

441—87.2(217) Eligibility. Eligibility for the family planning program will be determined according to the provisions of this rule.

87.2(1) Persons covered. Subject to funding as described in subrule 87.7(1) and to the requirements of subrules 87.2(2), 87.2(4), and 87.2(6), assistance for family planning services will be available to the following individuals who are not enrolled in medical assistance pursuant to 441—Chapter 74 or 441—Chapter 75:

a. Women who were enrolled in medical assistance when their pregnancy ended and who are capable of bearing children but are not pregnant. Eligibility for these women extends for 12 consecutive months plus 60 days after their pregnancy ended;

b. Women who are under the age of 55, who are capable of bearing children but are not pregnant, and who have household income that does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty level as determined pursuant to subrule 87.2(3);

c. Men who are under the age of 55, who are capable of fathering children, and who have household income that does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty level as determined pursuant to subrule 87.2(3).

87.2(2) Furnishing of social security number. As a condition of eligibility, except as provided by paragraph 87.2(2)“a,” an applicant or member must provide to the department or authorized agency, as applicable, all social security numbers issued to each individual (including children) for whom family planning services are sought.

a. The requirement of furnishing a social security number does not apply to an individual who:

(1) Is not eligible to receive a social security number;

(2) Does not have a social security number and may only be issued a social security number for a valid nonwork reason in accordance with 20 CFR §422.104 as amended to March 15, 2022; or

(3) Refuses to obtain a social security number because of a well-established religious objection. For this purpose, a well-established religious objection means that the individual:

1. Is a member of a recognized religious sect or division of a sect; and

2. Adheres to the tenets or teachings of the sect or division of the sect and for that reason is conscientiously opposed to applying for or using a national identification number.

b. If a required social security number has not been issued or is not known, the individual seeking coverage under the family planning program must cooperate with the department or authorized agency, as applicable, in applying for a social security number with the Social Security Administration or in requesting the Social Security Administration to furnish the number.

87.2(3) Determination of household income. The department will determine the countable household income of an individual applying under paragraph 87.2(1)“b” or “c” as follows:

a. Household composition.

(1) The household includes the applicant or member, any dependent children, as defined below, living in the same home as the applicant or member, and any spouse living in the same home as the applicant or member, except when a dependent child or spouse has elected to receive supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024.

(2) Definition of dependent children. A dependent child is one under the age of 18 years or aged 18 years who is a full-time student in a secondary school, or in the equivalent level of vocational or technical training, and who is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching the age of 19.

b. Earned income. All earned income that is received by a member of the household shall be counted except for earnings of a child who is a full-time student as defined in subparagraph 87.2(3)“a”(1). Earned income including but not limited to the following will be counted:

(1) Salary.

(2) Wages.

(3) Tips.

(4) Bonuses.

(5) Commissions.

(6) Income from Job Corps.

(7) Earnings from self-employment defined as gross income less the allowable costs of producing the income.

c. Unearned income. The following unearned income of all household members will be counted:

- (1) Unemployment insurance benefits.
- (2) Child support.
- (3) Alimony.
- (4) Social security and railroad retirement benefits.
- (5) Workers' compensation and disability payments.
- (6) Benefits paid by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to disabled members of the armed forces or survivors of deceased veterans.

d. Deemed income. Income deeming for a sponsored alien will be determined pursuant to subrule 87.2(5).

e. Deductions. Deductions from income will be made for any payments made by household members for the following:

- (1) Court-ordered child support, alimony, or spousal support paid to nonhousehold members.
- (2) Twenty percent of nonexempt earnings.
- (3) Child care expenses or expenses related to care for an incapacitated adult. This deduction cannot exceed \$200 per month for each child under the age of two and \$175 per month for each adult or child aged two or older.

87.2(4) Citizenship or alienage requirements.

a. To be eligible for the family planning program, a person must be one of the following:

- (1) A citizen or national of the United States.
- (2) A qualified noncitizen continuously present (as described in Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status and Eligibility, under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) at 62 CFR §61415 dated November 11, 1997, as amended to August 1, 2024) in the United States since August 22, 1996.
- (3) A qualified noncitizen under the age of 21.
- (4) A refugee admitted to the United States under Section 207 of the INA.
- (5) A noncitizen who has been granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA.
- (6) A noncitizen whose deportation is withheld under Section 243(h) or 241(b)(3) of the INA.
- (7) A qualified noncitizen veteran who has an honorable discharge that is not due to alienage.
- (8) A qualified noncitizen who is on active duty in the armed forces of the United States other than active duty for training.
- (9) A qualified noncitizen who is the spouse or unmarried dependent child of a qualified noncitizen described in subparagraph 87.2(4) "a"(7) or "a"(8), including a surviving spouse who has not remarried.
- (10) A qualified noncitizen who has resided in the United States for a period of at least five years beginning on the date of the qualified noncitizen's entry into the United States with a status within the meaning of subparagraph 87.2(4) "a"(1), "a"(4), or "a"(9) under the definition of "qualified noncitizen" in rule 441—87.1(217).
- (11) An Amerasian admitted as described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1612(b)(2)(A)(i)(V) as amended to August 1, 2024.
- (12) A Cuban/Haitian entrant as described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1641(b)(7) as amended to August 1, 2024.
- (13) A certified victim of trafficking as described in Section 107(b)(1)(A) of PL 106-386 as amended to August 1, 2024.
- (14) An American Indian born in Canada to whom Section 289 of the INA applies or who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe as defined in 25 U.S.C. Section 450b(e) as amended to August 1, 2024.
- (15) An Iraqi or Afghan immigrant treated as a refugee pursuant to Section 1244(g) of PL 110-181 as amended to August 1, 2024, or to Section 602(b)(8) of PL 111-8 as amended to August 1, 2024.
- (16) An Afghan paroled into the United States treated as a refugee pursuant to Section 2502 of PL 117-43 as amended to August 1, 2024.

(17) A qualified noncitizen lawfully residing in the United States in accordance with a Compact of Free Association with the government of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau as described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1612(b)(2)(G) as amended by Section 208 of Division CC of PL 116-260 as amended to August 1, 2024.

(18) A conditional entrant pursuant to Section 203(a)(7) of the INA as in effect before April 1, 1980.

b. As a condition of eligibility, all applicants for or members of the family planning program shall attest to their citizenship or qualified noncitizen status by signing the application or review form.

c. Except as provided in paragraph 87.2(4)“*h*,” applicants or members for whom an attestation of United States citizenship has been made pursuant to paragraph 87.2(4)“*b*” will present satisfactory documentation of citizenship as described in paragraph 87.2(4)“*d*” or “*e*.” A reference to a form in paragraph 87.2(4)“*d*” or “*e*” includes any successor form. An applicant or member who attests to citizenship must also verify the applicant’s identity. An applicant or member shall have a reasonable period to obtain and provide required documentation of citizenship or nationality.

(1) For the purposes of this requirement, the “reasonable period” begins on the date a written request for documentation is issued to an applicant or member and continues for 90 days.

(2) Family planning services will be approved for new applicants and continue for members not previously required to provide documentation of citizenship or nationality until the end of the reasonable period to obtain and provide required documentation of citizenship or nationality.

d. Any one of the following documents must be accepted as satisfactory documentation of citizenship and identity:

(1) A United States passport, including a U.S. passport card issued by the U.S. Department of State, without regard to any expiration date as long as such passport or card was issued without limitation.

(2) A Certificate of Naturalization.

(3) A Certificate of United States Citizenship.

(4) A valid U.S. state-issued driver’s license, but only if the state issuing the license does either of the following prior to issuance of the license:

1. Requires proof of United States citizenship; or

2. Obtains a social security number from the applicant and verifies before certification that the number is valid and is assigned to the applicant who is a citizen.

(5) Documentation issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe as described at 42 CFR §435.407 as amended to March 15, 2022, including but not limited to a tribal enrollment card, a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood, a tribal census document, or a document on tribal letterhead issued under the signature of the appropriate tribal official. Acceptable documentation:

1. Identifies the federally recognized Indian tribe that issued the document;

2. Identifies the individual by name; and

3. Confirms the individual’s membership, enrollment, or affiliation with the tribe.

(6) Another document that provides proof of United States citizenship and provides a reliable means of documentation of personal identity, as the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services may specify by regulation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396b(x)(3)(B)(v) as amended to August 1, 2024.

e. Satisfactory documentation of citizenship and identity may also be demonstrated by the combination of any identity document described in paragraph 87.2(4)“*f*” and any one of the following:

(1) A U.S. public birth certificate showing birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (if born on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swain’s Island, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) (if born after November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time)). The birth record document may be issued by a state, commonwealth, territory, or local jurisdiction. If the document shows that the individual was born in Puerto Rico or the Northern Mariana Islands before the applicable date referenced in this paragraph, the individual may be a collectively naturalized citizen. The following establishes U.S. citizenship for collectively naturalized individuals:

1. Puerto Rico: Evidence of birth in Puerto Rico and the applicant’s statement that the applicant was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or Puerto Rico on or after January 13, 1941.

2. CNMI (formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI)): Evidence of birth in the CNMI; evidence of TTPI citizenship and residence in the CNMI, the U.S., or a U.S. territory or possession on or after November 3, 1986 (CNMI local time); and the applicant's statement that the applicant did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time); evidence of TTPI citizenship, continuous residence in the CNMI since before November 3, 1981 (CNMI local time); voter registration before January 1, 1975; and the applicant's statement that the applicant did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time); evidence of continuous domicile in the CNMI since before January 1, 1974, and the applicant's statement that the applicant did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time).

NOTE: If a person entered the CNMI as a nonimmigrant and lived in the CNMI since January 1, 1974, this does not constitute continuous domicile and the individual is not a U.S. citizen.

- (2) A Certification of Report of Birth, issued to U.S. citizens who were born outside the U.S.
- (3) A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. citizen.
- (4) A certificate of birth in the U.S.
- (5) A U.S. Citizen I.D. card.
- (6) A Northern Marianas Identification Card issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (or predecessor agency).
- (7) A final adoption decree showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth or, if an adoption is not final, a statement from a state-approved adoption agency that shows the child's name and U.S. place of birth.
- (8) Evidence of U.S. Civil Service employment before June 1, 1976.
- (9) A U.S. military record showing a U.S. place of birth.
- (10) Documentation that a child meets the requirements of Section 101 of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 as amended to August 1, 2024 (8 U.S.C. Section 1431).
- (11) Medical records, including but not limited to hospital, clinic, or doctor records or admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility, or other institution that indicate a U.S. place of birth.
- (12) A life, health, or other insurance record that indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- (13) An official religious record recorded in the U.S. showing that the birth occurred in the U.S.
- (14) School records, including preschool, Head Start, and day care, showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth.
- (15) Federal or state census records showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth.

If the applicant does not have one of the documents listed in paragraph 87.2(4) "d" or subparagraphs 87.2(4) "e"(1) through "e"(15), the applicant may submit an affidavit using a form prescribed by the department, signed under penalty of perjury by another individual who can reasonably attest to the applicant's citizenship. Such affidavit must contain the applicant's name, date of birth, and place of U.S. birth. The affidavit is not required to be notarized.

f. Any of the following documents must be accepted as satisfactory documentation of identity, provided the document has a photograph or other identifying information sufficient to establish identity, including but not limited to name, age, sex, race, height, weight, eye color, or address:

- (1) Identity documents listed at 8 CFR §274a.2(b)(1)(v)(B)(1) as amended to March 15, 2022, except a driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority.
- (2) A driver's license issued by a state or territory.
- (3) A school identification card.
- (4) A U.S. military card or draft record.
- (5) An identification card issued by the federal, state, or local government.
- (6) A military dependent's identification card.
- (7) A U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card.
- (8) For children under age 19, a clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record, including preschool or day care records.
- (9) Two other documents containing consistent information that corroborates an applicant's identity. Such documents include but are not limited to employer identification cards; high school, high school equivalency, and college diplomas; marriage certificates; divorce decrees; and property deeds or titles.

(10) A finding of identity from a federal agency or another state agency, including but not limited to a public assistance, law enforcement, internal revenue or tax bureau, or corrections agency, if the agency has verified and certified the identity of the individual.

If the applicant does not have any document specified in subparagraphs 87.2(4) “f”(1) through “f”(10), the applicant may submit an affidavit using a form prescribed by the department signed under penalty of perjury by another individual who can reasonably attest to the applicant’s identity. Such affidavit must contain the applicant’s name and other identifying information establishing identity, as described in paragraph 87.2(4) “f.” The affidavit is not required to be notarized.

g. The department or authorized agency, as applicable, must accept a photocopy, facsimile, scanned, or other copy of a document listed in paragraph 87.2(4) “d,” “e,” or “f” to the same extent as an original document, unless information on the submitted copy is inconsistent with other information available or there is reason to question the validity of, or information in, the document. The department must provide assistance in a timely manner to persons who need assistance in securing satisfactory documentation of citizenship or identity.

h. A person for whom an attestation of United States citizenship has been made pursuant to paragraph 87.2(4) “b” is not required to present documentation of citizenship and identity for the family planning program if any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The person is entitled to or enrolled for benefits under any part of Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act (Medicare) as amended to August 1, 2024.

(2) The person is receiving federal social security disability insurance (SSDI) benefits under Title II of the federal Social Security Act, Section 223 or 202, based on disability (as defined in Section 223(d) of the Act as amended to August 1, 2024).

(3) The person is receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024.

(4) The person is or was exempted while assisted by child welfare services funded under Part B of Title IV of the federal Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024, on the basis of being a child in foster care as defined in Iowa Code section 232.2(20B). This exemption does not apply, and the person is subject to the citizenship and identity documentation requirements described in paragraph 87.2(4) “c,” when services under Part B of Title IV as amended to August 1, 2024, were terminated due to failure to meet citizenship requirements.

(5) The person is or was exempted while assisted by foster care as defined in Iowa Code section 232.2(20B) or adoption assistance funded under Part E of Title IV of the federal Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024. This exemption does not apply, and the person is subject to the citizenship and identity documentation requirements described in paragraph 87.2(4) “c,” when services under Part E of Title IV as amended to August 1, 2024, were terminated due to failure to meet citizenship requirements.

(6) The person has previously presented satisfactory documentation of citizenship and identity, as specified by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(7) The person was deemed eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(e)(4) as amended to August 1, 2024, on or after July 1, 2006, as the newborn of a Medicaid-eligible mother.

(8) The person was eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1397ll(e) as amended to August 1, 2024, as the newborn of a mother eligible for assistance under a State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) pursuant to Title XXI of the Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024.

i. Except as provided in paragraph 87.2(4) “h,” applicants or members for whom an attestation of qualified noncitizen status has been made pursuant to paragraph 87.2(4) “b” will present satisfactory documentation of qualified noncitizen status. Satisfactory documentation of qualified noncitizen status is documentation issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) (formerly Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)) of the Department of Homeland Security that identifies the person’s qualified noncitizen status.

87.2(5) Deeming of sponsor’s income.

a. When a qualified noncitizen admitted for lawful permanent residence is sponsored by a person who executed an affidavit of support as described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1631(a)(1) as amended to August

1, 2024, on behalf of the qualified noncitizen, the income of the sponsor will be deemed to determine eligibility for the sponsored qualified noncitizen. The amount deemed to the sponsored qualified noncitizen will be the total countable income of the sponsor determined pursuant to paragraphs 87.2(3) “b” through “d.”

b. An indigent qualified noncitizen is exempt from the deeming of a sponsor’s income for 12 months after indigence is determined. A qualified noncitizen will be considered indigent if:

(1) The qualified noncitizen does not live with the sponsor; and

(2) The qualified noncitizen’s gross income, including any income actually received from or made available by the sponsor, is less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level for the sponsored qualified noncitizen’s household size.

c. A battered qualified noncitizen as described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1641(c) as amended to August 1, 2024, is exempt from the deeming of a sponsor’s income for 12 months.

d. Deeming of the sponsor’s income does not apply when:

(1) The sponsored qualified noncitizen attains citizenship through naturalization pursuant to Chapter 2 of Title II of the INA.

(2) The sponsored qualified noncitizen has earned 40 qualifying quarters of coverage as defined in Title II of the Social Security Act as amended to August 1, 2024, or can be credited with 40 creditable qualifying quarters as defined in rule 441—87.1(217).

(3) The sponsored qualified noncitizen or the sponsor dies.

(4) The sponsored qualified noncitizen is a child under the age of 21 as allowed by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396b(v)(4)(A)(ii) as amended to August 1, 2024.

87.2(6) Residency requirements. Residency in Iowa is a condition of eligibility for the family planning program.

a. *Definition of resident.* A resident of Iowa is one:

(1) Who is living in Iowa voluntarily with the intention of making that person’s home there and not for a temporary purpose. A person is a resident of Iowa when living there on other than a temporary basis. Residence will not depend upon the reason for which the individual entered the state, except insofar as it may bear upon whether the individual is there voluntarily or for a temporary purpose; or

(2) Who, at the time of application, is living in Iowa, is not receiving assistance from another state, and entered Iowa with a job commitment or seeking employment in Iowa, whether or not currently employed.

b. *Retention of residence.* Residence is retained until abandoned. Temporary absence from Iowa, with subsequent returns to Iowa, or intent to return when the purposes of the absence have been accomplished does not interrupt continuity of residence.

87.2(7) Investigation by quality control or the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing. As a condition of eligibility, an applicant or member must cooperate with the department when the applicant’s or member’s case is selected by quality control or the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing for verification of eligibility unless the investigation revolves solely around the circumstances of a person whose income does not affect family planning program eligibility. (More information can be found in 481—Chapter 72.) Failure to cooperate will serve as a basis for denial of an application or cancellation of family planning program eligibility. Once a person’s eligibility is denied or canceled for failure to cooperate, the person may reapply but cannot be determined eligible until cooperation occurs.

87.2(8) Funding contingency. Initial and continuing eligibility for family planning services under this program is subject to the availability of funding appropriated for this purpose.

a. When appropriated funding is exhausted, ongoing eligibility will be terminated and new applications will be denied.

b. When appropriated funding becomes available, applications submitted thereafter will be considered on a first-come, first-served basis, based on the date of approval.