

## TABLE

### Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States

Federally funded Medicaid and CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program) is available to otherwise eligible “qualified” immigrants who entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996, and those who have held a “qualified” status for five years or longer. Refugees and other “humanitarian” immigrants, veterans, active duty military and their spouses and children, and certain other immigrants can get Medicaid or CHIP without a five-year waiting period.

**This table describes state policies for providing health coverage to additional groups of immigrants, under federal options to cover lawfully residing children and pregnant women, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S., or to provide prenatal care to women regardless of status, using CHIP funds.** It also describes immigrant coverage under programs using exclusively state funds.\*

The information in this table is subject to change. Please check with your state or local social services agency or legal assistance office regarding the most current rules. If you have updated information, please contact Tanya Broder, National Immigration Law Center, [broder@nilc.org](mailto:broder@nilc.org).

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STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
<b>Alaska</b>	“Qualified immigrants” and PRUCOLs can receive chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Prenatal care is available regardless of status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>California</b>	“Qualified” immigrants, PRUCOLs, victims of trafficking, U visa/interim relief applicants, and U visa-holders. <sup>1</sup> Prenatal care, <sup>2</sup> long-term care, breast and cervical cancer treatment, and certain other medical services are available regardless of immigration status.
<b>Colorado</b>	Lawfully residing immigrants up to 133% fpl are eligible for prenatal care. <sup>1</sup> Long-term care is available to persons who were receiving Medicaid-reimbursed Nursing Facility or Elderly, Blind, or Disabled services on July 1, 1997. Lawfully residing immigrants who are ineligible for Medicaid, are over age 60, and are enrolled in the Old Age Pension Program are eligible for Medicaid-like services (excluding long-term care, psychiatric services, and in-patient hospitalization) through the Old Age Pension Health and Medical Fund.
<b>Connecticut</b>	Lawfully residing children and pregnant women. <sup>1</sup> Lawfully residing nonpregnant adults, except residents of nursing homes and persons already receiving the Connecticut home care program for elders or who applied for these benefits on or prior to Sept. 9, 2009, were slated to lose medical assistance coverage on Dec. 1, 2009. These cuts were enjoined on Dec. 17, 2009.
<b>Delaware</b>	“Qualified” immigrants and lawfully residing immigrants. Does not include adult expansion population (adults without children). Coverage is subject to availability of funds.
<b>District of Columbia</b>	Adults, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for health coverage through the DC Health Care Alliance. <sup>1</sup> Children, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for the Immigrant Children’s Program (ICP), if ineligible for Medicaid. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Florida</b>	A few counties use local funds to provide coverage to children regardless of immigration status. Children who do not meet the immigration status criteria for Medicaid or CHIP, but are otherwise eligible, can buy coverage at full cost under Health Kids and Medikids.

\* This table indicates whether a state takes advantage of federal coverage options, marked as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Federal funds are used to provide medical coverage to lawfully residing children and/or pregnant women, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S.; and/or

<sup>2</sup> Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care to women regardless of their immigration status.

*If an eligibility group or service is listed without a superscript “1” or “2,” the services are provided exclusively with state funds.*

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<b>Hawaii</b>	Children and pregnant women who are “qualified” immigrants, PRUCOLs, or residents of Freely Associated States (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau). <sup>1</sup> Nonpregnant adults with these statuses are currently eligible for Medicaid-like services.
<b>Illinois</b>	All children, regardless of income or immigration status, can get coverage through “All Kids.” Co-pays and premiums are required for certain families, based on their income. <sup>1</sup> “Qualified” abused immigrant adults are also eligible for coverage, regardless of their date of entry. Asylum applicants and torture victims can get up to 24 months of continuous coverage (this period can be extended for some asylum applicants). Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Iowa</b>	Lawfully residing children. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Louisiana</b>	Prenatal care is available regardless of status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Maine</b>	“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Maryland</b>	“Qualified” immigrant children and pregnant women. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	“Qualified” or PRUCOL seniors and persons with disabilities up to 100% fpl, and children or persons with disabilities up to 200% fpl who are PRUCOL (coverage excludes long-term care). “Qualified” immigrant children are eligible up to 300% fpl. <sup>1</sup> “Qualified” pregnant women get full-scope services. <sup>1</sup> All children, regardless of immigration status or income, are eligible for primary and preventive care through the Children’s Medical Security Plan. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup> “Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs not described above, earning up to 300% fpl, and who were enrolled in Commonwealth Care on Aug. 31, 2009, can get Commonwealth Care Bridge through June 30, 2010.
<b>Michigan</b>	Prenatal care is available regardless of status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Minnesota</b>	“Qualified” immigrants, PRUCOLs, lawfully residing immigrants, and people who receive services from the Center for Victims of Torture. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Nebraska</b>	“Qualified” immigrants. All pregnant women, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for outpatient prenatal care. <sup>2</sup> Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming.
<b>New Jersey</b>	“Lawfully residing children and pregnant women, and “qualified” immigrant parents can receive NJ FamilyCare. <sup>1</sup> NJ FamilyCare Advantage is available to children regardless of immigration status based on payment of premium contribution (“buy-in”). Lawfully residing children and pregnant women can receive Medicaid. <sup>1</sup> Limited funds for prenatal services are available to women up to 200% fpl, regardless of immigration status. “Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs who were in Medicaid-certified nursing homes prior to Jan. 29, 1997, remain eligible for nursing home care.
<b>New Mexico</b>	Lawfully residing children and pregnant women <sup>1</sup> and “qualified” battered immigrants. PRUCOLs who entered the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996.
<b>New York</b>	“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs. <sup>1</sup> Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. All children, regardless of immigration status, are covered under the state Child Health Plus program. <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Federal funds are used to provide medical coverage to lawfully residing children and/or pregnant women, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S.; and/or

<sup>2</sup> Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care to women regardless of their immigration status.

*If an eligibility group or service is listed without a superscript “1” or “2,” the services are provided exclusively with state funds.*

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STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
<b>Ohio</b>	Persons who were lawfully residing in the U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996, and persons under an order of supervision. <b>NOTE:</b> Ohio denies federal Medicaid to most “qualified” immigrants who entered the U.S. on or after Aug. 22, 1996, even after they complete the federal 5-year bar.
<b>Oregon</b>	Lawfully present children. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Lawfully residing children and pregnant women. <sup>1</sup> State-funded Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)–related and General Assistance–related medical assistance is available to lawfully residing immigrants who are otherwise eligible for those programs.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Lawfully residing children. <sup>1</sup> Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup> Lawfully residing persons who were in the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996, and were residents of Rhode Island before July 1, 1997, are also covered.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Prenatal care is available regardless of status. <sup>2</sup> But new enrollment suspended on Nov. 30, 2009.
<b>Texas</b>	“Qualified” immigrant children who entered the U.S. on or after Aug. 22, 1996, are eligible for services comparable to CHIP (during the federal 5-year bar). Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup> <b>NOTE:</b> Texas denies federal Medicaid to most “qualified” immigrant adults who entered the country on or after Aug. 22, 1996, even after they complete the federal 5-year bar.
<b>Virginia</b>	Children who are “qualified” immigrants or PRUCOLs. <sup>1</sup> “Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs who were receiving long-term-care services on June 30, 1997.
<b>Washington</b>	Seniors and persons with disabilities who are “qualified” immigrants or PRUCOL and who are receiving cash assistance through the state General Assistance Unemployable Program. These seniors and persons with disabilities receive medical coverage and limited dental services, but no durable medical equipment. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. <sup>2</sup> Children in families earning up to 250% of the federal poverty level are eligible for Children’s Healthcare Programs, regardless of their immigration status. <sup>1</sup> Monthly premiums are required for children in families earning between 200% and 250% fpl. A capped program is available to children in families earning up to 300% fpl.
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Lawfully residing children and pregnant women. <sup>1</sup> Prenatal care is available regardless of status. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Wyoming</b>	“Qualified” abused immigrants, regardless of date of entry. Persons paroled into the U.S. are eligible for one year. <b>NOTE:</b> Wyoming is the only state that denies federal Medicaid to most “qualified” immigrants who entered the country prior to Aug. 22, 1996. In Wyoming, certain abused immigrants, parolees, veterans, active duty military, their spouse, unremarried surviving spouse, or child are eligible regardless of date of entry. Refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasian immigrants and victims of trafficking are eligible for Medicaid during the 7 years after securing that status. Lawful permanent residents with 40 quarters of work history are eligible if they have been in “qualified” immigrant status for 5 years.

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See next page for “Key Terms Used in This Table”

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<sup>2</sup> Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care to women regardless of their immigration status.

If an eligibility group or service is listed without a superscript “1” or “2,” the services are provided exclusively with state funds.

## Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States

### **Key Terms Used in This Table**

**“Qualified” immigrants** – are: (1) lawful permanent residents (LPRs); (2) refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, conditional entry (in effect prior to Apr. 1, 1980), or paroled into the U.S. for at least one year; (3) Cuban/Haitian entrants; and (4) battered spouses and children with a pending or approved (a) self-petition for an immigrant visa, or (b) immigrant visa filed for a spouse or child by a U.S. citizen or LPR, or (c) application for cancellation of removal/suspension of deportation, whose need for benefits has a substantial connection to the battery or cruelty. Parent/child of such battered child/spouse are also “qualified.”

**“PRUCOL” or permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law** – is not an immigration status, but a benefit eligibility category. The term generally means that immigration authorities are aware of a person’s presence but have no plans to deport/remove him or her from the country. It is interpreted differently, depending on the benefit program and jurisdiction.

**Lawfully Residing** – includes “qualified” immigrants as well as other individuals who are living in the U.S. lawfully with the intent to remain here, such as citizens of the Compact of Free Association States (Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau), persons granted family unity, temporary protected status, or deferred action, spouses and children of U.S. citizens who have filed an application to adjust to lawful permanent residence, survivors of serious crimes who are cooperating with law enforcement to prosecute the perpetrators (U visa holders) as well as certain other lawfully present immigrants and non-immigrants who intend to remain in the U.S.

**fpl** – stands for “federal poverty level,” as determined by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services’ poverty guidelines (the guidelines for 2009 are available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml>).

**Deeming** – in some cases, a sponsor’s income and/or resources may be added to the immigrant’s in determining eligibility. Exemptions from deeming may apply.

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