

TABLE 10 State-Funded Medical Assistance Programs

This table lists the state-funded programs that provide health coverage to immigrants who are not eligible for coverage under the federally funded Medicaid program. In many states or counties, limited medical services, such as prenatal or preventive care, are available regardless of immigration status. These programs are not systematically listed here. 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 to provide, please contact Tanya Broder, National Immigration Law Center, broder@nilc.org.

(Unless otherwise indicated, information updated JULY 2007.)

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
Alaska	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.
California (Updated 10/07)	“Qualified” immigrants, PRUCOLs, victims of trafficking, U visa/interim relief applicants, and U visa holders. Prenatal care,* long-term care, breast and cervical cancer treatment, and certain other medical services are available regardless of immigration status.
Colorado	Lawfully residing immigrants are eligible for prenatal care. 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.
Connecticut	“Qualified” immigrants, PRUCOLs, and lawfully residing immigrants. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming.
Delaware	“Qualified” immigrants and lawfully residing immigrants. Coverage is subject to availability of funds.
District of Columbia	Adults and children, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for health coverage through the DC Health Care Alliance. Children, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for the Immigrant Children’s Program (ICP) if they have no other insurance. These children may have access to a Medicaid managed care provider. Enrollment in ICP is limited.
Florida (Updated 10/07)	Children up to 200% of the federal poverty level who were enrolled in the state’s SCHIP program (“KidCare”) as of Jan. 31, 2004 (and have maintained coverage since that date) are covered, regardless of immigration status, if county pays local match. A freeze on enrollment of non-federally eligible children has been in effect for several years. Victims of trafficking, U visa/interim relief applicants, and U visa holders also are eligible for medical coverage.
Hawaii (Updated 3/09)	Children and pregnant women who are qualified immigrants or PRUCOLs, or residents of Freely Associated States (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau) can receive Medicaid-like services.
Illinois (Updated 3/08)	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. “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.*
Maine	“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs.
Maryland	“Qualified” immigrant children and pregnant women.

(rev. 3/09)

* Prenatal care is available, regardless of the woman’s immigration status, through the federal State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) “fetus” option. In addition to the states listed in this table (California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington), Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Tennessee, and Wisconsin have invoked this option [updated 3/09]. Oklahoma also has invoked the option but has not yet implemented it.

TABLE 10 (continued)
State-Funded Medical Assistance Programs

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
Massachusetts	Seniors and persons with disabilities with income up to 100% of the federal poverty level, and children in families with income up to 200% of the federal poverty level who are “qualified” immigrants or PRUCOLs (coverage excludes long-term care). 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.* Qualified immigrants and PRUCOL individuals earning up to 300% FPL are eligible for subsidized insurance under the Commonwealth Care Health Insurance Program (CCHP) program.
Minnesota	“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.*
Nebraska	“Qualified” immigrants. All pregnant women, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for outpatient prenatal care.* Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming.
New Jersey	Qualified immigrant children and parents can receive NJ FamilyCare. Limited funds for prenatal services are available to women up to 200% of the federal poverty level, 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.
New Mexico (Updated 9/08)	Qualified battered immigrants. PRUCOLs who entered the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996.
New York	“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. All children, regardless of immigration status, are covered under the state Child Health Plus program.
Ohio (Added 10/07)	Persons who were lawfully residing in the U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996, and persons under an order of supervision. NOTE: 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.
Pennsylvania	“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs.
Rhode Island (Updated 9/08)	Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.* 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.
Texas	“Qualified” immigrant children who entered the U.S. on or after Aug. 22, 1996, are eligible for services comparable to SCHIP (during the federal 5-year bar). Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.* NOTE: 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.
Virginia	Children who are “qualified” immigrants or PRUCOLs. “Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs who were receiving long-term-care services on June 30, 1997.
Washington (Updated 12/07)	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 in some areas no mental health services). Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.* Children in families earning up to 250% of the federal poverty level are eligible for Children’s Healthcare Programs, regardless of their immigration status. Monthly premiums are required for children in families earning between 200 and 250% of the federal poverty level. As of Jan. 1, 2009, there will be a capped program for children in families earning up to 300% of the federal poverty level, and an opportunity to buy into the program for higher income families. Eligibility for children’s programs may be affected by deeming. Full-scope coverage is available at all income levels.

(rev. 3/09)

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TABLE 10 (continued)
State-Funded Medical Assistance Programs

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
Wyoming	<p>“Qualified” abused immigrants, regardless of date of entry. Persons paroled into the U.S. are eligible for one year.</p> <p>NOTE: 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. LPRs with 40 quarters of work history are eligible if they have been in qualified immigrant status for 5 years.</p>

(rev. 3/09)

Key Terms Used in 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, which 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, has been interpreted differently depending on the benefit program and jurisdiction.

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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