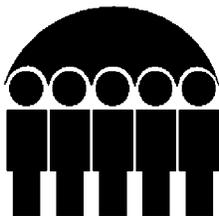


Revised March 9, 1999

Employees' Manual
Title 6
Chapter D(1)



REFUGEE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE



Iowa
Department
of
Human Services



THOMAS J. VILSACK, GOVERNOR
SALLY J. PEDERSON, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
JESSIE K. RASMUSSEN, DIRECTOR

September 19, 2000

MANUAL LETTER NO. 6-D(1)-3

ISSUED BY: Bureau of Eligibility Services, Division of Medical Services

SUBJECT: Asylee Eligibility

The following changes are being implemented in accordance with federal regulations issued June 15, 2000, and March 22, 2000, by the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Use the policies and procedures in this manual letter in place of anything to the contrary in the current manual, manual letters, or interpretive memos.

Asylee Eligibility for Refugee Assistance

Asylees are eligible for refugee assistance beginning on the date they are granted asylum. The date asylum is granted will be considered the asylee's "entry" date. The "entry" date is the date used to compute the asylee's eight-month eligibility for Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA).

Example:

February 15 Date of entry.
November 6 Date asylum is granted.

November 6 is considered the "date of entry." The eight-month RMA eligibility period is November through June.

Confirm an asylee's status and date of entry using the following documents:

- ◆ INS form I-94, *Arrival/Departure Card*, noting the person has been admitted under §208 of the Immigration and Nationalization Act.
- ◆ INS Form I-94, *Arrival/Departure Card*, with admission codes AS-1, AS-2 or AS-3.
- ◆ INS Form I-94, *Arrival/Departure Card*, with Visa 92 or V-92.
- ◆ INS Form I-730, *Approval Letter*.
- ◆ Written decision letter from the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). The "entry" date (i.e. asylum grant date) will be the date on the BIA decision.

- ◆ Order of an immigration judge granting asylum under §208 of the Immigration and Nationalization Act. The order will have a section noting whether the INS has waived or reserved its right to appeal the case. Depending on the notation, take the following action:
 - If the order carries the notation “appeal waived by INS,” the date on the immigration judge order is the date of entry.
 - If the order carries notation “appeal was reserved by INS,” pend the RMA application until 30 days after the date on the order. On or about the 31st day, call the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) case status line at **800-898-7180** to find out if the INS has appealed.

If the INS did not appeal, then “entry” date is 30 days after the date on the immigration judge order. (Example: The immigration judge order is dated September 1, 2000. INS reserved the right to appeal but did not appeal. The “entry” date or date asylum is granted is October 1, 2000.)

If the INS does appeal, the person is not yet an asylee and is not eligible for RMA. Deny the application.

Note: Recommended asylum approval letters are NOT proof of asylee status.

Treatment of Family Members

If an asylee includes his or her spouse and children on the asylum application, the family members have the same “entry” date (e.g. asylum grant date) as the principal asylee.

If family members live outside the United States and the asylee wants to bring them to the U.S., the principal asylee must complete form I-730, *Approval Letter*. The family members physical date of entry will be the entry date (e.g. asylum grant date) from which to consider their RMA period. This date will be noted on form I-730 and also shown on form I-94 (Visa 92 or V-92).

If family members live in the United States but are not included on the principal’s asylum application, the principal asylee must complete form I-730, *Approval Letter*. The family member’s “entry” date will be the date the I-730 application is approved. Use this date to establish the RMA period of eligibility. An I-730 approval letter can be considered acceptable documentation.

Cuban and Haitian entrants may be eligible for RMA before they are granted asylum. However, a Cuban or Haitian entrant who was previously eligible for RMA does not start a second eligibility period on the date asylum is granted.

Cash Grants

Cash assistance payments made under the Department of States Reception and Placement program, the Matching Grant program, a Wilson/Fish alternative project, or the RCA program shall **not** be considered when determining eligibility for RMA.

Resettlement agencies or sponsors provide a one-time federal financial resettlement assistance when refugees first arrive in the U.S. The purpose of these funds is to help provide for housing, basic necessities, necessary clothing and transportation to job interviews.

Most of these funds are paid as vendor adjustments to landlords, stores, and other entities that provide goods or services to the refugee. A small amount of the resettlement funds may be paid directly to the refugee for personal use. Federal ORR regulations require that these funds not be considered when determining RMA eligibility.

Effective Date

October 1, 2000

Implementation Instructions

For asylee **applicants**, use the new “date of entry” policy when processing RMA applications on or after October 1, 2000.

No desk reviews are required for asylee participants, because you should receive ticklers identifying refugees whose eight-month RMA period is nearing completion.

Do not cancel RMA for asylees whose current eight-month RMA period is based on the “true” date they entered the country and ends on September 30, 2000, or a later month. Continue their RMA case as appropriate, based on the new “entry” date (the date asylum was granted), not to exceed a total of eight months. Example:

A refugee enters the U.S. in February 2000. Asylum is granted May 14. The RMA application is received May 17 and approved for May. Using the February date of entry, the eight-month RMA period ends September 30. However, under the new date of entry (date asylum was granted) the asylee is eligible from May through the month of December. Continue RMA for the months of October, November, and December.

Federal instructions are effective retroactive to June 15, 2000. If you become aware of an asylee who was denied for or canceled from RMA between June 15 and September 30, based on the previous policy, but whose eight-month RMA period from the date asylum was granted has not expired, refer the case to Central Office for consideration of an exception to policy. Use instructions in Employees Manual 1-B, **EXCEPTION TO POLICY**.

Additional Information

These changes are federally mandated. Contact your benefit payment administrator if you have questions.

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OVERVIEW

The Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP) funds both Refugee Medical Assistance and Refugee Cash Assistance. The RRP provides needy refugees with financial and medical assistance during their first eight months in the United States.

Eligibility for Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) is based on eligibility for Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), discussed in Chapter 6-D. Federal RRP funds are used to match federal Medicaid funds. No state match is required. Services provided under RMA are identical to those covered under the regular Medicaid program.

This chapter explains:

- ◆ Who is considered a refugee.
- ◆ Application processing.
- ◆ Nonfinancial eligibility factors.
- ◆ The coverage groups under which a refugee may be eligible for medical assistance.
- ◆ The automatic redetermination process.

The legal basis for medical assistance for refugees is found in:

- ◆ The Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212, which establishes an Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services.
- ◆ The Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982, Public Law 97-363, which amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to revise the procedures for admitting refugees, and amends the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 to establish a uniform basis for resettling admitted refugees.
- ◆ 441 Iowa Administrative Code 75.1(1) and 75.1(17).

Defining Who Is a Refugee

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212 and 100-202, 441 IAC 60.1(2), (3), 60.1(217), 61.1(3)

A “refugee” is any person who:

- ◆ Is outside the country of the person’s nationality or, if the person has no nationality, outside the country in which the person last lived, **and**
- ◆ Is unable or unwilling to return to that country and unable or unwilling to use the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of:
 - Race,
 - Religion,
 - Nationality,
 - Membership in a particular social group, or
 - Political opinion.

Also considered to be refugees are certain Vietnamese Amerasians and their spouse, parents, siblings, and children who are admitted to the United States through the Orderly Departure Program in an immigrant status, beginning March 1, 1988.

United States citizens and any other nonrefugees are eligible for RRP only if they are a child of a refugee parent as defined above.

APPLICATION PROCESSING

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212, 441 IAC 60.2(217), 60.1(217), 75.1(1)

Refugees can apply for assistance in person or by mail. The application form is the *Public Assistance Application*, PA-2207-0 or PA-2230-0 (Spanish). Refugees can use the same application form to apply for both Refugee Cash Assistance and for Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance.

When a refugee applies for RMA:

- ◆ Notify the local resettlement agency if the refugee applies during the first eight months after entering the United States. Provide the refugee's name, address, and telephone number.

The local resettlement agencies are:

Bureau of Refugee Services (Iowa)
1200 University Avenue, Suite D, Des Moines, IA 50314-2330
1-800-362-2780 or 283-7999 (local)

Catholic Charities (Dubuque Diocese) (USCC)
1229 M. Loretta, P.O. Box 1309, Dubuque, IA 52001
319/556-2580

Catholic Charities (Sioux City Diocese) (USCC)
1822 Jackson Street, P.O. Box 2025, Sioux City, IA 51104
712/252-4545

Jewish Family Services (representing the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) (HIAS)
910 Polk Boulevard, Des Moines, IA 50312
515/277-6321

Lutheran/Catholic Refugee Ministries
3116 University Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50311
515/277-1510

Family Resources Inc. Refugee Program
1706 Brady Street, Suite 208, Davenport, IA 52083
319/324-7913

- ◆ Refer all applicants to the Bureau of Refugee Services using form PA-2369-8, *Notification to Bureau of Refugee Services*.
- ◆ Contact the sponsor to determine what assistance the sponsor is providing the refugee. A telephone contact with the sponsor is sufficient.
- ◆ Document in the case record the sponsor's name, address, and any contributions made to the refugee. If the sponsor provides a written statement, include this in the case record.

NONFINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY

Apply the nonfinancial eligibility requirements for RCA. See 6-D, **NONFINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY**, for more information on requirements for age, alienage, benefits from other sources, contract for support, duplicate assistance, eligible group, participation in a strike, residence, social security number, students, temporary absence, time since entry to the U. S., and work requirements.

See the following sections for information on verifying immigration status, supplying a social security number, accepting cash assistance, accepting Medicaid, and time limits.

Verifying Immigration Status

Legal reference: 441 IAC 60.1(217)

Refugees must meet RRP alienage requirements to receive RMA. See 6-D, **Alienage Requirements**. A nonrefugee child of a refugee parent meets the alienage requirements when each parent who lives in the home is a refugee.

Refugees must provide original documentation to substantiate their immigration status. (See the chart in 6-D.) In the case record include the following documentation for each person:

- ◆ Nationality (the person's origin, such as Cambodia or Cuba).
- ◆ Local sponsoring resettlement agency.
- ◆ Name and address of sponsor.
- ◆ Alien registration number (the alien registration number is given on the I-94 in the box "Passport or Alien Registration Number," and is also known as the "A" number).
- ◆ Date of entry.
- ◆ Copy of document used to verify alienage.

Supplying a Social Security Number

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212, 441 IAC 60.5(3), 75.7(249A), 75.1(20)

Refugees must furnish a social security number, or proof that they have applied for a number. This does not apply to the newborn child of a Medicaid-eligible mother.

Applicants who do not have a social security number may be determined eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance if they can provide proof that they have applied for a social security number. As long as applicants cooperate in getting a number, eligibility determination can continue. See 8-C, **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER** for more information. Deny or cancel the case if the refugee fails to cooperate in applying for or providing a social security number.

Accepting FMAP-Related or SSI-Related Medicaid

Legal reference: Public Law 86-212; 45 CFR 400.203 and 400.204; 441 IAC 75.1(249A)

Do not approve eligibility for Refugee Medical Assistance when the refugee is eligible for Medicaid under an FMAP-related or SSI-related Medicaid coverage group.

A refugee who is eligible for FMAP-related or SSI-related Medicaid must accept medical assistance on that basis rather than through Refugee Medical Assistance.

Eligibility for FMAP-related or SSI-related Medicaid coverage groups is determined in exactly the same way for both nonrefugees and refugees. See 8-F, **Medicaid Coverage Groups**, and 8-J, **Medically Needy**, for eligibility factors governing these coverage groups.

A refugee who is conditionally eligible for the Medically Needy program with a spenddown may be approved for the Refugee Medical Assistance program, if otherwise eligible, rather than the Medically Needy program.

Time Limit

Legal reference: 45 CFR 400.62(e); 441 IAC 60.7(217), 75.1(1), 75.1(17)

The Office of Refugee Resettlement funds RMA for up to eight months. This time limit applies to each individual, not to each case. The eight-month period begins with the month the refugee entered the United States. Once the eight-month limit for RMA is up, the refugee is not eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance, but may be eligible for Medicaid under a different coverage group.

NONFINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY

Time Limit

Revised March 9, 1999

Iowa Department of Human Services

Title 6 Other Income Maintenance Programs

Chapter D(1) Refugee Medical Assistance

Eligibility for a nonrefugee child in the home with a refugee parent (or parents) lasts until each parent has been in the country for eight months, or until the child reaches eight months of age, whichever comes first.

<u>Month of Entry</u>	<u>Last Month of Eligibility for RMA or RCA</u>
January	August
February	September
March	October
April	November
May	December
June	January
July	February
August	March
September	April
October	May
November	June
December	July

Use the tickler system to keep track of the date each refugee entered the United States. The “due date” on the tickler is the date the refugee will be considered to have been in the United States for eight months. Enter the date of entry first. Then list the name of each refugee who came into the United States on that date. The system sends the message six months before the due date, the month before the due date, and the month of the due date.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. R, 27, enters the United States on October 31. He has no income or resources. The worker determines that he is eligible to receive RCA for up to eight months beginning with October. Since Mr. R is not categorically eligible under any other coverage group, he is also eligible for RMA (aid type in the 06 series) for the eight-month period. 2. Ms. J, 30, enters the United States in August 1998, and is receiving RCA/RMA (aid types in the 06 series). The eight-month period for RCA/RMA ends March 31, 1999. The worker does not approve RCA or RMA after March 1999. |
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RESOURCES AND INCOME

Legal reference: 45 CFR 400.62(c), 441 IAC 60.7(1), (2), 75.1(1)

Apply FIP resource standards when determining eligibility for RMA. (See 4-D, *Resources*.) Consider only those resources available to the eligible group in determining eligibility. Do not consider resources that are not available to the refugee including resources left in the refugee's country of origin. Do not consider resources of local sponsors.

Apply FIP income standards when determining eligibility for RMA. (See 4-E, *Income*.) Exempt resettlement monies that are not made available directly to the refugee, such as lump-sum payments made by the local resettlement agency to the sponsor.

When the eligible refugee group has income, divert the income to meet the needs of the ineligible refugees due to the eight-month time limit who would otherwise have been included in the eligible group. Do not consider income of local sponsors when determining eligibility for the refugee.

COVERED GROUPS UNDER RMA

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212, 45 CFR 400.62, 441 IAC 60, 75.1(1), 75.1(20), 75.7(249A)

Refugee applicants are eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance under RRP if they meet the following three conditions:

- ◆ They are ineligible for Medicaid under any other coverage group.
- ◆ They meet the definition of an eligible refugee.
- ◆ Their income and resources are within the FIP limits for a household of the same size (including the needs of any unborn children).

They may be:

- ◆ Recipients of RCA.
- ◆ Persons eligible for RCA but not receiving it.
- ◆ Persons eligible for continued RMA who would otherwise be canceled due to increased earnings.

Recipients of Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

Legal reference: 45 CFR 400.62(3), 441 IAC 60.7(217), 75.1(1), and 75.1(17)

Refugees who are not categorically eligible under any other Medicaid coverage group are eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance if they are:

- ◆ Receiving RCA.
- ◆ Eligible for RCA of less than \$10, including a need rounded to zero.

Refugees Eligible for But Not Receiving RCA

Legal reference: 441 IAC 75.1(1)“c”

Refugees who are eligible for RCA but request just medical assistance are eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance for the eight-month period, starting the month they entered the United States. Use aid type 06-3 for cases in which no cash payment is received. Fund codes must reflect medical assistance only.

Refugees Eligible for Continued RMA

Legal reference: 45 CFR 400.104, 441 IAC 75.1(32)

Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) is available to the following recipients regardless of earnings, as long as the eight-month limit for participation in the refugee program is not exceeded:

- ◆ Recipients of RMA only.
- ◆ Recipients of RMA terminated from RCA due to receiving income from employment. This includes any member of the eligible group.

Persons who return to the home after the family becomes ineligible for RCA may be included in the eligible group if they were on the assistance grant in the month the family became ineligible.

1. Mr. K enters the United States October 25. The eight-month period for RCA/RMA ends May 31. Mr. K becomes employed, but his earnings are not sufficient to create ineligibility for RCA. On January 10, Mr. K reports that he received a 50¢-an-hour raise.

The worker determines that the increased income prospectively creates ineligibility and cancels the RCA effective February 1. Mr. K continues to receive RMA through May.

2. Ms. P enters the United States January 6, with one child. On March 11, she files an application for RCA. The worker determines that Ms. P is not eligible for RCA, since she is categorically eligible for FIP-RRP. On April 16, Ms. P reports that her only child has left the home.

Since eligibility no longer exists for FIP, and Ms. P has been in the United States less than eight months, the worker places Ms. P on a one-person RCA grant effective May 1.

On May 12, Ms. P reports that she began working and provides an employer's statement verifying her anticipated earnings. The worker determines that Ms. P is prospectively over income for RCA and cancels her grant effective June 1. Ms. P continues to receive RMA through August.

3. Mr. M, age 29, enters the United States on August 13. On September 3, Mr. M applies for medical assistance. He is approved for RMA benefits September 21. On October 4, Mr. M reports he began working at the local packing house. Prospectively, the income from beginning employment creates ineligibility for RMA, but Mr. M continues to receive RMA through March.

4. Ms. D, age 18, enters the United States on December 1. She applies for assistance and is determined eligible for RCA and categorically eligible for CMAP. On February 8, Ms. D reports she has started working. The worker determines that Ms. D is prospectively over income and cancels her RCA grant for March 1. Ms. D does not receive continued RMA because she was not a recipient of RMA when her RCA was canceled.

Refugees in Composite Households

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212, 45 CFR 400.62 and 42 CFR 435.115; 441 IAC 60.7(212) and 75.1(249A)

Refugees who are eligible for Medicaid under any of the categorical coverage groups are ineligible for RMA. This may result in a composite household where some members receive Medicaid under RMA, and others receive Medicaid under another coverage group. Refer to XIV-B(10), **Refugee Cash/Medicaid (Non-CMAP "Split" Case)** for more information on split cases.

1. Ms. Q, 25, has been in the U.S. for three months. She receives RCA and RMA, since she is not categorically eligible for any other program. Ms. Q reports on her PAER that she is pregnant, and provides a statement from her doctor verifying her probable date of conception and expected delivery date.

Since Ms. Q would be eligible for FIP if the child were born and living with her, she is now categorically eligible to receive Medicaid under the MAC coverage group. The worker sets up a separate case for the medical coverage only, using the case number from the RCA case with a different FBU and the MAC aid type 091, for funding purposes only. The worker enters a fund code of 7 on the 06-1 case, so a Medical Assistance Eligibility Card is not issued.

When the child is born, Ms. Q must apply for FIP for herself and her child if she wishes to continue receiving cash assistance.

2. The household consists of Ms. B, age 19 and Ms. B's sister, Ms. C, age 20. Neither sister has income. Each is eligible for RCA with an eligible group of one. Both are eligible for CMAP with an eligible group of two.
3. The household consists of Mr. D, age 25, a citizen, and Mrs. D, age 19, a refugee. There are no children, nor is Mrs. D pregnant. Mrs. D is eligible for RCA as a household of one. CMAP eligibility is based on a household of two with Mrs. D the eligible person.
4. The household consists of Mrs. E, her children ages 12, 14, and 18. The 18-year-old son has graduated from high school. Mrs. E and her two youngest children are FIP-RRP eligible. The 18-year-old is eligible for RCA and CMAP. He is not included in the FIP group, therefore he would be a household of one.
5. The household consists of Mr. F, age 25, Mrs. F, age 23. There are no children. Mrs. F reports on March 15 that she is pregnant. Both Mr. and Mrs. F remain eligible for RCA as a household of two. Mrs. F receives MAC and Mr. F remains on RMA (household of one). The group for MAC becomes a household of three with Mrs. F the eligible person. Mr. F's income would be counted for MAC, if applicable.

AUTOMATIC REDETERMINATION

Legal reference: Public Law 96-212, 42 CFR 435.930(b), 441 IAC 76.11(249A)

If a refugee no longer meets the eligibility requirements of the refugee's current coverage group, redetermine eligibility under other coverage groups. A new application is not required unless the criteria in 8-B are met.

Do *not* do an automatic redetermination if:

- ◆ The refugee is ineligible because of a condition that applies to all coverage groups (e.g., refusal to cooperate, failure to provide a social security number).
- ◆ The eight-month limit for Refugee Medical Assistance has been reached and the refugee is not eligible for Medicaid under any other coverage group.

Do not wait until the refugee is no longer eligible for RMA to redetermine eligibility under another coverage group. If eligibility exists under another coverage group, place the refugee in that group. See **Accepting FMAP-Related or SSI-Related Medicaid**.

If the refugee is eligible for Medicaid under another coverage group, the refugee is not eligible for RMA, even though the refugee may be eligible for RCA.



March 19, 1996

GENERAL LETTER NO. 6-D(1)-1

ISSUED BY: Bureau of Eligibility/HIPP, Division of Medical Services

SUBJECT: Employees' Manual, Title 6, Chapter D(1), *Refugee Medical Assistance*, Title page, new; Contents, new; and pages 1 through 13, new.

Summary

Policies contained in the existing chapter VIII-I, *Medical Assistance for Refugees*, have been revised and moved to Title 6, Chapter D(1). A new policy has been added which removes the distinction between Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) and extended medical assistance. This provision:

- ◆ Eliminates the four-month extended Medicaid coverage for refugee recipients of RMA who become ineligible for RCA only because of receipt of child or spousal support.
- ◆ Allows RMA recipients terminated from RCA only because of income from employment to continue receiving RMA as long as the eight-month limit for the refugee program is not exceeded. This includes any member of the eligible group receiving income from employment.
- ◆ Eliminates the RMA with spenddown program.

Only *recipients* of RMA who are terminated from RCA or over income for RMA due to income from employment will be eligible for continued RMA for the eight-month eligibility period.

Effective Date

October 1, 1995

Material Superseded

None

Additional Information

Refer questions about this general letter to your regional benefit payment administrator.



THOMAS J. VILSACK, GOVERNOR
SALLY J. PEDERSON, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
CHARLES M. PALMER, DIRECTOR

March 9, 1999

GENERAL LETTER NO. 6-D(1)-2

ISSUED BY: Bureau of Eligibility/Services, Division of Medical Services

SUBJECT: Employees' Manual, Title 6, Chapter D(1), *Refugee Medical Assistance*, Title page, revised; Contents (page 1), revised; and pages 1 through 11, revised.

Summary

Page 4 is revised to update name's and addresses of the local resettlement agencies.

Pages 5 through 12 are revised to change the references from "FIP-related" Medicaid coverage to "FMAP-related" in compliance with delinking the Medicaid program from FIP eligibility standards.

Page 5 is revised to delete section **Accepting Cash Assistance** which instructed that a refugee must accept FIP assistance instead of Refugee Cash Assistance. This policy is addressed in chapter 6-D, *Refugee Cash Assistance*.

Page 7 and 8 are revised to delete the section **RRP Funding for Medicaid** which states that when a refugee is eligible for FMAP-related or SSI-related Medicaid, the state's share of the Medicaid cost may be paid by the Office of Refugee Resettlement for the first four months that the client is in the United States.

To identify the ORR funding source, workers were instructed to use special aid types in the 31 and 91 series for FMAP-related and 50, 53 and 54, series for SSI-related. When the four month period had expired, the worker was to change the aid type to the non-RRP aid type since the state's share of the cost was no longer being reimbursed by ORR.

Because ORR is no longer participating in costs related to Medicaid for FMAP-related or SSI-related refugees, there is no longer a need for the special aid types. Thus, instruction for usage of these aid types is removed from the manual. Workers are instructed to use the regular FMAP-related series or SSI-related series of Medicaid aid types.

Effective Date

Upon receipt.

Material Superseded

Remove the entire Chapter D(1) from Employees' Manual, Title 6, and destroy it. This includes the Title page, Contents (page 1), and pages 1 through 13, all dated March 19, 1996.

Additional Information

Refer questions about this general letter to your regional benefit payment administrator.