes FIP, SSI, Medicaid, and Food Assistance. Medicaid received by an individual, household, or family eligibility unit is receiving “means-tested public assistance.”

This means if an alien got FIP, Food Assistance, Medicaid, or SSI in June 1997, you would subtract the person’s April, May, and June earnings from the total 1997 earnings and divide the remainder to figure how many qualifying quarters the person has.

Lawful permanent residents can count their spouse’s quarters earned during the marriage in addition to their own quarters in order to meet the 40-quarter requirement. Use the same formula to calculate qualifying quarters earned by a parent or spouse.

For example, if each spouse had 20 quarters you would add the quarters together and both spouses would be counted as having 40 quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Q are working in 2004. One earned \$25,000 gross income and the other earned \$3,000 gross income. ($\$25,000 \text{ divided by } \$900 = 27.77$) ($\$3,000 \text{ divided by } \$900 = 3.33$)

27.77 is converted to four quarters. 3.33 is converted to three quarters. The Qs’ countable quarters are combined together to determine the qualifying quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Q are each credited with seven qualifying quarters for 2004.

Count the spouse’s quarters earned during the marriage if the spouse is either a citizen or an alien, and either:

- The couple is currently married, or
- The couple is separated but not divorced, or
- A spouse is deceased and the surviving spouse is not remarried.

If the couple divorces, the former spouses are no longer entitled to each other’s quarters. Thus, if the divorce results in the alien no longer having 40 qualifying quarters, cancel the person’s FPP.

In some circumstances, lawful permanent residents can also count the quarters earned by a parent in addition to their own quarters to meet the 40-quarter requirement. For this policy, “parent” means the natural or adoptive parent or the stepparent. Count the parent’s quarters if the parent:

- Is either a citizen or an alien and
- Earned the quarters before the child turned 18. (The parent’s quarters earned before the child was born also count.)

Count the quarters by a stepparent during the stepparent relationship if the relationship still exists. Death of the stepparent does not end the relationship. Do not count quarters earned before the stepparent relationship began. Do not count any quarters of the stepparent if the parent and stepparent are divorced.

Do not count quarters earned by a child toward the eligibility of a parent.

Sponsor Deeming

Legal reference: P. L. 104-193, P. L. 104-208, 20 CFR 416.1160(a), 416.1166a(d)3; 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(4), 1183a(1996); 42 U.S.C. 1396b(v) as amended by P. L. 111-3; Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.2(5)

Aliens who seek admission to the United States as lawful permanent residents must establish that they will not become a “public charge.” Many aliens establish that they will not become public charges by having “sponsors” who pledge to support them. An alien may have more than one sponsor.

A sponsor is a person who signs an “affidavit of support” agreeing to support an alien to help the alien obtain lawful permanent resident status.

There are three versions of the *Affidavit of Support*:

- Form I-864 or Form I-864A. This form is enforceable since December 19, 1997.
- Form I-134. This form is not enforceable.
- Form I-361. This form is enforceable and must be submitted with a petition for treatment as an Amerasian. However, deeming will not apply to persons with type of support affidavit.

Sponsor deeming is the process of considering the income and resources of the sponsor to be available to the sponsored person, whether or not the income or resources are actually made available. The sponsor deeming rules apply **only** to persons who:

- Are lawful permanent residents (LPRs) aged 21 or over,
- Applied for lawful permanent resident status on or after December 19, 1997, and
- Are sponsored by a person who signed Form I-864, *Affidavit of Support*.

NOTE: Sponsor deeming may still affect FPP eligibility of children under age 21 if an adult household member has a sponsor.

For deeming purposes, deeming will not apply when the sponsor is:

- An employer who does not sign an affidavit of support.
- An organization such as a church or service club.
- The alien’s eligible or ineligible spouse or parent whose income is otherwise considered in determining the alien’s FPP eligibility.

If the eligible couple separates and begins living in separate households, then the sponsor-to-alien deeming rules apply.

Verifying Qualifying Quarters

When an exception to sponsor deeming will affect the eligibility determination, the applicant or considered person is responsible for getting verification of qualifying quarters. This includes getting verification of the qualifying quarters earned by a spouse, parent, or stepparent.

In addition to verification from the Social Security Administration (SSA) office, you can use documentation such as:

- Wage stubs
- Employer's statement
- Income tax forms

If the alien does not have acceptable proof, the member is responsible for obtaining necessary verification from SSA. SSA can verify quarters starting with the year 1930.

If the alien provides verification from SSA of less than the required 40 qualifying quarters but disputes the SSA records, allow the alien an opportunity to resolve the discrepancy.

In either situation:

- Instruct the applicant in writing to obtain the necessary verification or proof of requesting the verification, or that SSA is investigating the discrepancy within ten days.
Include in the note that the alien will be denied if the requested verification is not received by the stated due date. Also ask that the applicant let you know if more time is needed to obtain the requested verification or proof of request for the verification.
- Deny the alien if you do not receive the requested verification or proof for requesting the SSA verification or investigation by the due date (or the extended due date, if applicable).

If the member provides the requested proof, pend the application until the SSA verification is received or the SSA investigation is completed. Periodically contact the member to check on the status of the SSA verification or investigation of the disputed qualifying quarters.

Process the FPP application upon receipt of the SSA verification or the results of the completed investigation. Include the alien in the eligible group if SSA verifies at least 40 qualifying quarters.

If the completed investigation still verifies less than 40 qualifying quarters:

- Include the alien if the date of entry was before August 22, 1996.
- Deny the alien if the date of entry is on or after August 22, 1996.

Alien Documentation Chart

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
Amerasians treated as refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i> * ▪ Temporary I-551 stamp in a passport ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i> ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document <p>All of these should have one of the following codes: AM-1, AM-2, AM-3, AM-6, AM-7, AM-8</p>	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date
American Indians born outside the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member of a federally recognized Indian tribe as defined in Section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; or ▪ Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i>*, coded SI-3, born in Canada and at least 50 percent American Indian, to whom the provisions of section 289 of the Immigration and Nationality Act apply. <p>For the list of federally recognized tribes, refer to https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-05-04/pdf/2016-10408.pdf</p>	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date
Asylee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, or passport stamped “asylee” or section 208. ▪ Order granting asylum issued by the USCIS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court. ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded 274a.12(a)(5) or A5(a)10 or (a)3. ▪ <i>Refugee Travel Document</i> (Form I-571) along with another card identifying status. ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: If adjusted to lawful permanent resident status, Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i>, may be coded AS-6, AS-7, or AS-8.</p>	Eligible as of date asylum is granted

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
<p>Battered alien (cannot live with abuser)</p> <p>Battered alien (cannot live with abuser) (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Receipt or proof of filing visa petition Form I-130, <i>Petition for Alien Relative</i>, under immediate relative (IR) or second family preference (P-2) showing status as spouse; ▪ Form I-360, <i>Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant</i>, (application to qualify as abused spouse or child under Violence Against Women Act); ▪ Form I-797, <i>Notice of Action</i>, referencing pending Form I-130, <i>Petition for Alien Relative</i>, or Form I-360, <i>Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant</i>, or finding establishment of a prima facie case; ▪ Receipt or other proof of filing Form I-485, <i>Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status</i>, (application for adjustment of status on basis of an immediate relative or family second preference petition or Violence Against Women Act application); ▪ Form I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded 274a.12(a)(10) or A10 (applicant for suspension of deportation) or 274a 12(c)(14) or C14 (individual granted deferred action status); ▪ Any documents indicating a pending suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal case, including a receipt from an immigration court indicating filing of Executive Office for Immigration Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form EOIR-40, <i>Application for Suspension of Deportation</i>; or • Form EOIR-42, <i>Application for Cancellation of Removal</i>; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. 	<p>Children under age 21, eligible regardless of U.S. entry date.</p> <p>NOTE: Continued battered alien status must be verified at each annual review.</p> <p>Adults (age 21 and over):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barred for five years if entered United States on or after 8/22/96 ▪ Eligible if entered United States before 8/22/96 <p>See 8-L, Battered Aliens for more information.</p>
<p>Conditional entrants (not used since 1980)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, or other document indicating status as “conditional entrant,” “Seventh Preference” Section 203(a)(7), or P7, or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. 	<p>Eligible because entered the United States before 8/22/96</p>

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
Cuban or Haitian entrants (treated as refugees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, with a stamp indicating “Cuban/ Haitian entrant” (rare; not used since 1980), any notation indicating “parole,” or any documents indicating pending exclusion or deportation proceedings; ▪ Any documents indicating a pending asylum application, such as a receipt from the USCIS indicating filing of Form I-589, <i>Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal</i>; ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded 274a.12(c)(8) or CI; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: Persons who have adjusted to lawful permanent resident status may have Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i>, coded with CH-6, CU-6, CU-7, LB-2, LB-6, or LB-7.</p>	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date
Deportation or removal withheld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, or passport stamped “section 243(h)” or “section 241(b)(3)”; ▪ Order granting withholding of deportation or removal issued by the USCIS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court; ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded 274a.12(a)(10) or A10; ▪ Form I-571, <i>Refugee Travel Document</i>, with another card showing status; ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. 	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date
Iraqi or Afghan special immigrants (Lawful permanent residents, treated as refugees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card*</i>, showing Iraqi or Afghan nationality with any of the following status codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S11, S12, S13, S16, S17, S19, or • SQ1, SQ2, SQ3, SQ6, SQ7, SQ9 ▪ Iraqi or Afghan passport with an immigrant visa stamp noting admitted under a status code listed and date of entry noted on passport or Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>. 	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
<p>Lawfully residing immigrants or nonimmigrants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>; ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: The specific section of the law or a designation by USCIS must appear on the document indicating the alien is in one of the statuses listed following the definition of "lawfully residing."</p>	<p>Children under age 21, eligible regardless of U.S. entry date.</p> <p>NOTE: Continued lawfully residing status must be verified at each annual review.</p> <p>Adults age 21 and over, ineligible regardless of U.S. entry date.</p>
<p>Lawful permanent residents (LPRs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i>; * <p>NOTE: Form I-551 annotated with certain codes indicates the person originally entered the United States under another status and later adjusted to lawful permanent resident. Eligibility for these persons must be determined based on the original status upon entry. These statuses and codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amerasian (AM-1, AM-2, AM-3, AM-6, AM-7, AM-8), • Asylee (AS-6, AS-7, AS-8), • Canadian-born American Indian (SI-3), • Cuban or Haitian (CH-6, CU-6, CU-7, LB-2, LB-6, LB-7), • Parolee (LA), or • Refugee (R8-6, RE-6, RE-7, RE-8, RE-9). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-327, <i>Permit to Reenter the United States</i>; ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, with a temporary I-551 stamp; ▪ Foreign passport stamped showing temporary evidence of lawful permanent resident or I-551 status; ▪ Form I-181, <i>Memorandum of Creation of Lawful Permanent Residence</i>, with approval stamp; ▪ Order issued by the USCIS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court granting registry, suspension of deportation, cancellation of removal, or adjustment of status; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document 	<p>Children under age 21, eligible regardless of U.S. entry date.</p> <p>NOTE: Continued LPR status must be verified at each annual review.</p> <p>Adults (age 21 and older) with proof of 40 qualifying quarters, eligible regardless of U.S. entry date</p> <p>Adults (age 21 and over) without 40 qualifying quarters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barred for five years if entered United States on or after 8/22/96 ▪ Eligible if entered United States before 8/22/96

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
<p>Parolees NOTE: Must have been paroled for at least one year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, indicating “parole” or “PIP” or “212(d)(5),” or other language indicating parole status; ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded A4 or C11 [274a.12(a)(4), 274a.12(c)(11)]; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. ▪ If adjusted to lawful permanent resident status, may have Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card*</i> (some may be coded LA). 	<p>Children under age 21, eligible regardless of U.S. entry date.</p> <p>NOTE: Continued parolee status must be verified at each annual review.</p> <p>Adults (age 21 and over):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barred for five years if entered United States on or after 8/22/96 ▪ Eligible if entered United States before 8/22/96
<p>Refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-94, <i>Arrival/Departure Record</i>, or passport stamped “refugee” or section 207; ▪ Forms I-688B or I-766, <i>Employment Authorization Document</i>, coded 274a.12(a)(3) or A3; ▪ Form I-571, <i>Refugee Travel Document</i>, with another card verifying status; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: If adjusted to lawful permanent resident status, Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card*</i>, may be coded R8-6, RE-6, RE-7, RE-8 or RE-9.</p>	<p>Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date</p>

Alien Status	Acceptable Documentation of Alien Status	Eligibility Status
Veterans or active duty personnel (lawful permanent residents) (Includes some family members of these persons. See Aliens Exempt from Five-Year Bar.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form I-551, <i>Permanent Resident Card</i>; * ▪ Form I-327, <i>Permit to Reenter the United States</i>; ▪ Foreign passport stamped showing temporary evidence of lawful permanent resident or I-551 status; ▪ Form I-181, <i>Memorandum of Creation of Lawful Permanent Residence</i>, with approval stamp; ▪ Order issued by the USCIS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court granting registry, suspension of deportation, cancellation of removal, or adjustment of status; or ▪ Any verification from the USCIS or other authoritative document. 	Eligible regardless of U.S. entry date
Victims of Trafficking	Original certification letter issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that has been verified by calling the trafficking verification line.	Eligible only for limited time
Other (legal or illegal)	The person is undocumented or presents documents that indicate the person's alien status is one other than those specifically listed under Aliens Subject to Five-Year Bar or under Aliens Exempt from Five-Year Bar .	Ineligible regardless of U.S. entry date

Documentation of alien status is issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), part of the Department of Homeland Security. Older documents were issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Ongoing Eligibility

Reporting Changes

Legal reference: 42 CFR 435.916(b) and (c); Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.6(217)

The member or someone acting on the member's behalf must report the following:

- There is a change in mailing or living address,
- The woman becomes pregnant,
- The person is no longer capable of bearing or fathering children (e.g., had sterilization surgery, hysterectomy, vasectomy, etc.),
- Medicaid eligible, except women who have a pregnancy end while they are receiving Medicaid, or
- Turning 55 years old.

Acting on Changes

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.6(217)

A person found to be income-eligible upon application or at the annual recertification shall remain income-eligible for 12 months regardless of any change in income or household size.

FPP eligibility ends if any of the following occur. The person:

- Becomes pregnant;
- Is no longer capable of bearing or fathering children;
- Moves from Iowa;
- Gains Medicaid eligibility, except women who have a pregnancy end while they are receiving Medicaid; or
- Turns age 55.

EXCEPTION: The age requirement does not apply to those who are eligible for FPP due to a pregnancy ending while receiving Medicaid.

1. Ms. D is approved for FPP in January. In March, Ms. D receives a promotion that results in her countable income being over 300 percent of the federal poverty level. Ms. D remains eligible for FPP through December since her increased income is disregarded for the remainder of her 12-month certification period.
2. Mr. L is approved for FPP in January because his countable income does not exceed 300 percent of federal poverty level for a household of two, Mr. L and his wife. Mr. L has countable income of \$2,000 and his wife has no income.

In May, Mr. L's wife moves out. Mr. L's income is now over the limit for a household size of one, but he continues to be eligible for FPP for the remainder of the 12-month certification period.
3. Ms. B is approved for FPP with a January–December certification period. Ms. B reports on October 5 that she moved to Illinois. Ms. B's FPP eligibility is canceled effective November 1.

Annual Recertifications

Legal reference: Iowa Code section 217.41B; 441 IAC 87.3(4)

Recertification is the process to establish a new certification period when the existing period is about to end. Form [470-4071, Family Planning Program Review](#) will be system-generated to the FPP member at least 30 days before the end of the certification period.

A person filing a timely form 470-4071, *Family Planning Program Review*, and who is determined eligible, will have a new 12-month certification period established beginning with the month following the last month of the previous certification period.

If form 470-4071, *Family Planning Program Review*, is not completed and received by the end of the certification period, the person must reapply, using form 470-5485 or 470-5485(S), *Family Planning Program Application*, and be determined eligible in order to establish a new certification period. Eligibility does not continue if a review is not completed.

Covered Services

Services covered under FPP are more limited than what is payable through Medicaid coverage groups.

Family Planning Benefits

Family planning services and supplies are limited to those services and supplies whose primary purpose is family planning and which are provided in a family planning setting. Family planning services and supplies include:

- Approved methods of contraception;
- Sexually transmitted infection (STI) or sexually transmitted disease (STD) testing, Pap smears and pelvic exams;
- Drugs, supplies, or devices related to health services described above that are prescribed by a health care provider; and
- Contraceptive management, patient education, and counseling.

The laboratory tests done during an initial family planning visit for contraception may include a Pap smear, screening tests for STIs or STDs, or pregnancy test. Additional screening tests may be performed depending on the method of contraception desired and the protocol established by the clinic, program or provider.

Additional laboratory tests may be needed to address a family planning problem or need during an inter-periodic family planning visit for contraception.

Family Planning-Related Benefits

“Family planning-related services and supplies” are defined as those services provided as part of or as follow-up to a family planning visit.

Such services are provided because a “family planning-related” problem was defined or diagnosed during a routine or periodic family planning visit.

Examples of family planning-related services and supplies include:

- Colposcopy and procedures done with or during a colposcopy or repeat Pap smear performed as a follow-up to an abnormal Pap smear that was done as part of a routine periodic family planning visit.
- Drugs for the treatment of STIs or STDs, except for HIV/AIDS and hepatitis, when the STI or STD is identified or diagnosed during a routine periodic family planning visit. A follow-up visit or encounter for the treatment or drugs and subsequent follow-up visits to rescreen for STIs or STDs based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines may be covered.
- Drugs or treatment for vaginal infections or disorders, other lower genital tract and genital skin infections or disorders, and urinary tract infections, where these conditions are identified or diagnosed during a routine periodic family planning visit. A follow-up visit or encounter for the treatment or drugs may also be covered.

- Other medical diagnosis, treatment, and preventative services that are routinely provided pursuant to family planning services in a family planning setting.
- Treatment of major complications arising from a family planning procedure, such as:
 - Treatment of a perforated uterus due to an intrauterine device insertion;
 - Treatment of severe menstrual bleeding caused by a Depo-Provera injection requiring a dilation and curettage; or
 - Treatment of surgical or anesthesia-related complications during a sterilization procedure.

Procedure Codes and Nomenclature

Only procedure codes and diagnosis codes that are allowed under the FPP will be reimbursed. **Both** the procedure code **and** the diagnosis code must be on the list for services to be payable. Please refer to the Iowa Family Planning Covered Services coverage chart.

Billing Policies and Claim Form Instructions

Family planning services are billed on the federal forms CMS-1500, *Health Insurance Claim Form*, or UB-04, *Claim Form*, depending on the type of provider billing the services.

Refer to the [Family Planning Services Provider Manual](#) or the [Acute Hospital Services Provider Manual](#) for guidance on the type of claim form that should be completed for the provider type billing the service and an explanation of the corresponding *Remittance Advice*.