

APPENDICES

Opening Doors To Health Care for Immigrants and Refugees

prepared by

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Last Revised September 7, 2006





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DHS Child Cash, Food Stamp, and Medical Manual

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PM 02-05-04: Presumptive Eligibility Coverage for Children Applying For Medical Benefits

WAG 02-05-04.

Children under the age of 19 are presumptively eligible (PE) for medical benefits when an application is received if:

- declared family income is equal to or less than 200% of the FPL;
- the child did not start receiving PE coverage (including MPE) within one of the last 12 months; and
- the worker has no knowledge that the child does not meet citizenship/ immigration requirements.

This includes applications registered for all Family Health Plans as well as TANF, AABD, and GA in the City of Chicago.

During the PE period, the child receives the same medical benefits as children receiving Family Assist or KidCare Assist. There are no copays or premiums during the PE period. Also, no MediPlan or KidCare ID Card is issued.

Gross family income is used to determine PE eligibility. The normal deductions, such as the earned income deduction or child care, are not allowed. The system uses regular income-averaging to determine monthly income.

- [PM 02-05-04-a: Authorizing PE Coverage](#) – 05/03/04
- [PM 02-05-04-b: Ending PE Coverage](#) – 05/03/04
- [PM 02-05-04-c: Denying PE Coverage](#) – 05/02/04

06-05-00 EMERGENCY MEDICAL FOR INELIGIBLE NONCITIZENS

09/01/00

People who are not eligible for medical benefits because they do not meet the citizenship requirement, may qualify for medical for emergencies. They must meet all the program requirements for Parent Assist, KidCare Assist, KidCare Moms and Babies, or AABD Medical, except for a Social Security Number and verification of immigration status. People who meet these requirements are called ineligible noncitizens and, unless pregnant, are only eligible for short-term medical coverage for emergency care. Ineligible noncitizens are ineligible for cash and regular medical benefits, including organ transplants.

The person applying for emergency medical benefits must need, or have received, emergency medical services in the month of application or during the 3 months before the month of application. An ineligible noncitizen who comes to Illinois solely to receive medical care does not qualify. **Medical coverage is given only to the person with the emergency medical condition; other family members are not eligible.**

Noncitizens who are lawfully admitted for permanent residency may receive emergency medical during the 5-year period that they are disqualified from receiving ongoing benefits. The following 2 groups of children age 18 and younger are eligible for KidCare Assist, KidCare Share, and KidCare Premium:

- children lawfully admitted for permanent residence on or after 08/22/96; and
- children who are permanently residing under color of law (PRUCOL).

A pregnant ineligible noncitizen who does not meet the Parent Assist or KidCare Assist eligibility requirements, may still be eligible for KidCare Moms and Babies (see PM 06-09-00).

06-05-01 Who is an Ineligible Noncitizen

09/01/00

Ineligible noncitizens include a person in the U.S.:

- as a student, tourist, or exchange visitor;
- to work, including temporary workers such as migrant workers, and their families;
- as a fiancée of a U.S. citizen;
- representing a foreign government or an international organization, including their families and employees;
- as a member of the foreign media, including their families;
- who legally who entered the U.S., but stays beyond the timeframe allowed by their visa;
- as an undocumented noncitizen (a person whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service has not documented entry into the U.S.);

- who has applied for temporary residence under IRCA but hasn't been approved; or
- legalized under IRCA Section 210, 210A or 245A who is 18 or older, not pregnant, and who was granted temporary residence less than 5 years ago (**TANE, Parent Assist, and KidCare Assist only**);
- lawfully admitted for Permanent Residence for 5 years, if they entered U.S. on or after August 22, 1996;
- who is a parolee into the U.S. for at least a year, under Section 212(d)(5);
- who is residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL), is age 19 or older, and who is:
 - an applicant for asylum from any country; or
 - a person who has continuously resided in U.S. since 1972; or
 - a person granted deferred action status or who is under an order of supervision.

06-05-02 Program Requirements

10/07/02

To receive emergency medical benefits, ineligible noncitizens must need, or have received, emergency medical services during the month of application or during the 3 months before the month of application.

An emergency condition:

- occurs suddenly and unexpectedly,
- is caused by injury or illness,
- has acute and severe symptoms, such as pain, and
- requires immediate medical attention to prevent:
 - jeopardy to patient's health, or
 - serious impairment to bodily functions or parts.

NOTE: Services provided in a hospital emergency room must meet the criteria.

Pregnancy, long term care, and terminal illness are not emergency medical conditions unless they meet these criteria. Labor and delivery are considered emergency medical conditions. Routine prenatal care or postpartum care following emergency labor and delivery do not meet this criteria. For emergency labor, medical eligibility starts on the first day of the month the delivery occurred and ends on the last day of the month. Only emergency services are covered during this period.

Example: Emergency labor and delivery for an ineligible noncitizen is 03/19. Medical eligibility starts 03/01 and ends 03/31. If the emergency labor and delivery is 03/31, medical eligibility starts 03/01 and ends 03/31.

The applicant's doctor must verify the emergency in writing.

Emergency medical is provided only until the condition that caused the emergency stabilizes and there are no longer acute symptoms.

Ineligible noncitizens **must also meet** the requirements about:

- residence (a visa is not relevant to determining residence);
- institutional status;
- blind, disabled, or age 65 and over (AABD Medical Only);
- age, relationship, and living with (Assist);
- medical support rights;
- client cooperation;
- assets (AABD Medical Only);
- income;
- support from a responsible relative;
- personal injury awards; and
- third party liability.

Ineligible noncitizens **are not required** to meet the following program requirements:

- citizenship and immigration status; and
- furnishing or applying for a Social Security number.

06-05-03 Deciding Eligibility

01/01/03

==Ineligible noncitizen children age 18 and younger are only eligible for emergency coverage under KidCare Assist and Family Health Spenddown.

Backdate medical benefits for each month the client provides written proof they had an emergency medical condition and received medical services, including the month of application and up to 3 months medical backdating if medical services were received during the prior 3 months. Approve emergency medical only for the person who received the emergency medical care.

== Approve an ineligible noncitizen for emergency medical who meets all requirements for Assist, except for citizenship/immigration status and a Social Security Number. An ineligible noncitizen pregnant woman may be approved for KidCare Moms and Babies (PM 06-09) if she meets the eligibility requirements.

Always establish a separate case for a person eligible for emergency medical. Do not put an ineligible noncitizen in the same case with a person receiving ongoing medical benefits.

Example: ==An application is filed 11/03 for an ineligible noncitizen with 3 children who are also ineligible noncitizens. He is temporarily unemployed because of a broken leg from a 10/02 car accident. He plans to return to work in December. He meets income and nonfinancial requirements of Parent Assist, except for citizenship/immigration status and providing an SSN.

The broken leg is a serious impairment of a body part. Use the KidCare Assist Standard for a family of 4. The father is eligible for emergency medical coverage for October. Set up a case for him. The children are not eligible for coverage.

03-01-02-a U.S. Citizen

03/01/97

A United States (U.S.) citizen by birth or naturalization. Citizens by birth include:

- Persons born in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Also considered citizens are U.S. nationals from American Samoa, Swain's Island, and North Mariana Island.
- Children born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen who was born in the U.S.

A naturalized citizen is a person born outside the U.S. who gained citizenship through INS.

03-01-02-b Certain American Indians Born in Canada

11/01/98

An American Indian born in Canada to whom the provisions of Section 289 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) apply.

A member of an Indian tribe as defined in Section 4e of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

03-01-02-c U.S. Veterans, Active Military Service, and Dependents

03/01/97

A noncitizen who is:

- a veteran, honorably discharged from U.S. military service, for reasons other than being a noncitizen;
- in active U.S. military service;
- a spouse or unmarried dependent child of a veteran or a person in active U.S. military service.

03-01-02-d Refugee/Asylee/Cuban-Haitian/Amerasian/Equivalent Status

06/01/02

This group includes:

- A person who is a refugee admitted under Section 207.
- A person who is an asylee admitted under Section 208.
- A national of Cuba or Haiti admitted on or after 04/21/80.
- Amerasians from Vietnam, and their close family members, admitted through the Orderly Departure Program beginning on 03/20/88.
- A person whose deportation is being withheld under Section 243(h) prior to 04/97 or Section 241(b)(3) after 04/97.
- A person identified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) as a victim of trafficking.

PM 03-01-02-a - 03-01-02-d

05/15/02

03-01-02-e Hmong or Highland Laotian Tribe Members

11/01/98

A person legally residing in the U.S. who was a member of a Hmong or Highland Laotian tribe when the tribe helped U.S. personnel by taking part in a military or rescue operation during the Vietnam era (between August 5, 1965 and May 7, 1975). This also includes the person's spouse, widow(er) who has not remarried, and unmarried dependent children.

03-01-02-f Persons Granted Conditional Entry and Certain Parolees

03/01/97

This includes:

- A person who is granted conditional entry prior to 04/01/80 under Section 203(a)(7).
- Persons paroled at least one year under Section 212(d)(5) prior to 08/22/96.

03-01-02-g Person Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence

09/01/01

To meet the noncitizen requirements for this status for TANF, AABD, Parent Assist, and GA, the person must:

- have been residing in the U.S. on 08/21/96 and
- currently be lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

A person who enters the U.S. on or after 08/22/96 must live in the United States for 5 years after being lawfully admitted, to meet citizenship status.

A person under age 19 who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence is eligible for all KidCare programs, regardless of how long they have lived in the United States.

03-01-02-h Noncitizen, Age 65 or Older, Determined "Not Disabled" (AABD)

11/23/98

Noncitizens who:

- legally resided in the U.S. on 08/22/96, and
- are age 65 or older, and
- meet the citizenship/immigration requirements for medical assistance, and
- are ineligible for SSI due to a finding of "not disabled."

03-01-02-i Abused Noncitizens and Their Children or Parents

01/04/99

A noncitizen and their children or parents meet the immigration status requirement for cash if the person:

- is a lawful permanent resident (LPR) or has a petition for status pending with or approved by INS;
- is or was a spouse, widow, or child of a U.S. citizen or a spouse or child of an LPR;

08/13/01

PM 03-01-02-e - 03-01-02-i

- has been abused by the U.S. citizen or LPR or by a member of that relative's family who lived with them;
- needs assistance, at least in part, due to the abuse; and
- no longer lives with the abuser or plans to live separately **within one month after receipt of assistance.**

If the person has an immigrant sponsor, they are exempt from budgeting sponsor liability for one year from the time they first receive assistance. This exemption continues after the first year if the abuser is the sponsor and the abuse has been established by judicial action, such as an Order of Protection or criminal conviction, or by a USCIS determination.

The family must meet all other eligibility factors for the assistance program(s). Due to the complexity of federal requirements regarding abused noncitizens, always contact the Bureau of Policy Development or the DHS Office of the General Counsel before denying a noncitizen who claims they are eligible under these provisions.

Be sure that the abused person is connected with domestic violence services. If they are not already receiving services, refer them to a provider.

Report child abuse to DCFS (see PM 01-05-01).

03-01-02-j Permanently Residing in the U.S. Under Color of Law (KidCare)

06/07/05

Children under age 19 Permanently Residing in the United States Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for all KidCare programs. This includes, but is not limited to:

- persons granted temporary parole (includes Cuban/Haitian Entrants whose status is pending);
- persons whose deportation has been stayed, withheld, or suspended;
- persons granted deferred action status or under an order of supervision;
- applicants for permanent residency;
- applicants for asylum from any country; and
- == persons holding K, U, V, or S visas.

A person in the United States on a student visa or tourist visa or an exchange visitor is not permanently residing here and does not meet the immigration requirement. However, if such a person has verification that they otherwise meet the "color of law" eligibility requirements, e.g., having applied for asylum or permanent residency, they are considered here "under color of law".

PRUCOL means the noncitizen permanently resides in the United States with the approval of the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) and is not under a direct, final order of deportation.

03-01-03 Meeting Citizen/INS Status (FS)

03/01/97

The following persons meet citizenship status to qualify for food stamps:

03-01-03-a U.S. Citizen

03/01/97

A United States (U.S.) citizen by birth or naturalization. Citizens by birth include:

- Persons born in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Also considered citizens are U.S. nationals from American Samoa, Swain's Island, and North Mariana Island.
- Children born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen who was born in the U.S.

A naturalized citizen is a person born outside the U.S. who gained citizenship through INS.

03-01-03-b Certain American Indians Born in Canada

11/01/98

An American Indian born in Canada to whom the provisions of Section 289 of the INA apply.

A member of an Indian tribe as defined in Section 4e of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

03-01-03-c Refugee/Asylee/Cuban-Haitian/Amerasians/Equivalent Status

04/01/03

== A noncitizen having the following status with INS meets the citizen/INS status rule for food stamps, even if their status later changes to lawful permanent resident:

- a refugee admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA);
- an asylee admitted under section 208 of the INA;
- a person who is a national of Cuba or Haiti admitted on or after 04/21/80;
- a person who is an Amerasian from Vietnam, and their close family members, admitted through the Orderly Departure Program beginning on 03/20/88;
- a person whose deportation was withheld under section 243(h) or 241(b)(3) of the INA; or

02/11/03

PM 03-01-02-j - 03-01-03-c

- a person identified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) as a victim of trafficking.

For example, a person entered the U.S. as an asylee. Even though their status is later adjusted to lawful permanent resident, the person continues to qualify for food stamps as an asylee.

03-01-03-d Hmong or Highland Laotian Tribe Members

04/01/03

A person lawfully residing in the U.S. meets the citizen/INS status rule for food stamps if they were a member of a Hmong or Highland Laotian tribe when the tribe helped U.S. personnel by taking part in a military or rescue operation during the Vietnam era (between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975). This also includes the person's spouse, widow(er) who has not remarried, and unmarried dependent children.

03-01-03-e Noncitizen Who Lived in the U.S. for 5 Years

04/01/03

A person who has lived in the U.S. for 5 years with the following INS status meets the citizen/INS status rule for food stamps:

- lawful permanent resident;
- conditional entrant under section 203(a)(7) of the INA;
- parolee status for at least a year under section 212(d)(5) of the INA;
- abused spouse or child, or parent or child of an abused person with a petition pending under 204(a)(1)(A) or (B) or 244(a)(3) of the INA. This status does not apply if the noncitizen lives with the abuser.

NOTE: A person with INS status of a lawful permanent resident for less than 5 years may still qualify for food stamps if they previously had one of the INS statuses' listed in PM 03-01-03-c. For example, if a person entered the U.S. as a refugee in January 2001 and their status was changed in January 2002 to lawful permanent resident, the person continues to qualify for food stamps as a refugee.

03-01-03-f Noncitizen Who Has Not Lived in the U.S. for 5 Years

10/01/03

== A noncitizen who does not meet the INS status rules for food stamps because they have not lived in the U.S. for 5 years may still qualify for food stamps if they meet **both** of the following criteria:

== The first criteria is that they are under age 18, disabled/blind, or a U.S. veteran or in active military service or their dependent, or that they are a lawful permanent resident credited with 40 qualifying quarters.

== The second criteria is that INS status must be:

- lawful permanent resident;
- conditional entrant under section 203(a)(7) of the INA;
- parolee status for at least a year under section 212(d)(5) of the INA;
- abused spouse or child, or parent or child of an abused person with a petition pending under 204(a)(1)(A) or (B) or 244(a)(3) of the INA. This status does not apply if the noncitizen lives with the abuser.

== ***Under Age 18***

A person is under age 18 through the fiscal month they turn age 18.

Disabled or Blind

A noncitizen must meet the definition of a qualifying member for food stamps other than by age, as defined in PM 05-06-01, to be considered disabled or blind.

U.S. Veterans, Active Military Service, and Dependents

To be considered a veteran, a person must meet the minimum active-duty service requirements (24 months or the period for which the person was called to active duty). This includes a person who served in the Philippine Commonwealth Army during WWII or as a Philippine Scout following the war.

A noncitizen who is:

- a veteran, honorably discharged from U.S. military service, for reasons other than being a noncitizen;
- in active U.S. military service;
- a spouse or unmarried dependent child of a veteran or a person in active U.S. military service; or
- the surviving spouse of a deceased veteran or person who was on active duty. The surviving spouse must not have remarried and the marriage must have:
 - lasted for at least one year, **or**
 - occurred no later than 15 years after the end of the military service in which the injury or disease happened, **or**
 - been for any length of time if a child was born of the marriage or before the marriage.

Example: Mr. and Mrs. R applied for food stamps. Mr. R is a citizen. Mrs. R is a noncitizen, lawfully admitted for permanent residence who has not lived in the U.S. for 5 years. Mr. R is a veteran. As a spouse of a veteran, Mrs. R meets the citizenship status rule for food stamps.

Lawful Permanent Resident with 40 Qualifying Quarters

A lawful permanent resident who has not lived in the U.S. for 5 years but is credited with 40 qualifying quarters of work meets the citizen/INS status rule for food stamps.

Count qualifying quarters earned by:

- the noncitizen; and
- their parents, for earnings when the noncitizen was under age 18, including quarters worked before the noncitizen was born; and
- their stepparent for earnings when the noncitizen was under age 18 (relationship must still exist, unless relationship ended due to death); and
- their spouse, for earnings during the marriage; and
- their former spouse, for earnings during the marriage if the marriage ended by death.

See PM 04-05-01 for the definition of a parent.

Qualifying quarters of work count even if wage earners whose quarters can be used worked during the same period of time.

Example: Ms. M, age 20, was lawfully admitted for permanent residence 3 years ago. Her parents worked in the U.S. and together earned 40 qualifying quarters when Ms. M was under age 18. Ms. M. is credited with her parents qualifying quarters and meets the INS status rules to qualify for food stamps.

Quarters earned beginning with the first quarter of 1997 (January through March 1997) only count toward the 40 quarters needed to meet the citizen/INS status if the person working did not receive SSI, AFDC, TANF, Medicaid, or Food Stamps during the quarter.

03-01-03-g Age 65 on 8/22/96

10/01/03

== A noncitizen who was legally residing in the U.S. on 08/22/96, if they were age 65 on 08/22/96 (born on or before 08/22/31), may meet citizenship status to qualify for food stamps. Current INS status must be:

- lawful permanent resident;
- conditional entrant under section 203(a)(7) of the INA;
- parolee for at least a year under section 212(d)(5) of the INA; or
- abused spouse or child, or parent or child of an abused person with a petition pending under 204(a)(1)(A) or (B) or 244(a)(3) of the INA. This status does not apply if the noncitizen lives with the abuser.

NOTE: A lawful permanent resident, conditional entrant, parolee, or abused person as defined above who has lived in the U.S. for 5 years meets the citizenship status to qualify for food stamps as described in PM 03-01-03-e.

INS status on 8/22/96 must have been:

- temporary resident status under section 210 or 245A of the INA; or
- temporary protected status under section 244A of the INA; or
- family unity beneficiary status under section 301 of P.L. 101-649, as amended; or
- deferred enforced departure status under a decision made by the President; or
- deferred action status under INS Operations Instructions at OI 242.1(a)(22); or
- spouses and children of U.S. citizens whose visa petitions have been approved and who have a pending application for adjustment of status.

03-01-04 Other Noncitizens (Medical)

09/01/00

Noncitizens who do not meet citizen/USCIS criteria may qualify under the following medical programs:

- KidCare Moms and Babies for pregnant women;
- Healthy Start - Medicaid Presumptive Eligibility; and
- Emergency medical for ineligible noncitizens.

== 03-01-05 Verification of USCIS Status Through SAVE

08/01/05

Noncitizens applying for Cash, Medical, or Food Stamps must prove their immigration status according to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Noncitizens who claim proper status must provide USCIS documents that have the person's Alien Registration A-Number or Admission (I-94) Number or other items that show proof of their current USCIS status. Verify with USCIS all documents provided by the client, using the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements' (SAVE) Program, except trafficking victim status.

SAVE is a 2-part online system. Initial Verification is a computer check of USCIS records; Additional Verification provides further information from USCIS computer records when necessary. SAVE only provides proof of USCIS status; **it does not verify eligibility for any benefit program.** DHS determines eligibility for Cash, Medical, or FS.

Do not use SAVE for noncitizens who cannot or will not give us information on their USCIS status or who have not applied for benefits for themselves. Only use SAVE for noncitizens who apply for themselves, claim to be in good USCIS status, and give us some evidence of their status.

07/18/05

PM 03-01-03-g - 03-01-05

Confidentiality of SAVE Records

USCIS protects a person's privacy to the maximum degree possible, in accordance with IRCA and other applicable statutes, such as the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Certain confidential data is released to USCIS by the Department during the SAVE verification process. USCIS complies with the Privacy Act by maintaining a Record of Disclosure on all Alien Registration Numbers (A-Numbers) checked through SAVE. The record includes the A-Number, date and time of disclosure, agency accessing SAVE, and the immigration status at the time of inquiry.

USCIS retains records on the Additional Verification process to comply with the Privacy Act. If documentation sent to USCIS indicates criminal misuse of USCIS documents, it may be copied by them and sent to their Investigations Division or other law enforcement agencies. No criminal investigation is initiated unless use of a document is clearly a felony under federal law.

== 03-01-06 Using the SAVE System

08/01/05

The SAVE program is accessible from the HCD page of the DHS Intranet. See WAG 03-01-06 for instructions on obtaining citizenship/USCIS status verification through SAVE.

== 03-01-07 Statements for USCIS

03/01/97

To receive permanent resident status, USCIS requires noncitizens to prove that they do not owe a debt to the U.S. or a state government. To prove this, some noncitizens may ask the local office for a statement. If someone asks for one, give it to them, unless they have an outstanding client error overpayment. If a family received benefits during the period when citizenship was not an eligibility requirement (prior to 05/01/74), the benefits are not an overpayment.



Illinois Department of Human Services

Illinois Department of Public Aid

06/07/05

MANUAL RELEASE SUMMARY #05.26

Distribution:
Family Health
Plans

RE: PERMANENTLY RESIDING IN THE U.S. UNDER COLOR OF LAW (PRUCOL)
K, S, U, or V Visas

SUMMARY

- Clarifies policy for noncitizens Permanently Residing in the U.S. Under Color of Law (PRUCOL).
- PRUCOL only applies to the KidCare Health Plans.

This manual release was prepared by the Department of Public Aid. DPA administers the Medicaid and KidCare Programs. These programs provide medical benefits to families with children and other persons. This information is to be used by staff of the Central KidCare Unit and the Illinois Department of Human Services when determining eligibility and authorizing medical benefits for these persons on behalf of DPA.

Policy is clarified to include persons under age 19 holding K, S, U, or V visas as Permanently Residing Under Color of Law (PRUCOL). Such children are living permanently in the U.S. and by holding a K, S, U, or V, visa, they are known to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and are not subject to deportation.

Persons holding a K, U, V, or S visa are living in the U. S. while they wait to apply for lawful permanent residence status or for an immigrant visa. They are identified as follows:

- K Visa - Fiancé of a Lawful Permanent Resident and his or her children.
- S Visa - Witnesses or informants.
- U Visa - Victims of other crimes.
- V Visa - Spouse or child of a Lawful Permanent Resident.

MANUAL REVISION

POLICY MANUAL (Yellow)

CHAPTER	REMOVE PAGE:	REPLACE WITH PAGE:
PM 03	PM 03-01-02-e - 03-01-02-i/ PM 03-01-02-i - 03-01-02-j	PM 03-01-02-e - 03-01-02-i/ PM 03-01-02-i - 03-01-02-j

[signed copy on file]

CAROL L. ADAMS, Ph.D.
Secretary
Illinois Department of
Human Services

BARRY S. MARAM
Director
Illinois Department of
Public Aid

- has been abused by the U.S. citizen or LPR or by a member of that relative's family who lived with them;
- needs assistance, at least in part, due to the abuse; and
- no longer lives with the abuser or plans to live separately **within one month after receipt of assistance.**

If the person has an immigrant sponsor, they are exempt from budgeting sponsor liability for one year from the time they first receive assistance. This exemption continues after the first year if the abuser is the sponsor and the abuse has been established by judicial action, such as an Order of Protection or criminal conviction, or by a USCIS determination.

The family must meet all other eligibility factors for the assistance program(s). Due to the complexity of federal requirements regarding abused noncitizens, always contact the Bureau of Policy Development or the DHS Office of the General Counsel before denying a noncitizen who claims they are eligible under these provisions.

Be sure that the abused person is connected with domestic violence services. If they are not already receiving services, refer them to a provider.

Report child abuse to DCFS (see PM 01-05-01).

03-01-02-j Permanently Residing in the U.S. Under Color of Law (KidCare)

06/07/05

Children under age 19 Permanently Residing in the United States Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for all KidCare programs. This includes, but is not limited to:

- persons granted temporary parole (includes Cuban/Haitian Entrants whose status is pending);
- persons whose deportation has been stayed, withheld, or suspended;
- persons granted deferred action status or under an order of supervision;
- applicants for permanent residency;
- applicants for asylum from any country; and
- == persons holding K, U, V, or S visas.

A person in the United States on a student visa or tourist visa or an exchange visitor is not permanently residing here and does not meet the immigration requirement. However, if such a person has verification that they otherwise meet the "color of law" eligibility requirements, e.g., having applied for asylum or permanent residency, they are considered here "under color of law".

06-09-00 PREGNANT WOMEN AND NEWBORNS (KIDCARE MOMS AND BABIES)

09/01/00

KidCare Moms and Babies provides medical benefits to pregnant women, and to infants born to women who were eligible for and receiving Medicaid for the birth of the baby.

06-09-01 Program Requirements

09/01/00

To receive KidCare Moms and Babies, a person must:

- have a medically verified pregnancy (an expected delivery date is not required); **or**
- be an infant under age 1 born to a woman receiving Medicaid at the time the baby was born; **or**
- be an infant under age 1 born to a woman who was approved for Medicaid back to the month of the infant's birth.

There is no asset limit.

Persons also must meet the following requirements:

- income policy (see PM 15-04-00); **and**
- residency (verify only if there is reason to doubt residence); **and**
- client cooperation (to verify pregnancy and income).

NOTE: Client cooperation requirements for child support enforcement and medical support do not apply.

The following KidCare Assist requirements do not apply:

- furnishing or applying for a Social Security number; **and**
- cooperation with child support or medical support.

Do not request any information that is not required to decide eligibility.

06-09-02 Who is Eligible

09/01/00

Coverage is available to pregnant women who are determined ineligible for all Cash, Parent Assist, and KidCare Assist programs through case progression. This includes pregnant women ineligible for Parent Assist and KidCare Assist due to failure to meet citizenship/INS status (see PM 03-01-02 and PM 06-05-01).

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PM 06-09-00 - 06-09-02

06-09-03 Income Requirements

01/01/05

Income requirements for KidCare Moms and Babies are based on percentages of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The FPL is updated yearly.

Monthly countable income must be equal to or less than 200% of the FPL.

== KidCare Moms and Babies 200% Income Standard			
Family Size	Monthly Countable Income	Family Size	Monthly Countable Income
1	N/A	5	\$3,768
2	\$2,138	6	4,312
3	2,682	7	4,855
4	3,225	8	5,398
If the family size is more than 8, add \$543 for each additional person.			

06-09-04 Determining Monthly Countable Income

09/01/00

Monthly countable income is nonexempt income minus allowable disregards and deductions. Apply the KidCare Assist income policy (see PM 15-04-02) except that \$30 and 1/3 is always allowed from the earned income of a pregnant woman, even if family income is greater than the Standard of Need. Use the KidCare Assist policy (see PM 15-06-00) to determine who to include in the standard. If countable monthly income exceeds the KidCare Moms and Babies Income Standard, decide eligibility for Parent Assist Spenddown or KidCare Assist Spenddown using the regular income standard. A pregnant woman cannot spenddown to the KidCare Moms and Babies standard.

06-09-04-a Earned Income Exemption

09/01/00

Always allow the \$30 and 1/3 Earned Income Exemption from the earned income of the pregnant woman in determining eligibility for KidCare Moms and Babies. Do not allow the \$30 and 1/3 Earned Income Exemption from any other person included in the KidCare Moms and Babies standard.

06-09-04-b Treatment of SSI Income

09/01/00

Getting SSI income does not affect KidCare Moms and Babies eligibility. Exclude SSI income when determining countable monthly income. Pregnant women who receive SSI may be approved for KidCare Moms and Babies coverage as Category 94, if they meet KidCare Moms and Babies program requirements.

06-09-05 Eligibility for KidCare Moms and Babies

01/01/03

Eligibility begins the month income is equal to or below the KidCare Moms and Babies income standard and continues through the 60-day postpartum period even if there are income changes.

Coverage can be backdated for up to 3 months before the month of application if eligibility exists.

06-09-05-a Postpartum Coverage

09/01/00

Eligible pregnant women continue to receive coverage for the period of postpartum care. The period starts the day after the pregnancy ends and ends the last day of the calendar month in which the 60-day postpartum period ends. Pregnancy ends with the birth of a child, miscarriage, or abortion. Approve a separate case for an adopted or deceased child. Disregard income changes for any reason from the start of coverage through the end of the 60-day postpartum period. The 60-day postpartum period also applies to an eligible woman who is not pregnant at application, but whose pregnancy ended:

- in the month of application or
- in one of the 3 months before the month of application.

06-09-05-b Pregnant Woman with a Spouse and/or a Child Age 18 and Younger

01/01/03

A pregnant woman may be eligible for KidCare Moms and Babies, while others in the home may be eligible for one of the other Family Health Plans. When a pregnant woman applying for KidCare Moms and Babies lives with her husband, and/or child(ren) age 18 and younger, apply countable income to the appropriate income standards. Use the KidCare Moms and Babies income standard for only the pregnant woman.

A KidCare Moms and Babies case can be combined with a KidCare Assist case, but cannot be combined with a KidCare Share, KidCare Premium, or KidCare Rebate case.

12/31/02

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06-09-06 Processing KidCare Moms and Babies Cases

09/01/00

When a woman in spenddown status becomes pregnant, decide if there is eligibility for KidCare Moms and Babies. If the pregnant woman is eligible, change the case to KidCare Moms and Babies.

Approve persons eligible for KidCare Moms and Babies as Category 94 or 96.

06-09-06-a Adding Newborns to an Active Case or Pending Application

02/01/05

An application or request to add the newborn to the mother's case is not required.

A newborn that is placed for adoption, can be added to the KidCare Moms and Babies case until the child is placed for adoption, if the placement occurs in the application month or in the 3 months before the application. A newborn that dies can also be added to the KidCare Moms and Babies case if the death occurs in the application month or in the 3 months before the application.

== A newborn eligible for KidCare Moms and Babies remains eligible until the child attains one year of age as long as the child is a resident of Illinois.

== An infant born to a woman who was incarcerated or did not meet immigration requirements receives KidCare Moms and Babies coverage until they are REDEd.

06-09-07 Redeterminations

02/01/05

== All KidCare Moms and Babies cases containing a newborn who was born to a woman who was incarcerated or who did not meet immigration requirements must be redetermined 11 months from the month in which the mother started receiving benefits based on her pregnancy.

== The REDE is scheduled 11 months after the mother began receiving benefits due to her pregnancy. After the REDE, coverage for the remainder of the infant's first year of life may be through Assist, KidCare Share, or KidCare Premium, depending on the family's income.

For all other newborns, eligibility must be redetermined when the newborn reaches age one year. Client cooperation for the REDE is required.

06-10-00 MEDICAID PRESUMPTIVE ELIGIBILITY (MPE)

09/01/00

The Medicaid Presumptive Eligibility (MPE) program, also known as Healthy Start, encourages early prenatal care for pregnant women. Pregnant women who have not made an application for benefits may be eligible for MPE.

06-10-01 Approved MPE Providers

03/01/01

DPA certifies providers to process MPE applications. DPA supplies providers with:

- application forms;
- billing forms;
- worksheets; and
- instructions and training.

MPE applications are processed by the DPA Central KidCare Unit except when the pregnant woman wants to apply for Cash and/or FS benefits.

Approved MPE providers determine eligibility for MPE based on:

- a medically verified pregnancy;
- gross monthly income; and
- the woman's not having a MediPlan card.

The approved MPE provider does not look at any other eligibility factors. The DPA Central KidCare Unit or DHS local office verifies income and other eligibility requirements during the regular eligibility process when deciding KidCare Moms and Babies or TANF eligibility.

Approved MPE providers have 5 workdays after the MPE application date to get the completed application to the DPA Central KidCare Unit or DHS local office. Providers may fax or mail the MPE application to the DPA Central KidCare Unit or the DHS local office.

If there are continuing problems with a provider meeting the deadline, the DHS local office should contact their Regional Office and the DPA Central KidCare Unit. The DPA Central KidCare Unit should notify the KidCare Coordinator.

06-10-02 Eligibility

03/01/97

Eligibility for MPE is based solely on a medically verified pregnancy and gross monthly income. While MPE is only available to the pregnant woman, family income is taken into account when determining eligibility.

The signature of the approved MPE provider is sufficient verification of pregnancy. The approved MPE provider accepts the pregnant woman's statement about her monthly income. An approved MPE provider can determine MPE eligibility more than once for the same woman.

An expected delivery date is not required, but is desirable.

MPE coverage **cannot** be backdated. MPE clients are centrally issued a Medical Card covering outpatient medical care.

06-10-03 Eligibility Period

03/01/01

When an MPE application is received, check to see if the woman is in an active case. If she has an active case, return the MPE application to the provider. If she is not in an active case, MPE coverage starts on the MPE application date. If she has a pending application for Cash or KidCare, MPE coverage starts on the date of the pending application.

The length of coverage depends on whether the pregnant woman applies for ongoing benefits by the last day of the month after she was determined eligible for MPE.

If she **does apply** for ongoing benefits, she receives 90 days of MPE coverage starting on the date of application for ongoing benefits.

If she **does not apply** for ongoing benefits, MPE coverage runs for the rest of the month of application and all of the following month. The last day of coverage is the last day of the month following the month of the MPE application.

NOTE: A woman in an active spenddown case is limited to 15 days of MPE coverage from the MPE application date (see WAG 06-10-11).

06-10-04 Handling Applications

09/01/00

When a complete MPE application is received, approve coverage.

When a pregnant woman applies for ongoing benefits, decide if she is eligible.

When a pregnant woman applies to the local office for Cash and/or FS, conduct an application interview to decide if she is eligible.

If the DPA Central KidCare Unit receives both a mail-in and an MPE application for a pregnant woman, they treat the mail-in application as an application for ongoing medical benefits. If the applicant also wants Cash and/or Food Stamps, she must file a separate application and have an interview at the DHS local office.

If the DHS local office receives both a mail-in application and an MPE application, treat the mail-in application as an application for ongoing medical benefits. Do not schedule an application interview. If eligible, the mail-in application entitles the pregnant woman to ongoing medical benefits. If the applicant also wants Cash and/or Food Stamps, she must file a separate application and have an application interview at the DHS local office.

06-10-04-a Complete Applications

03/01/97

A complete MPE application must:

- be filled out to the best of the person's knowledge and ability;
- be signed by the applicant;
- have an MPE application date and approved MPE provider number; and
- be signed by the approved MPE provider.

Register a complete MPE application on the day it comes into the local office, using the MPE application date.

06-10-04-b Incomplete Applications

03/01/97

An application without the following is incomplete:

- applicant's signature;
- approved MPE provider's signature;
- approved MPE provider number; or
- MPE application date.

Return an incomplete application that does not have the applicant's signature to the approved MPE provider to obtain the signature. Register incomplete applications that do not have the provider's signature, number, or application date as a regular application, not as a MPE application. The pregnant woman **cannot** get a Medical Card until the MPE application is complete.

06-10-04-c Non-Approved MPE Providers

03/01/97

Register applications received from a non-approved MPE provider as regular Category 94 applications. The pregnant woman **cannot** receive MPE coverage.

06-10-04-d Notices

09/01/00

MPE application actions do not require client notices.

The central office notifies the provider about the assignment of a case number and recipient ID number for the pregnant woman. The DPA KidCare Unit or DHS local office, as appropriate, notifies the provider and client about the outcome of applications for ongoing benefits.

06-10-04-e Pending Applications

09/01/00

Pregnant women applying for Cash or KidCare benefits can also apply for MPE coverage. Advise them to contact an approved MPE provider to file an MPE application. A pregnant applicant who is eligible for MPE receives 45 days of medical coverage for outpatient medical services during the application process.

06-10-05 Income Guidelines

03/01/97

Income guidelines for the MPE program are used only by approved MPE providers. See WAG 06-10-05 for income guideline amounts.

06-10-06 Payment

03/01/97

DPA pays providers participating in the Medicaid program for MPE outpatient prenatal services.

06-01-00 REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM (CASH, MEDICAL)

01/01/01

The Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP) provides medical and cash benefits for eligible needy refugees for a time period set by the federal government based on available federal funding. The current refugee eligibility period is for 8 months after the date of entry into the United States (U.S.). For asylees, it is 8 months from the date asylum is granted.

RRP benefits are issued under Categories 00 (cash and medical) or 90 (medical only). RRP Cash assistance begins with the date of application. Refugees who qualify for regular AABD (Cash or Medical), TANF, Family Assist, Parent Assist, KidCare Assist, or KidCare Moms and Babies are ineligible for RRP. However, they may receive RRP medical if eligible without a spenddown and they would have a spenddown under the other program.

06-01-01 Eligible Persons

06/01/02

The following persons can qualify for RRP benefits:

- A person paroled to the U.S. as a refugee or asylee or admitted as a conditional entrant.
- A resident noncitizen who was formerly a refugee.
- An Amerasian from Vietnam, and their close family members, admitted in immigrant status through the Orderly Departure Program beginning on March 20, 1988.
- A Cuban or Haitian Entrant who is a national of Cuba or Haiti and who was granted parole or issued a valid Form I-94 or other Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) document on or after April 21, 1980.
- A trafficking victim identified by a letter from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

An **applicant** for asylum is a person who has applied for but has not been granted asylum. Except for a Cuban or Haitian Entrant, an applicant for asylum is not eligible for RRP.

06-01-02 Rights and Responsibilities

07/01/97

RRP clients have the same rights and responsibilities as TANF clients.

06-01-03 Status with Voluntary Sponsoring Agency

01/01/01

When a person applies for RRP Cash benefits, notify the Voluntary Sponsoring Agency (VOLAG) that initially resettled the refugee that the refugee has applied. Ask the VOLAG if they are providing the refugee(s) with any ongoing

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monthly benefits. The Reception and Placement grant, which is issued when the person first arrives in the U.S., is exempt income and is not considered in determining RRP eligibility or the amount of benefits. It is also exempt as an asset in the month received. All public and private cash assistance is exempt for RRP Medical.

Ask the VOLAG if within the last 30 days the refugee or anyone in the family has:

- quit a job, or
- refused to apply for a job, or
- refused a suitable job offer.

A nonexempt refugee is ineligible for RRP Cash for 30 days if they have quit or refused to apply for a job, or have refused to accept a job offer found to be suitable by DHS or the VOLAG. Other family members remain eligible.

06-01-04 Verifying Eligibility

07/01/97

TANF policy on verifying eligibility (see PM 02-07-02 and PM 02-07-03) applies to RRP cases with the following exceptions:

- Relative Status - Verify relative status if it exists, but living with a relative is not an eligibility factor.
- Cooperation with Child Support Enforcement - Does not apply to RRP cases.

Every adult in an RRP case must sign the application.

06-01-05 Nonfinancial Factors of Eligibility

03/01/97

The following nonfinancial factors affect eligibility for RRP benefits.

06-01-05-a Citizen/INS Status

06/01/02

To qualify for RRP benefits, a person must be:

- a refugee or asylee, as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act;
or
- a permanent resident who was formerly a refugee or asylee; or
- a Cuban or Haitian Entrant; or
- an Amerasian from Vietnam (or close family member) admitted through the Orderly Departure Program; or
- a victim of trafficking identified by ORR.

A **refugee or asylee** as defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Act is:

- an alien admitted as a Refugee under Section 207 after March 31, 1980; or
- an alien granted political asylum by the Attorney General under Section 208; or
- an alien granted temporary parole as a refugee or asylee by the Attorney General under Section 212(d)(5). This does not include persons paroled for Humanitarian or Public Interest reasons.

A **Cuban or Haitian Entrant** is a citizen of Cuba or Haiti who was granted or issued a valid Form I-94 or other INS document on or after April 21, 1980, under one of the following situations:

- was paroled into the U.S. and has not gained another status under the Immigration and Nationality Act; or
- is the subject of exclusion or deportation from the U.S.; or
- has an application for asylum pending with INS; and
- is not under a final, nonappealable and legally enforceable order of deportation or exclusion from the U.S.

An **Amerasian from Vietnam** and their close family members qualify if they were admitted in immigrant status through the Orderly Departure Program beginning on March 20, 1988.

A **trafficking victim** qualifies if they have a letter from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) identifying them.

Except for trafficking victims, verify each person's INS status through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program (see PM 03-01-05).

06-01-05-b Residence

07/01/97

TANF residence policy (see PM 03-02-01) applies to an RRP case.

06-01-05-c Age and Student Status

03/01/97

Full-time college students age 18 or over do not qualify for RRP Cash benefits. Persons attending job skills training or English language classes that are expected to last less than one year are not full-time college students.

06-01-05-d Relative Status

03/01/97

Accept the refugees' statement that they are related if they:

- entered the country at the same time and the same place (port of entry), and
- have the same last names, and
- their alien registration numbers are consecutive.

For Amerasians and their relatives, also use the Class of Admission Code to verify that they are related.

05/15/02

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06-01-05-e Ineligible Due to Other Benefits

01/01/01

A person who qualifies for TANF, AABD (Cash or Medical), Family Assist, Parent Assist, KidCare Assist, KidCare Moms and Babies, or SSI benefits is ineligible for RRP (Cash or Medical). An RRP applicant or client and/or their dependents who are potentially eligible for one of these programs and who fail to apply for them are ineligible for RRP. However, a person who qualifies with a spenddown under another medical program may receive RRP Medical if eligible without a spenddown.

06-01-05-f Client Cooperation

03/01/97

Policy on client cooperation (see PM 01-02-00) applies to RRP cases.

06-01-05-g Social Security Numbers

06/01/02

To qualify for RRP Cash or RRP Medical, each person must provide or apply for a Social Security Number (SSN). A person who has more than one SSN must provide all of them to DHS. See PM 03-11-00 if a person does not have an SSN or has not applied for one. A person remains eligible if SSA will not issue an SSN.

06-01-05-h Other Nonfinancial Factors

02/08/00

The following nonfinancial factors do not apply to RRP cases:

- Living With a Relative (see PM 03-05-00);
- Blindness (see PM 03-07-00);
- Disability (see PM 03-08-00);
- Institutional Status (see PM 03-10-00);
- Activity Requirement (see PM 03-13-00);
- Minor Parent Live-At-Home (see PM 14-06-00); and
- School Attendance Initiative (see PM 03-22-00).

06-01-06 Work Registration Requirements

06/01/02

As a condition of eligibility for RRP Cash benefits, all adult nonexempt refugees under age 60 must register for employment with:

- the Refugee Job Placement Agency, if one is in the area, or
- with Job Service if there is no Refugee Job Placement Agency.

NOTE: The only exceptions to this requirement are for a representative payee (RPY) of a refugee case and a person who does not have INS permission to work.

06-01-06-a Persons Exempt from Work Registration

01/01/01

A person is exempt from work registration if the person:

- is a child in the case;

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- is age 60 or over;
- has a medical condition that prevents them from working;
- is needed in the home to care for another person in the home due to the person's medical condition;
- provides care for a child under age one who lives in the same home; or
- is employed full-time (i.e., 30 or more hours per week).

A refugee's inability to speak English does not exempt them from work registration requirements.

If neither parent or adult relative can claim an exemption, both persons are nonexempt.

06-01-06-b Participation Requirements

03/01/97

After registration, a nonexempt refugee must:

- continue employment,
- respond to appropriate job referrals,
- accept any offer of appropriate employment,
- attend appropriate English language training if working less than 100 hours per month, or
- attend appropriate job skills training if working less than 100 hours per month.

06-01-06-c Appropriate Work or Training Criteria

01/01/01

Appropriate work or training is defined by DHS, the VOLAG, or the job placement agency and must meet the following criteria:

- Work may be temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, or seasonal.
- The wage offered must meet or exceed the Federal and State minimum wage (see WAG 25-06-08). If neither law applies, the wage must be as much as the wage paid for similar work but in no case can it be less than three-fourths of the State minimum wage.

- The daily and weekly work hours cannot exceed those customary to the type of work.
- The person must be physically and mentally able to perform the job or training assignment on a regular basis.
- The total daily commuting time to and from the work or training site must not normally exceed 2 hours. This does not include time needed to take a child to and from child care.
- The work or training site the person is assigned to must not be in violation of federal, state, and local health and safety standards.

The Refugee Job Placement Agency and the VOLAG have primary responsibility for deciding when a client has quit or failed or refused to apply for an appropriate job, or failed or refused to attend job skills or English language training.

When the local office learns that a client has quit a job, failed or refused to apply for a job, failed or refused to accept a job offer or to attend training, the local office begins the reconciliation process (see PM 03-13-04). Decide if the job or training is appropriate. If the local office decides that the job or training is appropriate, sanction the client if reconciliation is not successful.

06-01-06-d Sanctions

01/01/01

When reconciliation is not successful, sanction a nonexempt client who failed to cooperate with the Refugee Job Placement Agency or Job Service without good cause. Examples of good cause are:

- death in the family;
- illness or incapacity;
- required court appearance or temporary incarceration;
- family crisis;
- breakdown in child care arrangements;
- sudden and unexpected emergency;
- unavailability of suitable child care;
- breakdown in transportation arrangements and no other transportation was available;
- inclement weather; or
- the referral did not meet appropriate work or training criteria.

To sanction a client, remove their needs when figuring the family's benefit amount. Use the sanctioned person's income and assets when figuring the family's benefits. A sanctioned person remains eligible for medical and food stamps.

The sanction period starts the first day of the fiscal month that the client's needs are removed. The person's first sanction lasts until they register for work and request restored benefits. The 2nd sanction lasts at least 3 months, and the 3rd sanction lasts through the client's remaining months of RRP eligibility.

For the first sanction, restore cash benefits as soon as the client requests restored benefits and registers with the Refugee Job Placement Agency or Job Service. For the 2nd sanction, restore cash benefits when the 3-month sanction period is over and the client requests restored benefits and registers with the Refugee Job Placement Agency or Job Service. RRP benefits cannot be restored after the 3rd sanction.

The client can immediately register with the Refugee Job Placement Agency or with Job Service for a first sanction. For a 2nd sanction, the client must register within the 30 days before the end of the sanction.

If the client does not request cash benefits or fails to register with the Refugee Job Placement Agency or Job Service, continue medical benefits until the 8-month RRP eligibility period expires.

When a client appeals a sanction, follow normal appeal policy (see PM 01-07-00). However, do not continue benefits past the end of the 8-month period unless the beginning date of the period is under appeal.

06-01-07 Who to Include in RRP Case

01/01/01

Policy on who to include in a case in PM 04-01-00 does not apply to RRP cases. An RRP case may be set up for one adult or for a family.

An eligible adult with no children receives their own grant. If 2 or more related adults live together and have no eligible child, open a separate case for each adult.

To receive RRP as an adult, the person must be:

- ineligible as a child; or
- married and living with their spouse, regardless of age, even if living in the home of a natural or adoptive parent; or
- a minor parent (or caretaker) of a child.

An RRP family case must include one or more eligible children. A child must be under age 18 or age 18 and a full-time student in high school (see PM 03-04-02).

An RRP case can include only 2 of the following adults:

- the parents of the child; or
- a relative of the child (see PM 03-05-01) and the spouse of that relative; or
- the legal guardian of a child and the spouse of the legal guardian; or
- the unrelated caretaker of a child and the spouse of the unrelated caretaker.

In family cases, designate one of the parents or other adults as caretaker.

06-01-08 Eligibility and Benefit Amount

11/03/03

Income and asset policy (see PM 07-01-00 and PM 08-01-00) applies to RRP Cash. Income policy applies to RRP Medical (with exceptions noted below), but asset policy does not apply to RRP Medical. Sponsors of Noncitizens liability policy does not apply to RRP Cash or RRP Medical.

RRP Cash benefits start with the date of application.

== TANF budgeting policy applies to RRP Cash cases. Allow the 2/3 earned income disregard when budgeting earned income for active cases (see PM 10-02-00 for TANF earned income budgeting). Change the case to Earned Income REDE Status; see PM 19-07-00.

For RRP Medical cases, use Parent/KidCare Assist budgeting policy (see PM 15), except as follows. Determine initial eligibility for Category 90 based on countable income on the date of application, projected for the next 30 days. Do not consider increases that may occur during application processing. If the client becomes employed after the date of application, the employment earnings do not count for any month of the RRP Medical eligibility period.

Do not consider any public or private cash assistance payments that a refugee receives in determining eligibility for RRP Medical. This applies to cash assistance payments from DHS, the U.S. Department of State's Reception and Placement program, the Matching Grant program, and any other program administered by a public or private agency.

06-01-09 Application Decision

01/01/01

Application decision policy (see PM 17-01-00) applies to RRP cases, except as follows. Determine eligibility and authorize benefits, if eligible, as soon as possible. Cash assistance begins with the date of application. Also, RRP cases are not entitled to a \$100 compensatory payment and cannot be approved on a PE basis.

06-01-10 Review of Eligibility

06/01/02

RRP cases appear on the PAL for certain codes. Take the casework action specified in WAG 19-06-01.

A post-intake and 6-month REDE is not required for RRP cases.

06-01-11 Maximum Eligibility Period

06/01/02

An eligible person qualifies for RRP Cash or RRP Medical for 8 months after their date of entry into the U.S., except for a person granted asylum or a trafficking victim. An asylee is eligible for 8 months from the date asylum was granted. A trafficking victim is eligible for 8 months from the date they are first identified by ORR. After the 8 months of eligibility expire, the person may qualify for General Assistance (GA).

06-01-12 Self-support Services

07/01/97

RRP clients do not qualify for self-support services from DHS. RRP clients receive their self-support services from the VOLAG.

06-02-00 REPATRIATE PROGRAM

03/01/97

The Repatriate Program provides temporary help to needy U.S. citizens and their families returned to the U.S. from a foreign country by the Department of State due to:

- destitution;
- illness;
- war or threat of war;
- invasion;
- civil unrest; or
- natural disaster in the foreign country

Temporary help may include:

- transportation to their permanent residence, the home of relatives, or the place they plan to resettle;
- food items to meet the cost of a special diet recommended by a physician;
- purchase of meals in restaurants;
- temporary shelter;
- essential clothing;
- medical and hospital care that a physician considers necessary due to the health of the repatriate;
- help in contacting relatives, friends, or former employers to gain access to resources for self-support; and
- payment for the cost of transportation, overnight lodging and a per diem for an escort of a minor child or physically ill or disabled repatriate from their port of entry to their final destination, if needed.

06-02-01 Eligible Persons

03/01/97

To qualify for benefits under the Repatriate Program, a person or family must be referred to DPA by the U.S. Department of State through the Repatriate Branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). DPA determines repatriates' eligibility for cash benefits.

06-02-02 Eligibility and Benefit Amount

07/01/97

Authorize benefits using the TANF Payment Level for the family size. The family types for figuring payment levels are:

- single adult (age 18 or older), or

- families of adults, or
- adult(s) and child(ren), or
- child(ren) only.

When figuring eligibility only use those assets that are immediately available at that time. Resources are available when:

- you can determine their value; and
- the client controls the resource; and
- the client can draw upon it for maintenance.

06-02-03 Maximum Eligibility Period

03/01/97

The maximum eligibility period for Repatriate benefits is 90 days from the date of arrival in the U.S., unless the person cannot support or care for themselves due to age, disability, or lack of vocational training. DPA must get approval from HHS to continue benefits beyond 90 days. For persons who cannot support or care for themselves, benefits may be approved for a maximum of 9 more months.

06-02-04 Repayment of Benefits to U.S. Government

03/01/97

DPA must inform persons requesting Repatriate benefits that they are expected to repay the benefits when financially able. The Department:

- determines the client's ability to repay;
- develops a repayment plan, when possible; and
- recommends the repayment plan to HHS.

Review a repatriate's claim against any person, trust or estate, partnership, corporation, or foreign government. The repatriate can assign any claims to the United States to repay benefits. But, the client must assign any claims to the U.S. if they have no other resources available in excess of those needed for maintenance.

The repayment plan can be redone at any time before repayment of the amount owed.

NOTE: Do not request repayment from a repatriate who is identified as mentally ill.

06-02-05 Reports

03/01/97

The local office must submit a report on each case to the Chief, Bureau of Fiscal Operations, Springfield.

06-02-06 Rights and Responsibilities

07/01/97

Applicants and clients of the Repatriate Program have the same rights and responsibilities as TANF clients, except that they do not have to report changes.

Repatriate Program clients receive the same medical benefits as TANF clients.

SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS and BENEFITS

What Is a Sponsor?

A sponsor is a person who helps an immigrant become a lawful permanent resident (green card holder) by signing an “affidavit of support.”

What Is an Affidavit of Support?

An affidavit of support is a contract signed by the sponsor, to show that the immigrant applying for a green card is not likely to become dependent on the government, or a “public charge.” Public charge is a term to describe persons who rely on cash welfare for their income, or who are in long-term care (nursing homes). See “INS Guidance On Public Charge – When Is It Safe To Use Public Benefits?” at <http://www.nilc.org/immspbs/pubchg/index.htm>.

Are Affidavits of Support Enforceable?

It depends on which type of affidavit the sponsor signed. There are two major types of affidavits. The “traditional” Affidavit of Support (INS Form I-134), which is the main form used before December 19, 1997, is still used by some immigrants. The “traditional” affidavit of support is **not** an enforceable document. The “enforceable” Affidavit of Support (INS Form I-864) went into use on December 19, 1997. It is a **binding** contract by the sponsor for support of the immigrant, and for repayment of certain benefits received by the immigrant.

Which Immigrants Must Use an “Enforceable” Affidavit of Support?

- ◆ Most immigrants who apply for a green card through a family member after December 19, 1997.
- ◆ Most immigrants who apply for a green card through an employer after December 19, 1997, if the employer is a relative or if a relative owns more than five percent of the business.

Note: Persons with credit for 40 quarters of work history in the United States (including work performed by a spouse during marriage and parents while the immigrant was under 18 years old) do not need to file an “enforceable” affidavit of support.

Which Immigrants Do Not Need to Use an Affidavit of Support?

Several types of immigrants do not need to have sponsors, for example:

- ◆ Refugees and asylees applying for a green card.
- ◆ Persons applying for a green card through: Registry (residence in the U.S. since before January 1, 1972), the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Cuban American Relief Act, the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, and the Cuban Adjustment Act. Certain Indochinese, Polish and Hungarian parolees, and persons applying as special immigrant juveniles also don’t need sponsors.

Are There Income Requirements for Sponsors Who Sign the “Enforceable” Affidavits?

Yes. Sponsors who sign “enforceable” affidavits must show that they earn enough to support a household that includes the immigrant, family members joining the immigrant, and the sponsor’s family, at 125 percent of the federal poverty level (currently \$28,262 for a household of five). Sponsors who don’t earn enough money can show that their assets (such as a house, car, or bank account) are worth 5 times the difference between 125 percent of the federal poverty level and their income. Sponsors who can’t meet these requirements may find a joint sponsor who also must sign an affidavit of support, promising to support the immigrant.

Can Immigrants Whose Sponsor Signed an “Enforceable” Affidavit Get Benefits?

Yes. Immigrants whose sponsors signed “enforceable” affidavits may get certain benefits. Immigrants who have been in the country for less than 5 years *generally* are not eligible for the five federal “means-tested public benefits”: food stamps for adults, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid (non-emergency), the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). (There are additional restrictions in SSI). However, these immigrants are eligible for emergency Medicaid and most other federal benefits. And in some states, they can get state-funded medical, food, or cash assistance. For more details on the immigrant eligibility rules, see National Immigration Law Center, “Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs” (4th ed. 2002), and updates at http://www.nilc.org/pubs/Guide_update.htm.

Does the Sponsor’s Income Count When the Immigrant Applies for Public Benefits?

Sometimes. Under “immigrant sponsor deeming,” the income and resources of the immigrant’s sponsor are considered, or “deemed” to be available to the sponsored immigrant when he or she applies for certain public benefits, such as food stamps, TANF, and SSI. Deeming also may be relevant for some immigrants applying for federal Medicaid and SCHIP. Deeming rules usually make the immigrant ineligible for benefits because adding the sponsor’s income and resources renders the immigrant “over-income.” There are exceptions to the deeming rules, for example, for domestic violence survivors or immigrants who would go hungry or homeless without assistance. Additional exceptions may be available, depending on the program. And, immigrants can get emergency Medicaid and many other benefits without counting their sponsor’s income. See National Immigration Law Center, “Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs” (4th ed. 2002).

Will the Sponsor Need to Repay Benefits Used by the Sponsored Immigrants?

It depends. Sponsors who signed the “traditional” affidavits (INS form I-134) are **not** required to repay benefits used by the immigrant. But sponsors who sign the “**enforceable**” Affidavit of Support (Form I-864) may be required to repay the government for “means-tested” benefits used by the immigrant after he or she becomes a lawful permanent resident.

Which Public Benefits Will a Sponsor Need to Repay?

Sponsors who sign “enforceable” affidavits of support (Form I-864) may need to repay “means-tested public benefits” used by the immigrant after he or she becomes a lawful permanent resident. The only *federal* benefits that are considered “means-tested” are: Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, TANF, Medicaid (non-emergency), and SCHIP. Most immigrants whose sponsors signed “enforceable” affidavits of support are not eligible for these federally funded programs for at least five years after they enter the U.S. Some states provide benefits to these immigrants, using state funds. But most states have not decided which state-funded benefits a sponsor may need to repay.

Do Sponsors Who Sign “Enforceable” Affidavits Need to Repay Every Benefit?

No. Sponsors will **not** need to repay the cost of emergency Medicaid or other emergency medical care, immunizations or testing and treatment for communicable disease symptoms (outside of Medicaid), short-term non-cash emergency aid, school breakfast or school lunch, Head Start, Student Financial Aid, Job Training Partnership Act programs, certain non-cash services that are available regardless of income, or many other programs that have not been named as “means-tested” benefits. *And, sponsors who are receiving food stamps do not need to repay the cost of food stamps received by the sponsored immigrant.*

Are Sponsors Responsible for Benefits Used by the Immigrant’s U.S. Citizen Children?

No. Sponsors are not responsible for benefits used by the sponsored immigrant’s citizen children, or by any other “non-sponsored” family members.

When Does the Sponsor’s Responsibility Begin?

When the immigrant becomes a lawful permanent resident.

When Does the Sponsor's Responsibility End?

Sponsors who signed "enforceable" affidavits are not responsible for benefits used after the immigrant:

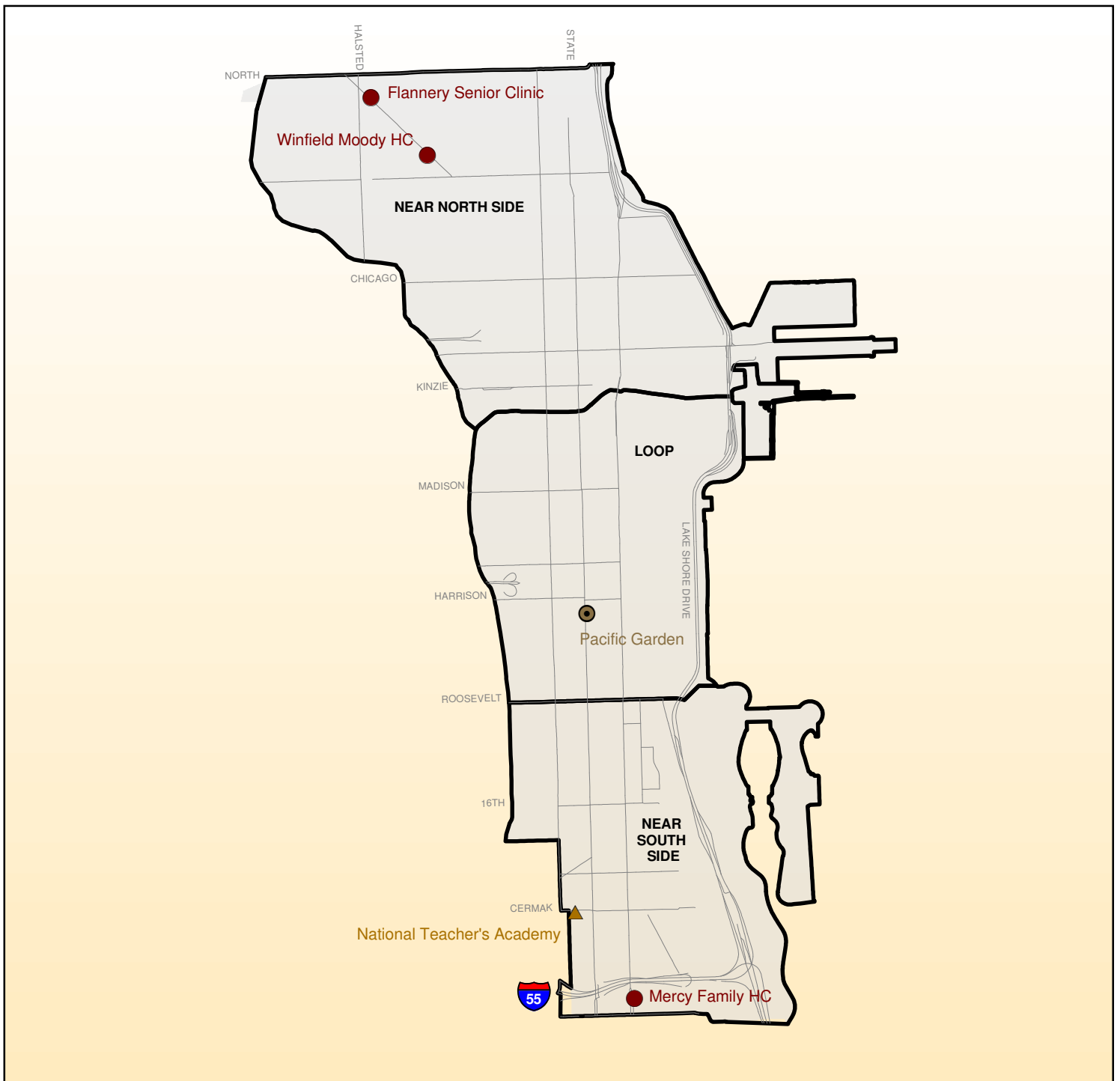
- ◆ Becomes a U.S. citizen; or
- ◆ Earns credit for 40 quarters (about 10 years) of work history in the U.S., according to the Social Security Administration, either through his/her own work or the work of a spouse or parent; or
- ◆ Leaves the U.S. permanently; or
- ◆ Dies.

Where Can I Find More Information on Affidavits of Support, Deeming, and Public Charge?

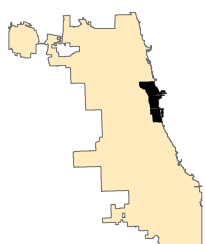
- ◆ National Immigration Law Center: INS Guidance On Public Charge – *When Is It Safe To Use Public Benefits?* See <http://www.nilc.org/ce/nilc/pubchg.htm>.
- ◆ DHS: Public Charge Frequently Asked Questions. See http://uscis.gov/graphics/publicaffairs/questsans/public_cqa.pdf
- ◆ DHS: Affidavit of Support Frequently Asked Questions. See <http://uscis.gov/graphics/publicaffairs/factsheets/affaqa.htm>
- ◆ DHS: Affidavit of Support Fact Sheet. See <http://uscis.gov/graphics/publicaffairs/factsheets/affact.htm>
- ◆ Department of State: Affidavit of Support Frequently Asked Questions. See http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants_info_poverty3.html
- ◆ United States Department of Agriculture, "Non-Citizen Requirements in the Food Stamp Program." See www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/rules/Legislation/pdfs/Non_Citizen_Guidance.pdf.
- ◆ United States Department of Health and Human Services, "Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources to a Non-Citizen," TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (April 17, 2003) at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/pi2003-3.htm>.
- ◆ National Immigration Law Center, "Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs" – order form available at http://www.nilc.org/pubs/Guide_promo.htm.

For more information,

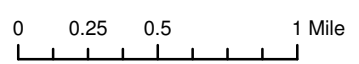
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Central Region Health Care Facilities - current



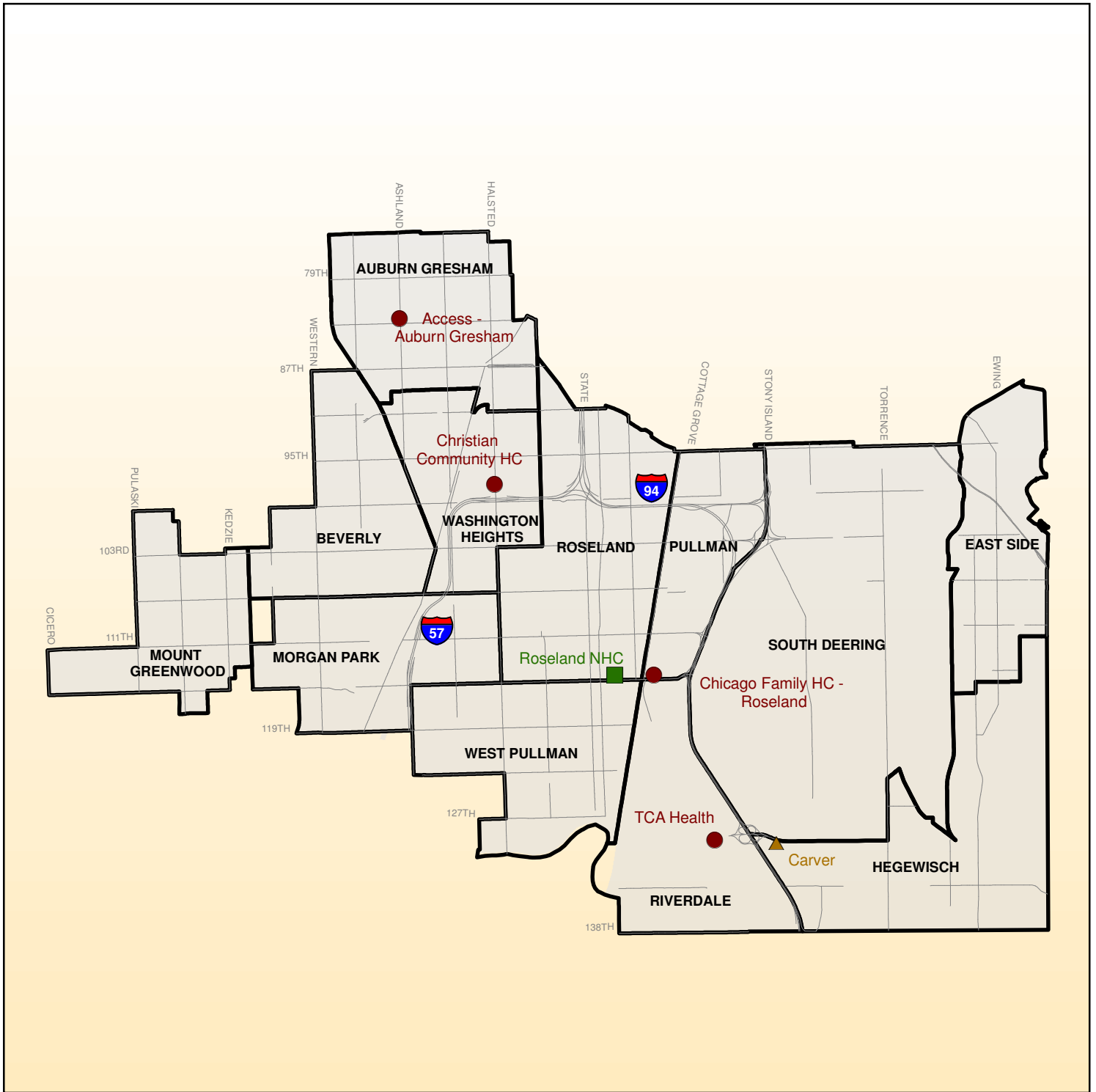
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



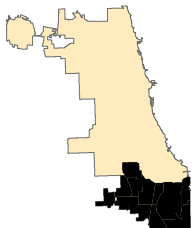
Central Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
●	Flannery Senior Clinic	1531 N. Clybourn	Chicago	60610	312 664 9920	www.nearnorthhealth.org
●	Mercy Family Health Center	2525 S. Michigan	Chicago	60616	773-567-2360	
●	Winfield Moody Health Center	1276 N. Clybourn	Chicago	60610	312 337 1073	www.nearnorthhealth.org
●	Pacific Garden Mission Clinic	647 S. State	Chicago	60605	312.922.1462	
▲	National Teacher's Academy	55 W. Cermak	Chicago	60616	773-534-9970	





Far South Region Health Care Facilities - current



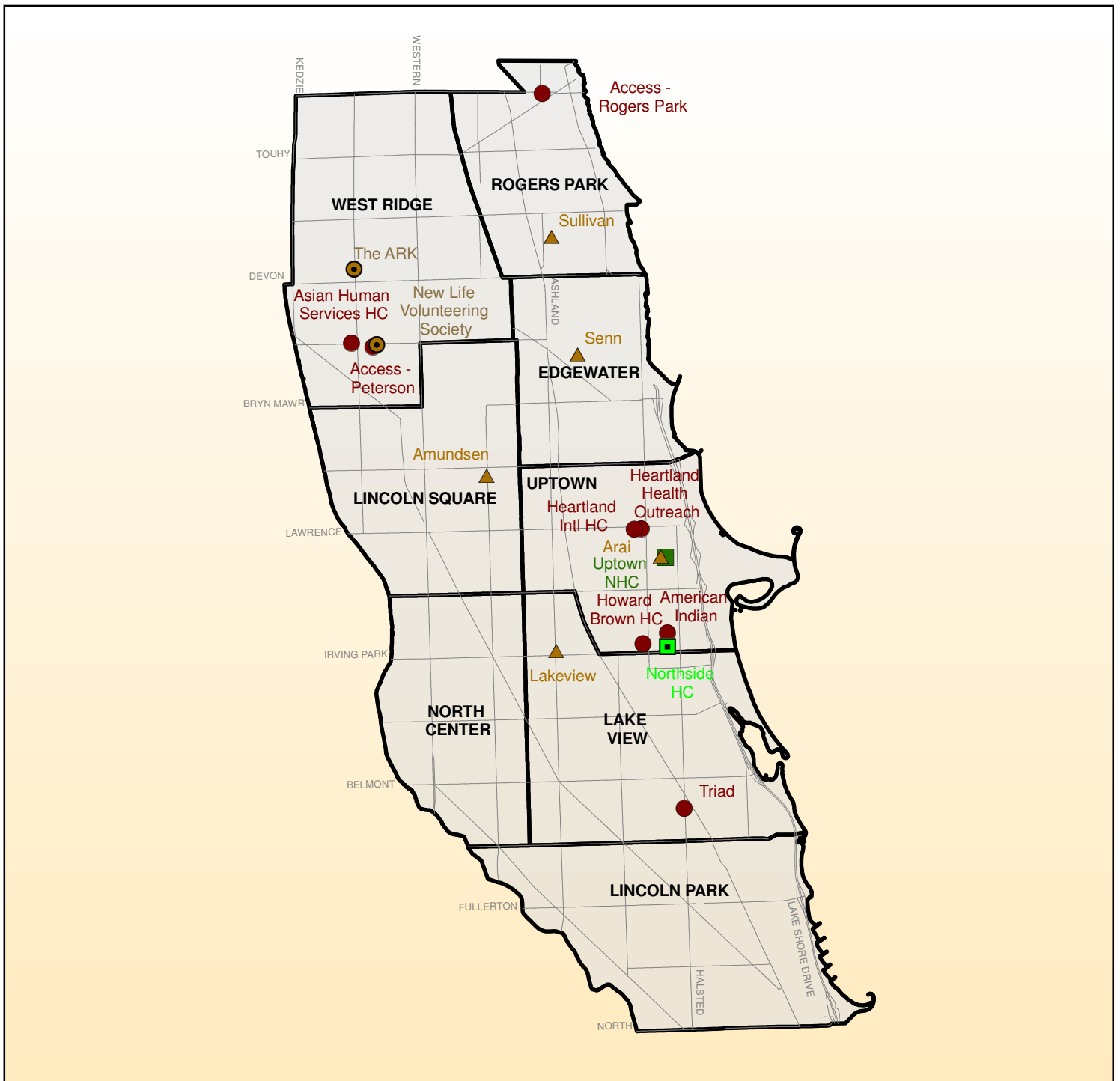
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



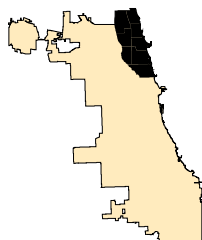
Far South Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
■	Roseland Neighborhood Health Center	200 E. 115th Street	Chicago	60628	312.747.9500	www.cityofchicago.org/health
●	Auburn Gresham Family Health Center	8234 S. Ashland	Chicago	60620	7738741400	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Chicago Family Health Center - Roseland	556 E. 115th Street	Chicago	60628	773-785-6800	www.chicagofamilyhealth.org
●	Christian Community Health Center	9718 S. Halsted	Chicago	60628	7732334100	www.cchc-online.org
●	TCA Health, Inc. NFP	1029 E.130th Street	Chicago	60627-4697	773-995-1968	
▲	Carver Military Academy	13100 S. Doty	Chicago	60827	773-535-5250	





North Region Health Care Facilities - current



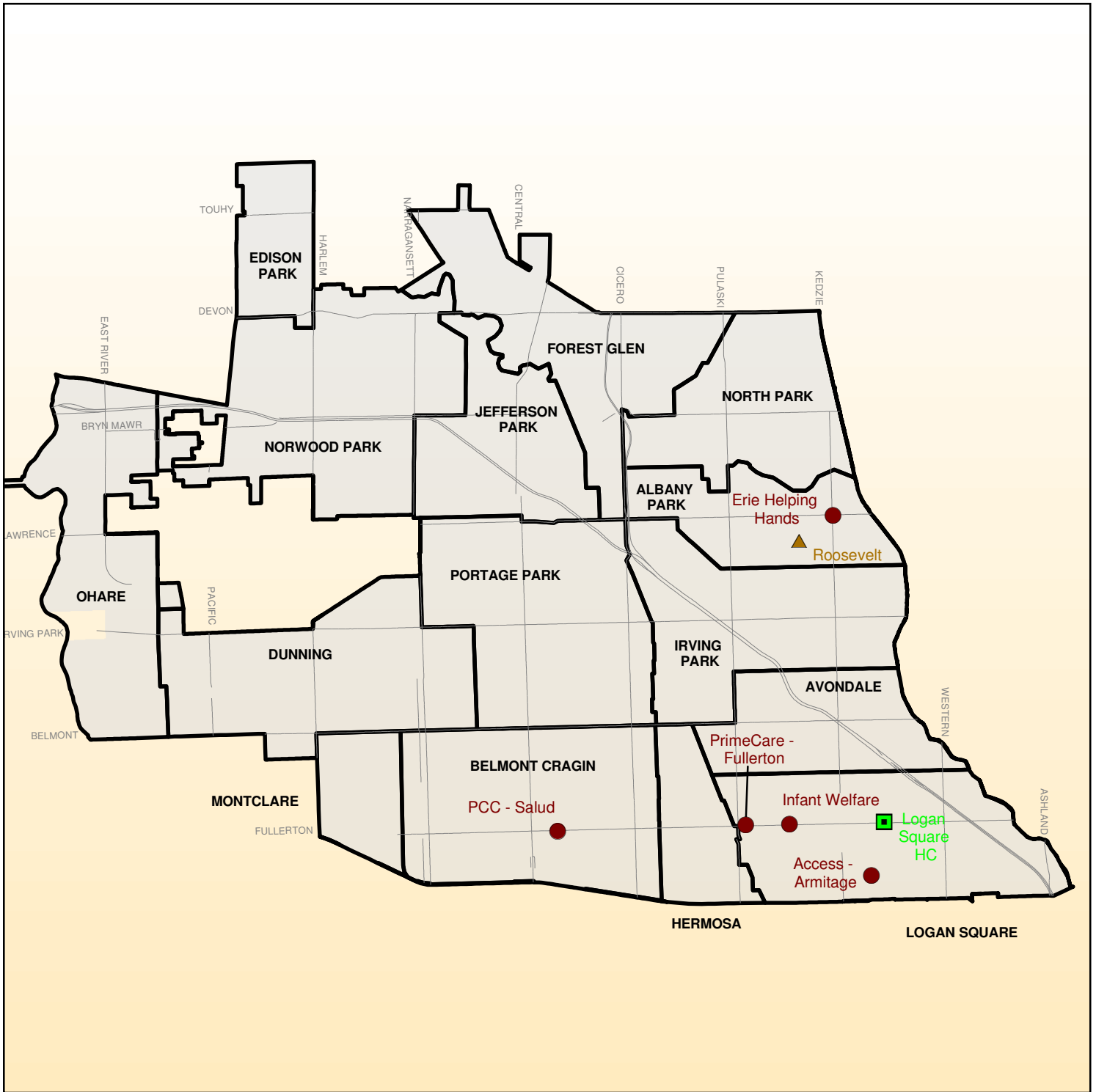
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



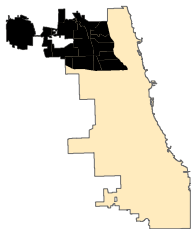
North Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
■	Uptown Neighborhood Health Center	845 W. Wilson	Chicago	60640	312.744.1938	www.cityofchicago.org/health
●	American Indian Health Service of Chicago, Inc.	4085 N. Broadway	Chicago	60613	773 883 9100	www.aihschicago.org
●	Asian Human Services Family Health Center	2820 W Peterson	Chicago	60659	773-761-0300	
●	Heartland Health Outreach, Inc.	1015 W. Lawrence	Chicago	60640	773-275-2060	
●	Heartland International Health Center	1015 W. Lawrence	Chicago	60640	773-275-2060	
●	Howard Brown Health Center	4025 N. Sheridan	Chicago	60613	773 388 1600	www.howardbrown.org
●	Peterson Family Health Center	2655 W. Peterson	Chicago	60659	773-271-8880	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Rogers Park Family Health Center	1555 W. Howard	Chicago	60626	773-764-7146	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Triad Health Practice	3000 N. Halsted	Chicago	60657	773-296-8400	www.howardbrown.org
■	Northside Health Center of Cook County (Thorek)	850 W. Irving Park Road	Chicago	60613	773.975.3262	www.ccbhs.org
●	New Life Volunteering Society Free Health Clinic	2645 W. Peterson	Chicago	60659	312-560-9299	www.nlvs.org/clinic.html
●	The ARK	6450 N. California	Chicago	60645	773-973-1000	www.arkchicago.org
▲	Amundsen High School	5110 N. Damen	Chicago	60625	773.275.1358	
▲	Arai Middle School	900 W. Wilson	Chicago	60640	773.534.2610	
▲	Lakeview High School	4015 N. Ashland	Chicago	60613	773.404.0447	
▲	Senn High School	5900 N. Glenwood	Chicago	60660	773.989.8322	www.heartlandalliance.org
▲	Sullivan High School	6631 N. Bosworth	Chicago	60626	773-534-2000	www.accesscommunityhealth.net





Northwest Region Health Care Facilities - current



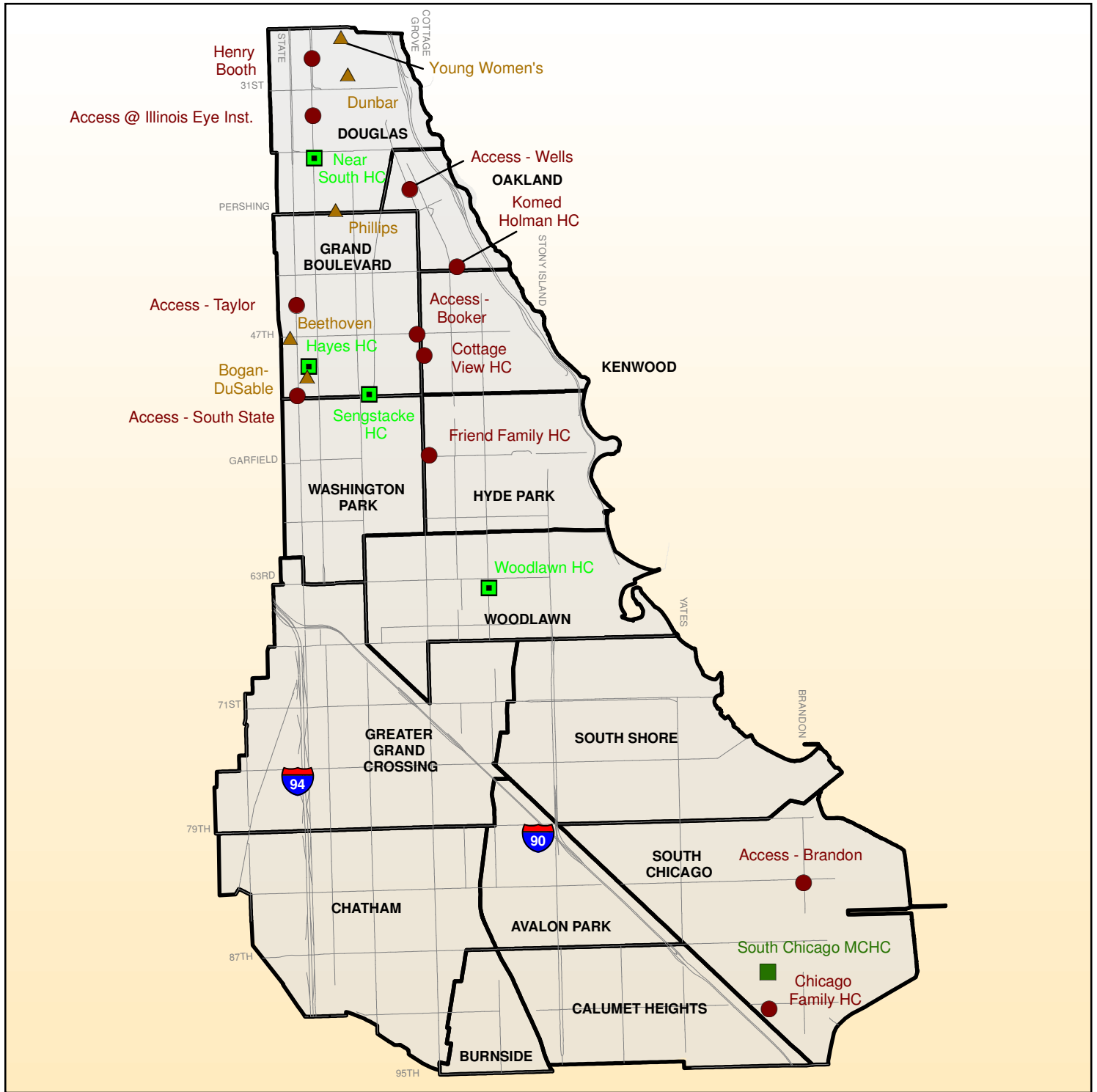
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



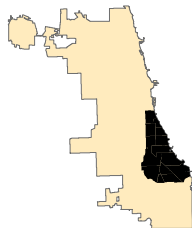
Northwest Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
●	Armitage Family Health Center	2957 W. Armitage	Chicago	60647	7737724319	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Erie Helping Hands Health Center	4759 N. Kedzie	Chicago	60625	773-588-9640	www.riefamilyhealth.org
●	Infant Welfare Society of Chicago	3600 W. Fullerton	Chicago	60647	312-751-2800	www.infantwelfare.org
●	PCC - Salud Family Health Center	5359 W. Fullerton	Chicago	60639	773-836-2785	www.pccwellness.org
●	PrimeCare Community Health, Inc. - Fullerton	3924 W. Fullerton	Chicago	60647	312 491 5085	
■	Logan Square Health Center of Cook County	2840 W. Fullerton	Chicago	60647	773.292.6250	www.ccbhs.org
▲	Roosevelt High School	3436 W. Wilson	Chicago	60625	773.866.0818	





South Region Health Care Facilities - current



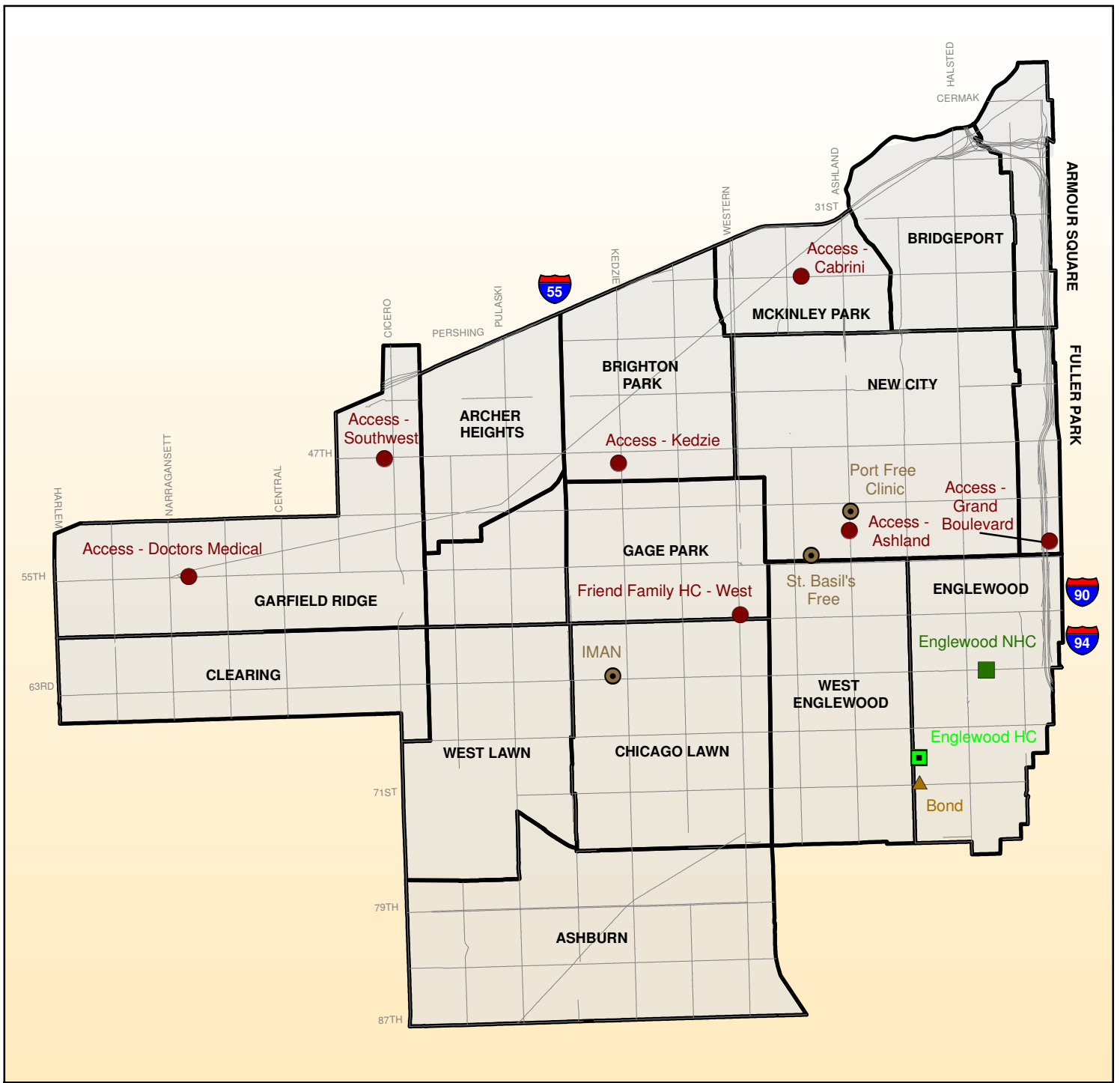
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



South Region – Health Care Facilities

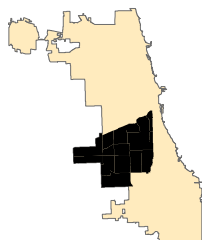
Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
■	South Chicago Maternal & Child Health Center	2938 E. 89th Street	Chicago	60617	312-747-5285	www.cityofchicago.org/health
●	ACCESS @ Illinois Eye Institute	3241 S. Michigan	Chicago	60616	3122556800	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Booker Family Health Center	747 E. 47th Street	Chicago	60653	7736244800	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Brandon Family Health Center	8300 S. Brandon	Chicago	60617	7737217600	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Chicago Family Health Center - South Chicago	9119 S. Exchange	Chicago	60617	773-768-5000	www.chicagofamilyhealth.org
●	Cottage View Health Center	4829 S. Cottage Grove	Chicago	60615	773-548-1170	www.nearnorthhealth.org
●	Friend Family Health Center	800 E. 55th Street	Chicago	60615	773-702-0660	
●	Henry Booth House Clinic	2850 S. Michigan	Chicago	60616	312-949-2177	
●	Komed Holman Health Center	4259 S. Berkeley	Chicago	60653	773-268-7600	www.nearnorthhealth.org
●	South State Family Health Center	5050 S. State	Chicago	60609	773-624-2700	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Taylor Family Health Center	4501 S. State	Chicago	60609	773-540-0800	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Wells Family Health Center	3747 S. Cottage Grove	Chicago	60653	773-536-1000	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
■	Hayes Health Center of Cook County	4859 S. Wabash	Chicago	60615	773.268.4305	www.ccbhs.org
■	John Sengstacke Health Center of Cook County	450 E. 51st St	Chicago	60615	312.572.2900	www.ccbhs.org
■	Near South Health Center of Cook County	3525 S. Michigan	Chicago	60653	312.949.2200	www.ccbhs.org
■	Woodlawn Health Center of Cook County	6337 S. Woodlawn	Chicago	60637	312.747.7705	www.ccbhs.org
▲	Beethoven Elementary School	25 W. 47th Street	Chicago	60609	773.536.5700	
▲	Bogan-DuSable High School	4934 S. Wabash	Chicago	60615	773.548.3208	
▲	Dunbar Vocational High School	3000 S. Martin Luther King Drive	Chicago	60616	312.225.6592	
▲	Phillips Academy	244 E. Pershing	Chicago	60653	3125677058	
▲	Young Women's Leadership Charter High School	2641 S. Calumet	Chicago	60616	773-949-9400	





Southwest Region

Health Care Facilities - current



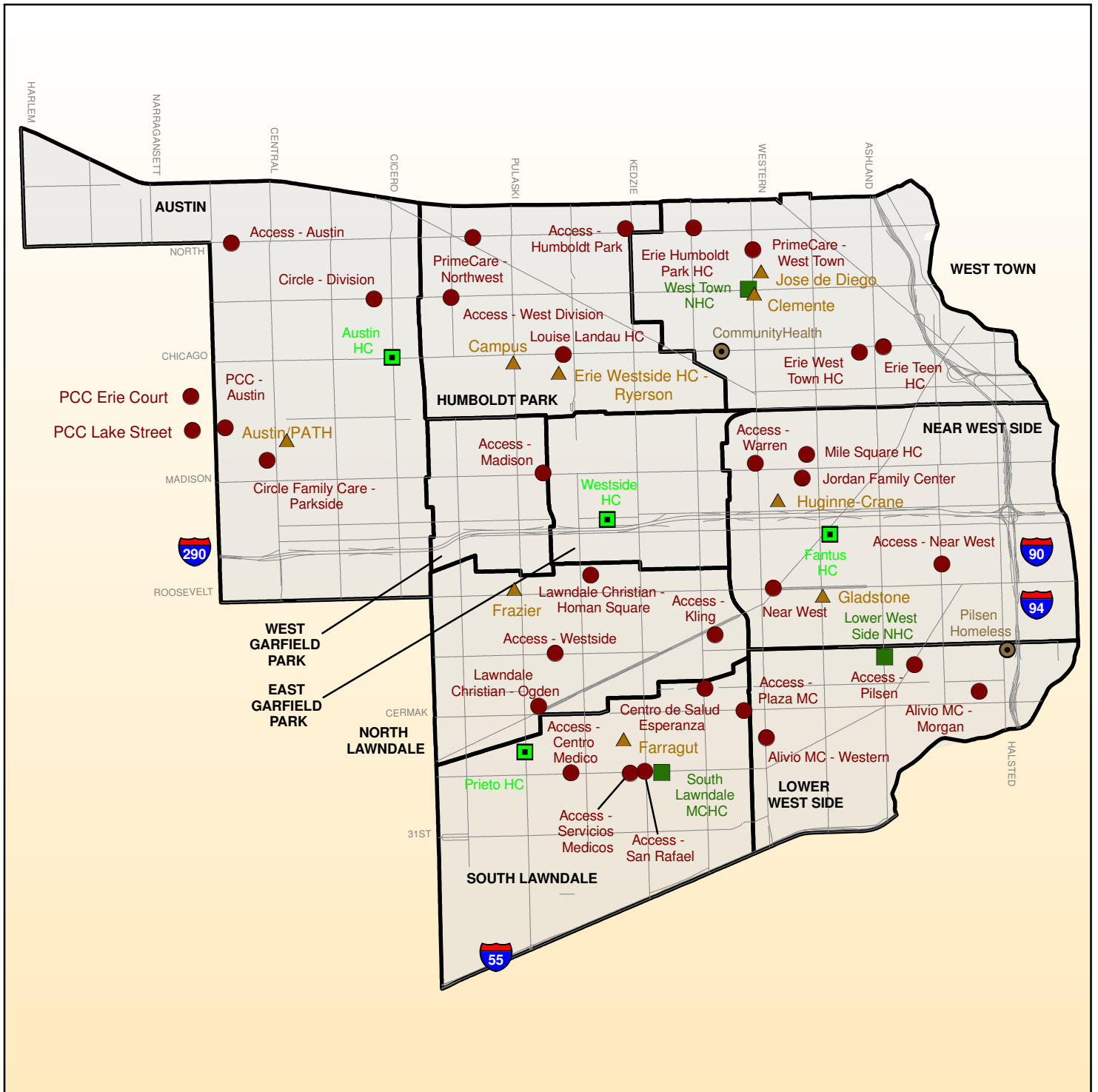
- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



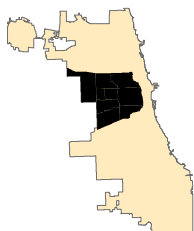
Southwest Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
■	Englewood Neighborhood Health Center	641 W. 63rd Street	Chicago	60621	312-747-7831	www.cityofchicago.org/health
●	Ashland Family Health Center	5256 S. Ashland	Chicago	60609	7734349216	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Cabrini Family Health Center	1858 W. 35th Street	Chicago	60609	773-523-1000	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Doctors Medical Group	6240 W. 55th Street	Chicago	60638	7732842200	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Friend Family Health Center - West	5843 S.Western	Chicago	60636	773-702-0660	
●	Grand Boulevard Family Health Center	5401 S. Wentworth	Chicago	60609	773-288-6900	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Kedzie Family Health Center	3213 W. 47th Place	Chicago	60632	773-254-6044	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Southwest Family Health Center	4839 W. 47th Street	Chicago	60638	7737352345	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
■	Englewood Health Center of Cook County	1135 W. 69th Street	Chicago	60621	773.723.1814	www.ccbhs.org
●	IMAN Health Clinic	6248 S. Spaulding	Chicago	60629	773-434-4626	
●	Port Free Clinic	5135 S. Ashland	Chicago	60609	773-650-5171	
●	Saint Basil's Free People's Clinic	1850 W. Garfield	Chicago	60609	773.436.4870	
▲	Bond Elementary/Child Health Center of Cook County	7050 S. May	Chicago	60621	773-535-3480	





West Region Health Care Facilities - 2002



- Community-based Health Centers
- Free Health Centers
- CDPH
- COOK
- ▲ School-based Health Centers



West Region – Health Care Facilities

Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
■	Lower West Side Neighborhood Health Center	1713 S. Ashland	Chicago	60608	312.746.5157	www.cityofchicago.org/health
■	South Lawndale Maternal & Child Health Center	3059 W. 26th Street	Chicago	60623	312-747-0066	www.cityofchicago.org/health
■	West Town Neighborhood Health Center	2418 W. Division	Chicago	60622	312.744.0943	www.cityofchicago.org/health
●	Alivio Medical Center - Morgan	966 W. 21st Street	Chicago	60608	312 829 6304	www.aliviomedicalcenter.org
●	Alivio Medical Center - Western	2355 S. Western	Chicago	60608	312 829 6304	www.aliviomedicalcenter.org
●	Austin Family Health Center	5835 W. North	Chicago	60639	7737451200	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Centro de Salud Esperanza	2001 S. California	Chicago	60608	773-584-6200	
●	Centro Medico Family Health Center	3700 W. 26th Street	Chicago	60623	773-542-5203	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Circle Family Care - Division	4909 W. Division	Chicago	60651	7739218100	www.circlefamilycare.org
●	Circle Family Care - Parkside	115 N. Parkside	Chicago	60644	773-921-9669	www.circlefamilycare.org
●	Erie Family Health Center - Humboldt Park	2750 W. North	Chicago	60647	312 666 3494	www.eriefamilyhealth.org
●	Erie Teen Health Center	1523 W. Chicago	Chicago	60622	312-666-3494	www.eriefamilyhealth.org
●	Erie West Town Health Center	1701 W. Superior	Chicago	60622	312-666-3494	www.eriefamilyhealth.org
●	Humboldt Park Family Health Center	3202 W. North	Chicago	60647	773-489-6333	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	James Jordan Family Life Center	2102 W. Monroe	Chicago	60612	312-413-1261	
●	Kling Medical Center	2720 W. 15th Street	Chicago	60608	773-257-6730	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Lawndale Christian Health Center - Homan Square	3517 W. Arthington	Chicago	60624	773-843-3002	www.lawndale.org
●	Lawndale Christian Health Center - Ogden	3860 W. Ogden	Chicago	60623	773-843-3001	www.lawndale.org
●	Louise Landau Community Health Center	3645 W. Chicago	Chicago	60651	312-337-1073	www.nearnorthhealth.org
●	Madison Family Health Center	3800 W. Madison	Chicago	60624	773-826-6600	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Mile Square Health Center	2045 W. Washington	Chicago	60612	312-413-1261	
●	Near West Family Center	2310 W. Roosevelt	Chicago	60608	312 413 1261	
●	Near West Family Health Center	1158 W. Taylor	Chicago	60607	312-455-8640	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	PCC - Austin Family Health Center	335 N. Mason	Chicago	60644	773-378-3347	www.pccwellness.org
●	PCC - Lake Street Family Health Center	14 W. Lake	Oak Park	60302	708-383-9911	www.pccwellness.org
●	PCC Erie Court Health Center	1 Erie Court	Oak Park	60302	708-383-9911	www.pccwellness.org



Type	Facility	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website
●	Pilsen Family Health Center	1817 S. Loomis	Chicago	60608	312-666-6511	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Plaza Medical Center	2507 W. Cermak	Chicago	60608	773-523-0900	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	PrimeCare Community Health, Inc. - Northwest	4235 W. North	Chicago	60639	312 491 5085	
●	PrimeCare Community Health, Inc. - West Town	1431 N. Western	Chicago	60622	312 491 5085	
●	San Rafael Family Health Center	3204 W. 26th Street	Chicago	60623	773-927-3100	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Servicios Medicos La Villita Family Health Center	3303 W. 26th Street	Chicago	60623	773-277-6589	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Warren Family Health Center	2409 W. Warren	Chicago	60612	312-733-4475	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	West Division Family Health Center	4401 W. Division	Chicago	60651	773-252-3122	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
●	Westside Family Health Center	3752 W. 16th Street	Chicago	60623	773-762-2435	www.accesscommunityhealth.net
■	Austin Health Center of Cook County	4800 W. Chicago	Chicago	60651	773.826.9100	www.ccbhs.org
■	Dr. Jorge Prieto Health Center of Cook County	2424 S. Pulaski	Chicago	60623	773-521-0750	www.ccbhs.org
■	Fantus Health Center of Cook County	621 S. Winchester	Chicago	60612	312.633.7292	www.ccbhs.org
■	Westside Health Center of Cook County	3410 W. Van Buren	Chicago	60624	773-265-2800	www.ccbhs.org
⊙	CommunityHealth	2611 W. Chicago	Chicago	60622	773.395.9808	www.communityhealth.org
⊙	Pilsen Homeless Health Services	731 W. 17th Street	Chicago	60616	312.243.5226	
▲	Austin Community Academy/PATH Clinic	231 N. Pine	Chicago	60644	773.854.3827	
▲	Clemente High School	1147 N. Western	Chicago	60622	773.394.8821	
▲	Erie Westside Family Health Center - Ryerson Elementary School	646 N. Lawndale	Chicago	60624	3126663494	
▲	Farragut Career Academy	2345 S. Christiana	Chicago	60623	773-843-3003	www.lawndale.org
▲	Frazier Elementary School	4027 W. Grenshaw	Chicago	60624	312-666-3494	www.eriefamilyhealth.org
▲	Gladstone School	1231 S. Damen	Chicago	60608	773-534-7266	www.aliviomedicalcenter.org
▲	Huginne-Crane Technical Preparatory School	2245 W. Jackson	Chicago	60612	773.534.7582	
▲	Jose de Diego Community Academy	1313 N. Claremont	Chicago	60622	773.534.4025	www.eriefamilyhealth.org
▲	The Campus	730 N. Pulaski	Chicago	60624	773.534.8924	



Office of Health Care Access

312.745.CARE

CAREline@cdph.org

- CAREline consumer call center
- Advocacy on health care issues
- Educational activities for consumers and community partners
- Enrollment assistance for public health care programs
- Disenrollment assistance for Medicaid HMO members
- Medicaid and Medicare policy
- Health care and consumer data reporting
- Investigation of consumer health care problems
- www.cityofchicago.org/Health/



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