



CABINET FOR HEALTH
AND FAMILY SERVICES

Immigration and Medicaid

The Medicaid Way

The background of the slide is a faded, high-angle photograph of a city skyline, featuring numerous skyscrapers. Overlaid on the left and right sides of the image are abstract geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, in shades of dark blue and light blue. Some of these shapes have thin blue outlines.

Immigration

Immigrant Types

Undocumented
Immigrants

Lawfully Present

Qualified Immigrants



Immigrant Types

Undocumented Immigrants

These are individuals in the country **without** documented immigration status.

They do not have work/student authorization and there is no way for them to gain citizenship.

Some individuals will have removal proceeding documents. These alone do **not** give them legal immigration status.



Immigrant Types

Lawfully Present

These are individuals in the country **with** a documented immigration status.

They may have work/student authorization and there is some way for them to gain citizenship.

Some individuals will have removal proceeding documents, but a review of the documents may show lawful presence.



Immigrant Types

Qualified Immigrants

These are generally lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, those withholding of deportation/removal, and conditional entrants.

Some individuals may have to maintain their status with the Department of Homeland Security for one year before becoming a qualified immigrant.

Some individuals will have removal proceeding documents, but a review of the documents may show qualified immigrant status.



Immigration Definitions

Lawful Permanent Resident: Someone who has been granted the right to reside permanently in the United States

Refugee: Someone outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and require international protection

Conditional Entrant: Someone granted conditional entry into the United States because of fear of persecution in the home country due to race, religion, political opinion, or because of a natural catastrophe

Asylee: Someone who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry

Work Authorization Card: The document provided to immigrants allowing them to reside and work in the United States.

Student Visa: The document given to immigrants allowing them to reside and attend school in the United States.

Lawful Permanent Residents



Card I-551 AKA “The Green Card”

A Lawful Permanent Resident is someone who has been granted the right to reside permanently in the United States.

They are qualified immigrants for Medicaid purposes but are subject to the 5-year ban which starts on the date their permanent residency began.

This means that for the first 5 years someone is a permanent resident, they are not eligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status unless exempt from the 5-year ban for another reason.

Lawful Permanent Residents



Refugees

A **Refugee** is someone outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and require international protection

Those granted refugee status under Section 207 of the INA are **not** subject to the 5-year ban and are eligible for Medicaid starting on their date of entry if all other criteria is met.

Those verified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement to be victims of human trafficking *and* their eligible relatives are **not** subject to the 5-year ban and are eligible for Medicaid starting on their date of entry if all other criteria is met.

Those granted status as a Cuban or Haitian refugee who present an I-551 with a category status of CU6, HA6, or RE6 are **not** subject to the 5-year ban and are eligible for Medicaid starting on their date of entry if all other criteria is met.

Conditional Entrant

A **Conditional Entrant** is someone granted conditional entry into the United States because of fear of persecution in the home country due to race, religion, political opinion, or because of a natural catastrophe.



This is **not** the same thing as a refugee even though it sounds very similar. Our most common are Cuban/Haitian Entrants and Afghan/Ukraine Immigrants. Other conditional entrants are those granted conditional entry pursuant to Section 203(a) (7) of the INA as in effect prior to 4/1/1980.

Let's look to see how their immigration status affects their eligibility.

CUBAN &

HAITAIN

ENTRANTS

A Cuban/Haitian Entrant is defined by section 501 (e) of the Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 as any individual who is...

Granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant (status pending)

Granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant under Section 212 which is considered in the same manner as those entering under Section 501

Granted any other special status established under INA laws for these nationals

Subject to exclusion or deportation proceedings under INA unless there is a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of deportation or exclusion entered against them, they are NOT eligible under this provision

Has a pending application for asylum with INS.

Cuban and Haitian Reunification Codes

System
Change
(8/24)

The Immigrant Type
options *Cuban
Humanitarian Parolee
and Haitian
Humanitarian Parolee*
will be updated to
*Cuban Family
Reunification Parolee
and Haitian
Reunification Parolee.*



Cuban and Haitian Reunification Codes

System
Change
(8/24)

The Immigrant Type options *Cuban Humanitarian Parolee* and *Haitian Humanitarian Parolee* will be updated to *Cuban Family Reunification Parolee* and *Haitian Reunification Parolee*.

The COA codes for these are **RCU** (Cuban Family Reunification Parolee) and **RHT** (Haitian Family Reunification Parolee)



Cuban and Haitian Reunification Codes

System
Change
(8/24)

The Immigrant Type options *Cuban Humanitarian Parolee* and *Haitian Humanitarian Parolee* will be updated to *Cuban Family Reunification Parolee* and *Haitian Reunification Parolee*.

The COA codes for these are **RCU** (Cuban Family Reunification Parolee) and **RHT** (Haitian Family Reunification Parolee)

If verification of immigration status is requested, the RFI will be updated to reflect the new Immigrant Type options in Worker Portal.



Pending or Approved Asylees

Asylee: Someone who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry

1

Arrive in the
US

To apply for
asylum, you
must be
physically
present in
the United
States.

2

Apply

File Form I-589,
Application for
Asylum and for
Withholding of
Removal, with
USCIS within 1
year of your last
arrival in the
United States.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for Immigration Review

I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal

START HERE - Type or print in black ink. See the instructions for information about eligibility and how to complete and file this application. There is no filing fee for this application.

NOTE: ☐ Check this box if you also want to apply for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture.

Part A.I. Information About You

1. Alien Registration Number(s) (A-Number) (if any)		2. U.S. Social Security Number (if any)		3. USCIS Online Account Number (if any)	
4. Complete Last Name		5. First Name		6. Middle Name	
7. What other names have you used (include maiden name and aliases)?					
8. Residence in the U.S. (where you physically reside)					
Street Number and Name				Apt. Number	
City	State	Zip Code	Telephone Number ()		
(NOTE: You must be residing in the United States to submit this form.)					
9. Mailing Address in the U.S. (if different than the address in Item Number 8)					
In Care Of (if applicable):				Telephone Number ()	
Street Number and Name				Apt. Number	

Pending or Approved Asylees

Asylee: Someone who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
U.S. Department of Justice
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(NOTE: You must be residing in the United States to submit this form.)				
9. Mailing Address in the U.S. (if different than the address in Item Number 8)				
In Care Of (if applicable):			Telephone Number ()	
Street Number and Name			Apt. Number	

3

Pending

While awaiting determination, applicant will have *pending asylee* code of admission (C08/HA6)

4

Approval or Denial

If approved, they should have a code of admission of AS6.



Verifying Cuban/Haitian Entrant Status

I-94 Arrival/departure record showing parole into the United States



Most Recent I-94


Admission (I-94) Record Number : [REDACTED]
Most Recent Date of Entry: 2021 January 28 Cuban
Class of Admission : CHP Parole
Admit Until Date : 01/25/2025 Status
Details provided on the I-94 information form:

Last/Surname : [REDACTED]
First (Given) Name : [REDACTED]
Birth Date : [REDACTED]
Document Number : [REDACTED]
Country of Citizenship : Cuba

Haitian
Immigrants
will show
HHP

Signature Number 0000000000-00		I-94 Number: 14011 PAROLED JAN 17 2021	
I-94 Departure Record		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY JAN 17 2021 HIA-IMP 8121 (Date) (Location) (Officer) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	
Family Name VOID		First (Given) Name VOIDA	
Country of Citizenship CUBA		Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr) 100979	
See Other Side		CHP Form I-94 (10-04) STAPLE HERE	

I-94 Arrival/departure record showing parole into the United States

 **U.S. Customs and Border Protection**
Securing America's Borders

Most Recent I-94

Admission (I-94) Record Number : [REDACTED]
Most Recent Date of Entry: 2022 June 14
Class of Admission : DT
Admit Until Date : 06/13/2023

Details provided on the I-94 Information form:

Last/Surname : [REDACTED]
First (Given) Name : [REDACTED]
Birth Date : [REDACTED]
Document Number : [REDACTED]
Country of Citizenship : Cuba

[Get Travel History](#)

► Effective April 26, 2013, DHS began automating the admission process. An alien lawfully admitted or paroled into the U.S. is no longer required to be in possession of a preprinted Form I-94. A record of admission printed from the CBP website constitutes a lawful record of admission. See 8 CFR § 1.4(d).

► If an employer, local, state or federal agency requests admission information, present your admission (I-94) number along with any additional required documents requested by that employer or agency.

► Note: For security reasons, we recommend that you close your browser after you have finished retrieving your I-94 number.

[For inquiries or questions regarding your I-94, please click here](#)

[Accessibility](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

OMB No. 1551-0111
Expiration Date: 06/30/2023

Parole authorized by
US Customs and
Border Protection
District Office or
Port of Entry



New COA for Western Hemisphere Parole

DHS has issued a new class of admission (COA) known as Western Hemisphere Parole (WHP). This announcement provides information about documentation and the SAVE verification process to individuals who are paroled into the United States with the WHP COA. Individuals with this COA can be paroled, on a case-by-case basis, for up to three years.



Documentation

These parolees can present a copy of their electronic Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website at i94.cbp.dhs.gov, which will include a COA of WHP.

They may also present one or more of the following:

- Paper Form I-94 with a COA of WHP;
- Foreign passport with parole stamp that includes a COA of WHP; or
- Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD), with a C11 category if they have applied for and received one.

Individuals with a WHP COA may also have a Form I-512L, Authorization to Transport for Parole of an Alien Into the United States. The I-512L is issued by US Citizenship and Immigration Services to authorize travel to the United States. It does not contain the parole start or end dates.

These parolees are not employment authorized incident to their parole. They must have an EAD to be employment authorized.

SAVE Verification

Based on information from a benefit applicant's documentation, SAVE can provide an initial verification response of parolee with a COA of WHP. The initial response may also include employment authorization information if the parolee has an EAD. An initial SAVE verification response is automated and includes one immigration status or category, and employment authorization, if any.

Parolees may have more than one valid immigration status or category and may also present valid immigration documents that demonstrate other pending applications or approved statuses or categories. If the automated SAVE response is unexpected or is not sufficient for an agency to make a benefit eligibility determination, the agency should institute Additional Verification. SAVE Additional Verification provides a detailed verification response, including:

- Additional immigration statuses and categories, if any; and
- Pending immigration applications.

Public Benefit Eligibility

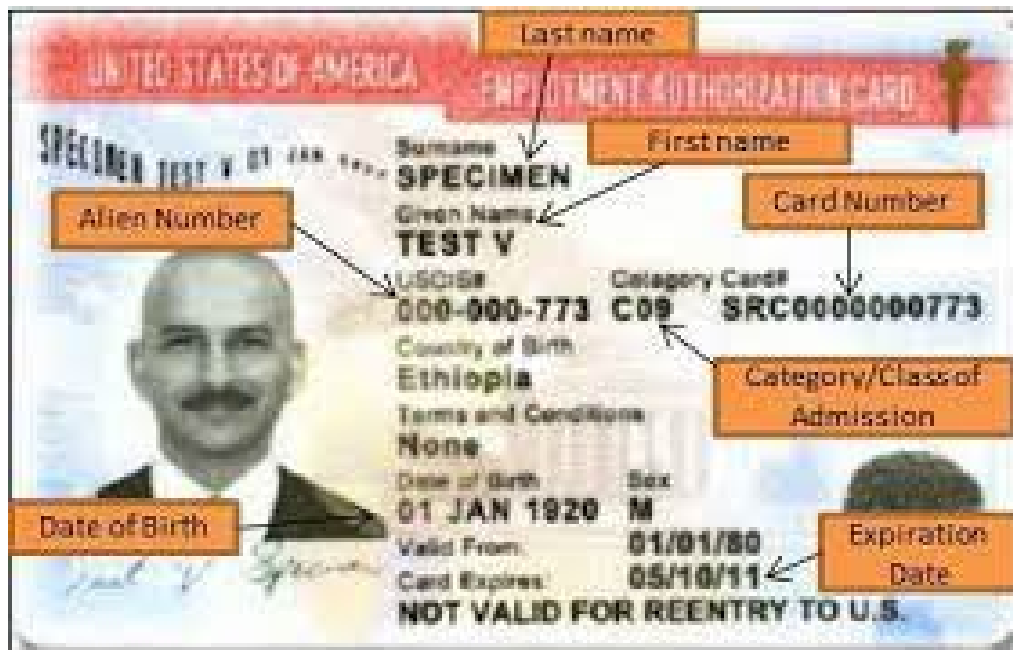
Cuban and Haitian nationals who are paroled into the United States under the WHP COA may be eligible to receive certain public benefits. See [Information for SAVE Users: Cuban-Haitian Entrants](#) for more information.

Additional Information

A [DHS fact sheet](#) provides additional information about the U.S. Government's recent actions to manage regional migration.

Please send any questions or concerns to your SAVE Agency Relationship Manager or SAVE.Help@uscis.dhs.gov.

I-766, Employment Authorization Document with code, A04, C08, C10, or C11



Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Form I-221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing.

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND NOTICE OF HEARING
(ORDEN DE PRESENTAR MOTIVOS JUSTIFICANTES Y AVISO DE AUDIENCIA)

In Deportation Proceedings under section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
(En los trámites de deportación a tenor de la sección 242 de la Ley de Inmigración y Nacionalidad.)

United States of America:
(Estados Unidos de América:)

File No. _____
(No. de registro)

Dated _____
(Fecha)

In the matter of _____ (Respondent)
(En el asunto de) _____ (Demandado)

Address _____
(Dirección)

Form I-221 (Rev. 8/13/02) N

Form I-221, is a document that lists specific immigration violations and/or charges that allegedly were committed by a person.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security **Notice to Appear**

In removal Proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID: _____ FIN #: _____
DOB: _____ File No: _____
Event No: _____

In the Matter of:

Respondent: _____ currently residing at: _____

(Number, Street, city and ZIP code)

☐ 1. You are an arriving alien.
☐ 2. You are an alien present in the United States, who has not been admitted or paroled.
☐ 3. You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

on _____ at _____ to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)

charge(s) set forth above.

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Date: _____

(City and State)

Form I-862

DHS Form I-862, Notice to Appear

A Notice to Appear NTA is a charging document that DHS issues and files with the immigration court to start removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) against an individual, known in removal proceedings as the “respondent.” The NTA serves many functions in an immigration case, like explaining why the government thinks the respondent maybe deportable and gives notice to the respondent.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ORDER OF RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE

Name: _____ File No.: _____
Date: _____

You have been arrested and placed in removal proceedings. In accordance with section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the applicable provisions of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, you are being released on your own recognizance provided you comply with the following conditions:

- ☐ You must report for any hearing or interview as directed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the Executive Office for Immigration Review.
- ☐ You must surrender for removal from the United States if so ordered.
- ☐ You must report in (writing) (person) to Duty officer at _____ on _____ as directed.

If you are allowed to report in writing, the report must contain your name, alien registration number, current address, place of employment, and other pertinent information as required by the officer listed above.

- ☐ You must not change your place of residence without first securing written permission from the officer listed above.
- ☐ You must not violate any local, State or Federal laws or ordinances.
- ☐ You must assist Immigration and Customs Enforcement in obtaining any necessary travel documents.
- ☐ Other: Your release is contingent upon your enrollment and successful participation in an Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program as designated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. As part of the ATD program, you will be subject to electronic monitoring and may be subject to a curfew. Failure to comply with the requirements of the ATD program will result in a redetermination of your release conditions or your arrest and detention.
If fitted with a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement GPS tracking ankle bracelet, do not tamper with or remove the device. Under federal law, it is a crime to willfully damage or attempt to damage property of the United States. Damaging or attempting to damage the GPS tracking ankle bracelet or any of its associated equipment (including, but not limited to, the charging station, batteries, power cords, etc.) may result in your arrest, detention, and prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 1361 and/or 18 U.S.C. § 641, each punishable by a fine, up to ten years imprisonment, or both.

- ☐ See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Complete on separate sheet if required)

NOTICE: Failure to comply with the conditions of this order may result in revocation of your release and your arrest and detention by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(Name and Title of ICE Official)

Alien's Acknowledgement of Conditions of Release under an Order of Recognizance

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the _____ language) the contents of this order, a copy of which has been given to me. I understand that failure to comply with the terms of this order may subject me to a fine, detention, or prosecution.

(Signature of ICE Official Serving Order)

(Signature of Alien)

Date

I hereby cancel this order of release because:

- ☐ The alien failed to comply with the conditions of release.
- ☐ The alien was taken into custody for removal.

(Signature of ICE Official Cancelling Order)

Date

DHS Form I-220A, Order of Release on Recognizance

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) issue form I-220A to noncitizens who have been placed in removal proceedings *and then* released on their own recognizance. This form is **not** evidence of having an immigration status or category.

DHS Form I-122, Notice to Applicant Detained for a Hearing Before an Immigration Judge

If an issue during inspection due to a criminal conviction, abandonment of status due to excessive absences from the U.S., terrorist activity, medical contamination, physical/mental defect, etc.), the person will be given Form I-122, Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NOTICE TO APPLICANT FOR ADMISSION DETAINED FOR HEARING
BEFORE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

To: _____ Date: _____

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:

You do not appear to me to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to enter the United States as you may come within the exclusion provisions of Section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that

Form I-122
(Rev. 5-4-79)N

GPO 842 081

Other ways to verify Cuban/Haitian Entrant status:

- I-551 with adjustment code CH6
- A Cuban or Haitian passport date stamped on or after 10/10/1980
- DHS Form I-221S, Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing and Warrant for Arrest
- Copy of DHS Form I-485 date stamped by EOIR
- Form EOIR-26, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Immigration Judge, date stamped by the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- Other applications for relief that have been date stamped by EOIR
- Other documentation pertaining to an applicant's removal, exclusion, or deportation proceedings



Things to keep in mind:

- 1 The applicant's class of admission can tell us their current standing with USCIS.
- 2 Individuals in removal/deportation proceedings **do not** have an immigration status but may meet qualified immigrant criteria through another way.
- 3 Those **scheduled** for deportation **are not** eligible for ongoing Medicaid as they are not considered to be documented.
- 4 When in doubt, ask for help!

Afghan Entrants



Previous Afghan Conditional Entrants

- On 10/18/2021, we issued guidance surrounding these groups of Afghan immigrants.
- These special provisions *expired* in September 2022 and these individuals are **no longer** exempt from the 5-year ban.
- System changes are being made to apply the 5-year ban to any individual for which 'Afghani Specialized immigrant' was selected on the Immigration screen.


Afghan evacuees who are exempt from the 5 year ban are entering the U.S. under three main immigration categories:

Afghans with a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV): Afghans granted a SIV have been affiliated with the U.S. mission in Afghanistan as translators and interpreters or are the spouse or an unmarried child under the age of 21 of such individuals. These individuals are granted legal permanent residency and are qualified non-citizens who may be eligible for benefits to the same extent as other refugees, if they meet all other eligibility criteria.

Special Immigrant (SI/SQ) Parolees: SI/SQ Parolees are eligible for a SIV but were evacuated to the U.S. before completing the process to receive a SIV. Afghans granted SI/SQ Parole are qualified non-citizens exempt from the 5 year ban and are eligible for benefits as refugees if they meet all other eligibility requirements.

All Other Parolees (Humanitarian non-SI/SQ Parolees): Humanitarian (non-SI/SQ) Parolees are Afghans who were evacuated for urgent humanitarian reasons and paroled into the U.S. but have not been granted and may not be eligible for a SIV. As parolees, they are eligible to apply for work authorization and are also eligible to apply for asylum upon arrival in the United States. Afghans who are Humanitarian (non-SI/SQ) Parolees are in a qualified non-citizen status for benefits purposes and are eligible for benefits if they meet all other eligibility requirements.

Afghan & Iraqi Immigrants: Regular Policy



Afghan & Iraqi Immigrants: Regular Policy

Those immigrants who served as military translators maybe given special immigration status under Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2006 or Section 1244 of the NDAA of 2009 are treated in the same manner as refugees admitted under Section 207 of the Immigrations and Nationality Act.

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This special status applies to the translator's spouse and dependents.

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This special status applies to the translator's spouse and dependents.

The granting of this status applies to Afghan and Iraqi immigrants who were already in the U.S. with special immigration status on December 19, 2009, and who enter on or after that date.



Ukraine Entrants



Ukraine Entrants

- Ukrainian nationals who enter the United States as parolees on or between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2024, are technically eligible for Medicaid or KCHIP without having to meet the 5-year waiting period.
- These individuals must still meet all other technical and financial eligibility requirements for Medicaid or KCHIP.

Special Consideration:
Citizens of Compact
Of Free Association (COFA) Nations
residing in the United States



Citizens of Compact of Free Association (COFA) Nations residing in the United States

Who

Citizens from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the former Trust Territory of Pacific Islands who are living in the United States.

How (do we verify)

The applicant will receive an admission stamp from US Customs and Border Protection. These may say “CFA/FSM”, “CFA/MIS”, or “CFA/RMI” on their immigration documents, such as I-94.

What (are they eligible for)

These applicants meet **qualified immigrant** criteria and are not subject to the 5-year ban for Medicaid.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

What

Created in 2012, DACA gave people who came to United States as children but had no lawful immigration status the opportunity to live and work in the United States.

Then

However, the DACA status did **not** meet qualified immigrant criteria *or* have lawful presence and were not eligible for Medicaid, Advance Premium Tax Credit, or able to purchase a Qualified Health Plan..

Now

Effective November 1, 2024, those with DACA status will be considered lawfully present for Advance Premium Tax Credit and Qualified Health Plans. These applicants will be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) starting November 1st and may have QHP enrollment as early as December 1st.





What about everyone else?

Immigration Policy

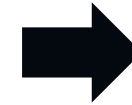
If the applicant does not meet one of the special considerations listed Volume IVA MS 1577 or Volume IVB MS 2152, they must follow the same policy as **all** other immigrants.



These applicants **must** meet qualified immigrant criteria, including the 5-year ban, to be eligible for ongoing Medicaid. They also must meet all technical and financial criteria.



If ineligible for ongoing Medicaid **and** an emergent event has occurred, they may be eligible for Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid.



If an emergent event **has** not occurred, the applicant may purchase a Qualified Health Plan (QHP) and, if they file taxes, use an Advance Premium Tax Credit (APTC) to help pay the premium.

01 Children

Individuals who are **lawfully present** and under age 19.

02 Pregnant Women

Women who are currently pregnant or in their **12-month** postpartum period and **lawfully present**.

03 MAGI Adults

Parent/caretaker relatives or low-income adults who meet **qualified immigrant** criteria.

04 APTC/QHP

Individuals who are **lawfully present** without other health insurance.

Note: APTC recipients must file taxes.

05 Non-MAGI Adults

Aged, blind, disabled individuals who meet **qualified immigrant** criteria.

Note: Children must only be *lawfully present*.

Medicaid Categories & Immigration

Emergency Time-
Limited Medicaid

EMERGENCY



Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid

Provides Medicaid for individuals not eligible for ongoing coverage due to immigration status.

Requires individuals meet all other technical/financial criteria **except** enumeration.

Is only for individuals who have an **emergency medical condition**.

Lasts for two initial months and *can* be continued if an extension is requested.

Does **not** pay for Nursing Facility/vendor payment care, hospice, or and organ transplant.

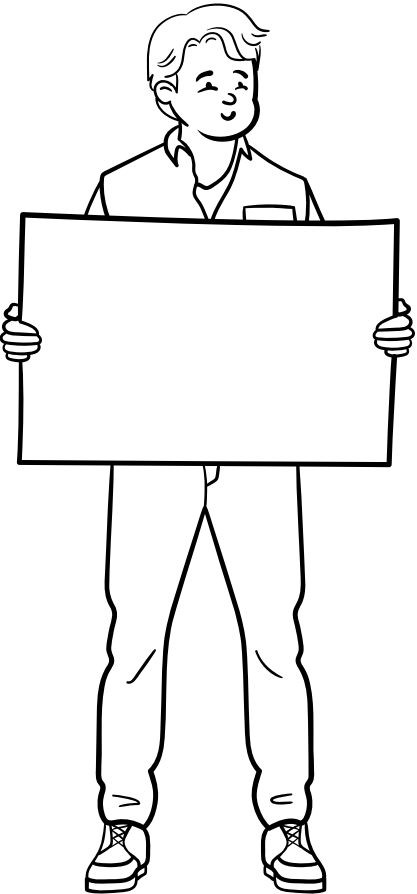
Individuals only potentially eligible for Spend Down or KCHIP are **not** eligible for Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid.

Ongoing, chronic conditions are **not** considered an emergency medical condition.

Coverage can be requested for an emergency medical condition that happened in the month of application or in the 3 months prior.

Did You Know?

Individuals who do not wish to apply for benefits for themselves or are only requesting **Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid**, are not required to provide or apply for an SSN.



Does this individual have a Social Security Number? ⓘ

Yes

No

Why doesn't this individual have a SSN?

☐

Is not eligible to receive a SSN

☐

Applied for SSN

☐

Newborn without SSN

☐

Does not have an SSN and may only be issued an SSN for a valid non-work reason

☐

Refuses to obtain an SSN because of a well-established religious objective

☐

I do not have an SSN or unable to locate SSN Card

Emergency Medical Condition

A medical condition where the absence of **immediate** medical treatment could result in:

1

Placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy.

OR

2

Serious impairment to bodily functions.

OR

3

Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ.

OR

4

The normal birth of a baby is considered an emergency.
The newborn is deemed eligible, but the mother is **not** eligible for postpartum coverage.



An emergency medical condition can be verified with a doctor's statement that includes:

AND

1

Information about the medical condition.

AND

2

The date of the emergency treatment.

AND

3

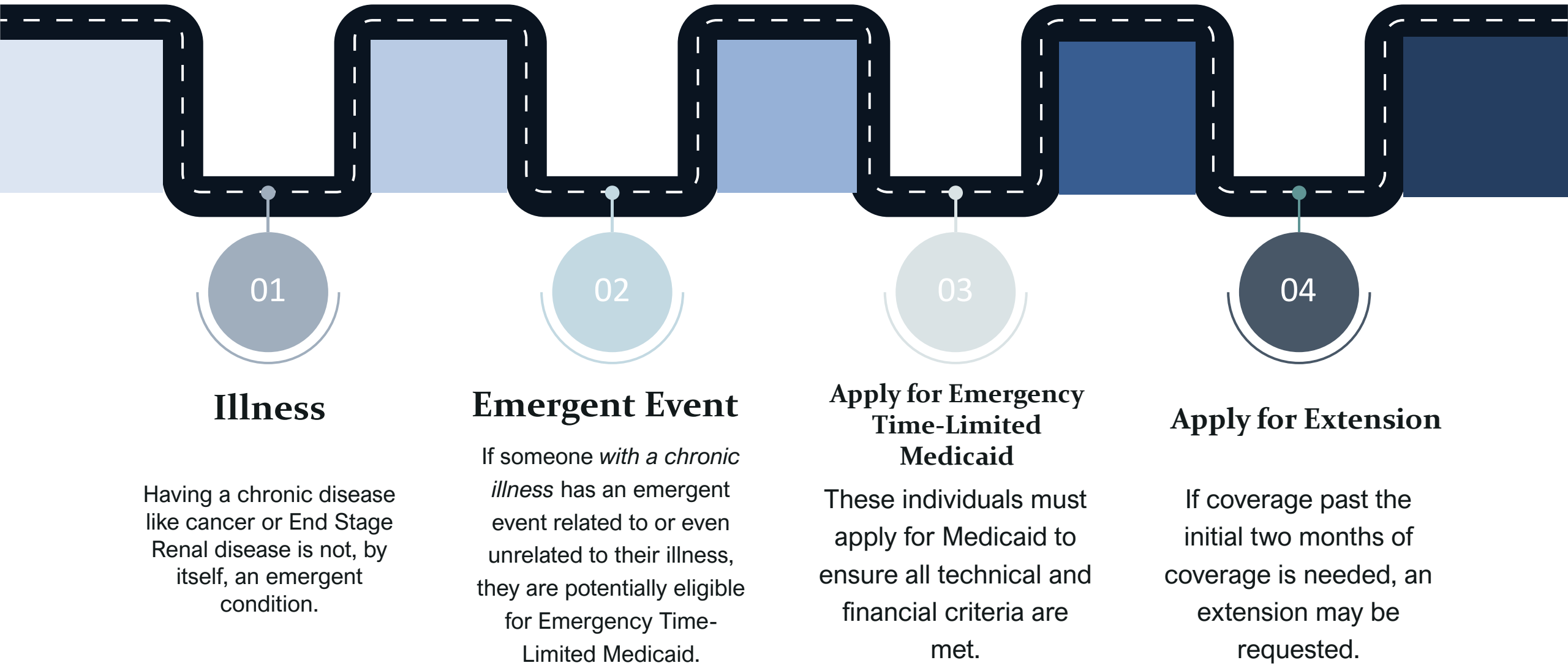
Specific language that the medical provider considers the condition a medical emergency.

OR

4

In the event of the birth of a baby, the newborn's birth certificate or form MAP-221, Notice of Newborn Birth, is sufficient verification.

Emergency Medical Conditions and Chronic Illness





Benefit Periods



Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid is approved for two initial months and *can* be continued if an extension is requested. Let's look at some scenarios.



1

This is Dave. He broke his arm last month and has a doctor's statement to verify that a lack of medical care would cause a serious dysfunction to his body and the physician considered the event an emergency.



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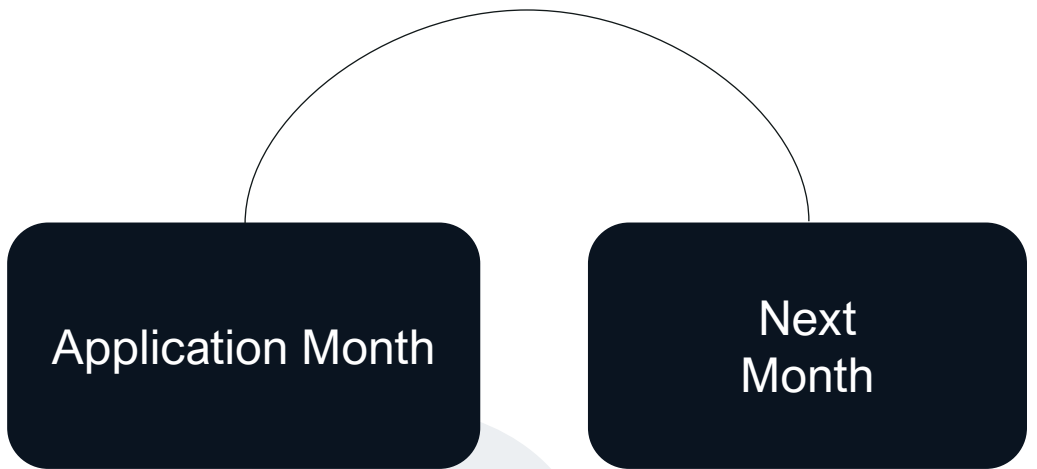
Dave is applying for Medicaid today.

Retro Month

Application Month

Emergent Condition

Dave's two initial months are this month and last month.



Emergent
Condition

Sheila's two
initial months
are this month
and next
month.



2

This is Sheila. She had a baby
earlier this month and needs help
paying for the very large bill.
What's her benefit period?

3

Marnie has End Stage Renal Disease and needs Medicaid so she can attend her treatments. She doesn't meet qualified immigrant criteria and is applying for Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid.



Retro Month

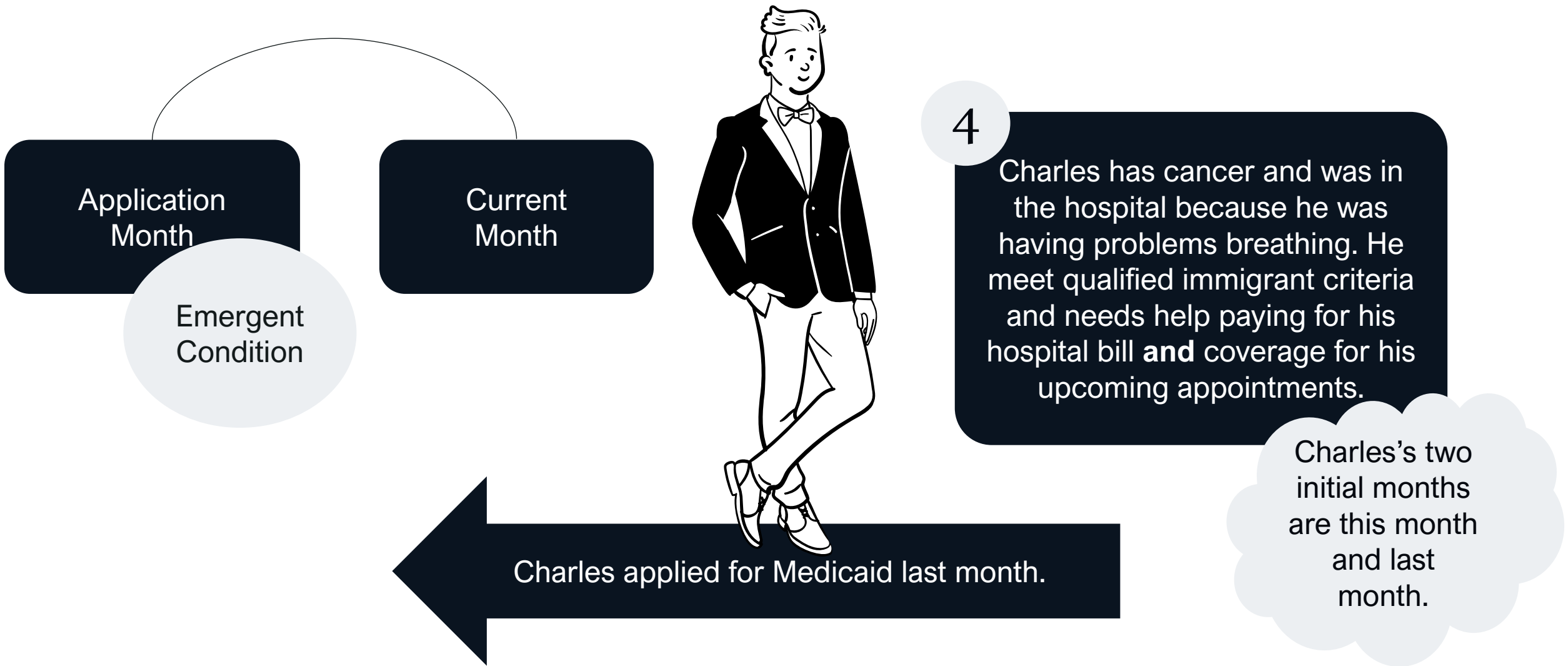
Application Month

Following Month

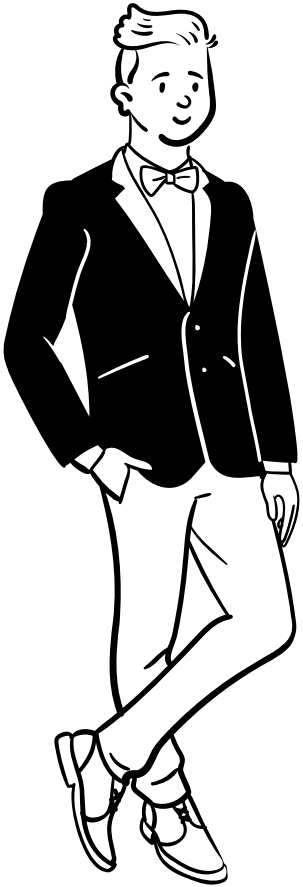
Emergent Condition

Marnie is applying for Medicaid today.

Since Marnie hasn't had an emergent event, she isn't eligible for Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid.



Charles says doesn't have an SSN and isn't eligible for one.



Does this individual have a Social Security Number? ⓘ

Yes

No

Why doesn't this individual have a SSN?

☐

Is not eligible to receive a SSN

☐

Applied for SSN

☐

Newborn without SSN

☐

Does not have an SSN and may only be issued an SSN for a valid non-work reason

☐

Refuses to obtain an SSN because of a well-established religious objective

☐

I do not have an SSN or unable to locate SSN Card

Charles says he's **not** a U.S. Citizen or a U.S. National and he's not an American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Is this individual a U.S. Citizen or a U.S. National? ⓘ

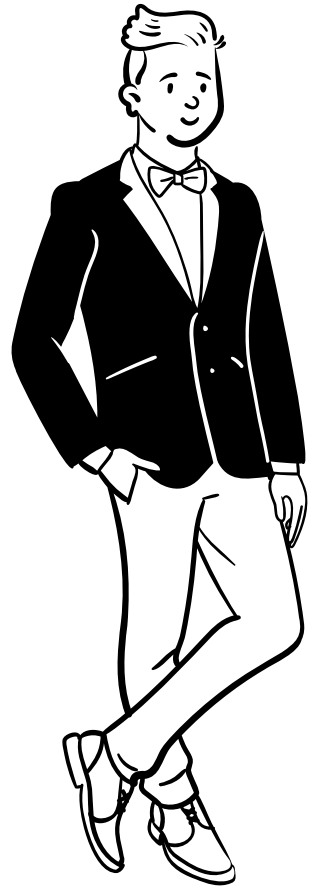
Yes

No

Is CHARLES KINGSTON an American Indian or Alaskan Native?

Yes

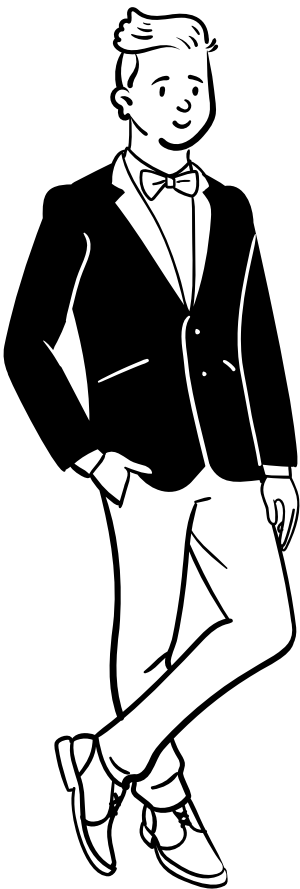
No



Complete the next screens as normal...



Charles is applying for coverage due to an emergency medical condition.



[◀ Application Summary](#)

Household Information

Section 1 of 4

Health 

[Learn More](#)

Complete the questions below about health.

Note: Not all household members may be listed for each item. This is because it either does not apply to them or we do not need more information about them.

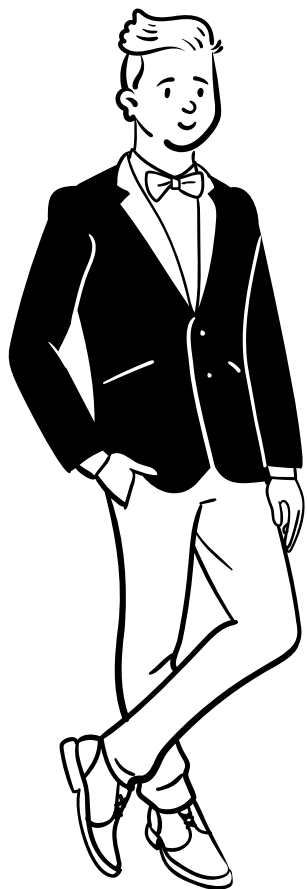
Does anyone in this household have an emergency medical condition? 

Yes

No

Select applicable household member(s):

CHARLES KINGSTON



Complete the rest of the Household Information section as normal...

CHARLES KINGSTON

Section 1 of 1

Health Condition 

Emergency Medical Condition.

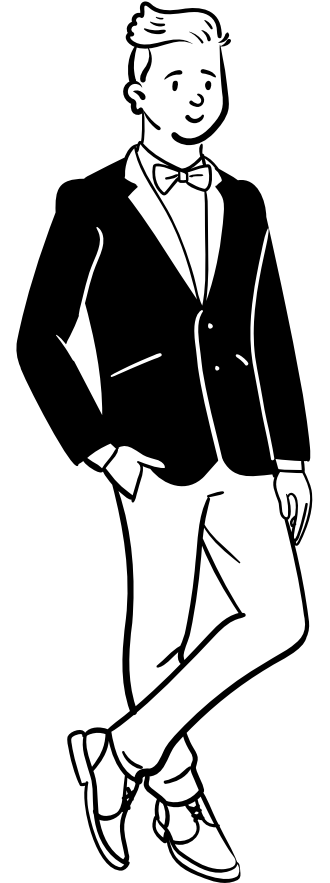
When did the emergency medical condition begin?

06/04/2024



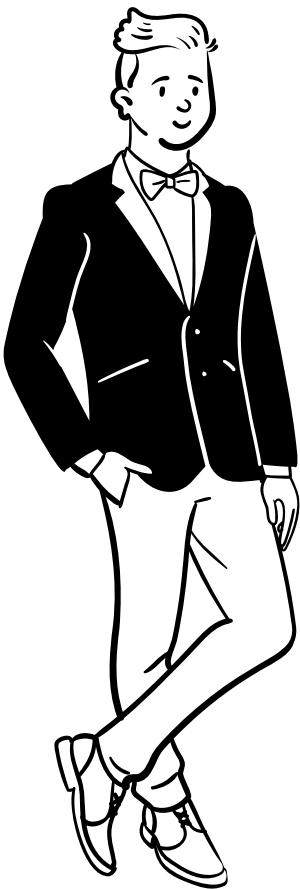
When did the emergency medical condition end or when is it expected to end?

09/24/2024



Charles says he doesn't want to answer the question about his immigration status.

Charles is applying for coverage due to an emergency medical condition.



[< Application Summary](#)

Household Information

Section 1 of 4

Health 

[Learn More](#)

Complete the questions below about health.

Note: Not all household members may be listed for each item. This is because it either does not apply to them or we do not need more information about them.

Does anyone in this household have an emergency medical condition? 

Yes

No

Select applicable household member(s):

CHARLES KINGSTON

Continue the application as normal.



Next Steps



Once the physician statement is uploaded to the member's case, a document processing task is created for DCBS to review the statement. If all required verbiage is included and the member meets all other criteria, the two initial months can be approved. If the required verbiage is missing, the application will remain pending, and a new Request for Information (RFI) will be issued.

Initial Coverage

Extensions

If the emergency continues after the two initial months, the member can request an extension.



Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid Extensions

An extension of Emergency Time-Limited Medicaid can be once the initial 2-month Time-Limited coverage is issued if the emergency medical condition continues.

The request must be made within 30 days of the end of the initial coverage and submit an updated physician's statement verifying the emergency event is an ongoing condition.

The new statement must contain detailed information of the recipient's emergency medical condition. A copy of the provider's previous statement is not acceptable.

The request is entered in Worker Portal by DCBS staff but approved or denied by DMS.

Individuals may request as many additional extensions as needed.

The new doctor's statement must include the following to verify the emergency condition continues:

1

Detailed information of the recipient's emergency medical condition.

AND

2

The medical provider's estimate of how long the emergency medical condition will continue.

BUT

3

A copy of the original statement **cannot** be used even if it includes this information.

IF

4

If a new statement is not present when an extension is requested, issue a Request for Information (RFI) for one and explain to the individual what is needed.

IF

5

If the new statement that is provided is missing information, contact the doctor to clarify what is needed before issuing an RFI and enter thorough Case Notes.

Questions?