



MEPD and TW Bulletin 24-14

Date: Nov. 18, 2024

To: Eligibility Services Supervisors and Staff
Program Managers
Regional Directors
Policy Attorneys
Hearings Officers

From: Access and Eligibility Services Program Policy
State Office 2106

Subject: **1. Extension of the Medicaid for Breast and Cervical Cancer (MBCC) Certification Period**
2. Update - Eligibility for Federal Benefits for Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHPs)

The information in this bulletin will be included in a future handbook revision. Until the handbook is updated, staff must use the information in this bulletin. If you have any questions regarding the policy information in this bulletin, follow regional procedures.

Active bulletins are posted on the following websites:

- [Medicaid for the Elderly and People with Disabilities Handbook \(MEPDH\)](https://hhs.texas.gov/laws-regulations/handbooks/mepd/policy-bulletins) at <https://hhs.texas.gov/laws-regulations/handbooks/mepd/policy-bulletins>;
- [Texas Works Handbook \(TWH\)](https://hhs.texas.gov/laws-regulations/handbooks/texas-works-handbook/texas-works-bulletins) at <https://hhs.texas.gov/laws-regulations/handbooks/texas-works-handbook/texas-works-bulletins>.

1. Extension of the MBCC Certification Period

Background

Federal regulations require the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to conduct Medicaid renewals once every 12 months. Currently, women who apply for and are eligible for MBCC receive a six-month periodic review of eligibility. Previously, MBCC recipients received a renewal packet two months prior to their periodic review due date. Now that MBCC is part of the administrative renewal process, MBCC recipients receive a renewal packet three months prior to their periodic review due date. As a result, MBCC recipients go through the renewal process more frequently. To address this issue and to align policy with federal regulations, HHSC has extended the MBCC periodic review due date from six to 12 months.

Current Policy

[MBCC \(TA 67\)](#)

MBCC EDGs do not have a certification period. A woman certified on MBCC receives a periodic review of eligibility every six months. The Texas Integrated Eligibility Redesign System (TIERS) sets a periodic review due date from the case disposition date as follows.

- Applications: Five months from the date of disposition.
- Renewals: Six months from the date of disposition.

([TWH X-1920](#), Length of Certification)

New Policy

[MBCC \(TA 67\)](#)

A woman certified on MBCC receives a periodic review of eligibility every 12 months. TIERS sets a periodic review due date from the case disposition date as follows.

- Applications: 11 months from the date of disposition.
- Renewals: 12 months from the date of disposition.

Automation

Changes to TIERS are currently scheduled to be implemented with TIERS Release 118.3 on Dec. 14, 2024.

Correspondence

Correspondence changes are not required.

Current MBCC recipients will receive an extension of six months via a mass update at the time of implementation.

TIERS will generate and send a Form H1809, Coverage Extension, to women whose MBCC coverage is extended by six months to 12 months, informing them of their coverage extension.

Handbook

The TWH is currently scheduled to be updated in the April 2025 revision.

Updates to the MEPDH are not required.

Training

Training will be made available in Program Area Learning Management System (PALMS) titled R118.3 General Information on Nov. 26, 2024. A training broadcast will be sent with further details.

Effective Date

This policy is effective with the implementation of TIERS Release 118.3 currently scheduled for Dec. 14, 2024.

2. Update - Eligibility for Federal Benefits for Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHPs)

Background

Beginning May 21, 2022, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2022 (AUSAA) allows certain immigrants from Ukraine to receive federal public benefits if they meet all other eligibility requirements. Recently passed federal legislation extended the eligibility period for Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who were paroled into the United States through **Sept. 30, 2024**, to continue receiving benefits, if they meet all other eligibility criteria.

Ukrainian citizens, nationals of Ukraine and other non-Ukrainian persons who were granted humanitarian parole into the United States are eligible to receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) until the end of their parole term without being subject to a waiting period. This also includes the humanitarian parolee's spouse and unmarried children under 21, as well as the parents or legal guardians of unaccompanied minors who are paroled into the U.S. after Sept. 30, 2024, if they meet all other eligibility criteria.

These groups of non-citizens are commonly referred to as Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHPs).

Current Policy

[All Programs](#)

Ukrainian citizens, nationals of Ukraine and other non-Ukrainian persons who were paroled into the United States between Feb. 24, 2022, and Sept. 30, 2023, are eligible to receive federal public benefits if they meet all other eligibility requirements. Refer to [MEPD and TW Bulletin 22-14, Eligibility for Federal Benefits of Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees \(UHPs\), released on Aug. 4, 2022](#).

New Policy

[All Programs](#)

UHPs who were paroled into the United States between Feb. 24, 2022, and **Sept. 30, 2024**, are immediately eligible to receive federal public benefits if they meet all other eligibility criteria.

The humanitarian parolee's spouse and unmarried children under 21, as well as the parents or legal guardians of unaccompanied minors, are eligible for benefits without a waiting period if they meet all other eligibility criteria, even if they are granted parole after Sept. 30, 2024.

UHPs may remain eligible for federal benefits only until the end of their parole term. UHPs and their immediate family members can request an extension of parole (re-parole) for up to two additional years through the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The parole expiration date can be found on Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record.

Note: UHPs may remain eligible if they obtain another qualifying immigration status.

Acceptable documents to verify immigration status for UHPs include:

- I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, noting humanitarian parole (per INA section 212(d)(5) or 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5));
- Foreign passport with:
 - DHS/CBP admission stamp noting “DT”;
 - DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Uniting for Ukraine or “U4U”; or
 - DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolee or “UHP”;
- I-765, Employment Authorization Document (EAD) receipt notice with code C11;
- I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD) with code C11;
- Form I-766, EAD with a C11 category and a Form I-797C extension of the EAD validity period; or
- Any other notation of parole under INA §212(d)(5).

Follow policy clearance request procedures for questions about documents or immigration statuses for UHPs not listed.

Note: Immigrants from Ukraine who have been designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or who have a pending application for TPS are considered “lawfully present” and are subject to the five-year waiting period.

[SNAP and TANF](#)

UHPs are exempt from sponsor deeming requirements. If the UHP has a sponsor, do not apply the sponsor’s income and resources when determining eligibility and benefit amounts.

Automation

Automation changes are not required.

Continue to follow Contingency Processing Method (CPM) #1004308, Afghan Evacuees & Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees, to enter immigration information for UHPs in TIERS.

Correspondence

Correspondence changes are not required.

Handbook

Handbook updates are not required.

Training

Training is not required.

Effective Date

This policy is effective with the release of this bulletin. Staff will be notified of any updated information or when this is no longer in effect.