

TABLE 10
State-Funded Medical Assistance Programs

This table lists the state-funded programs that provide medical care to immigrants who are not eligible for coverage under the federally funded Medicaid program. In many states or counties, limited medical assistance, such as prenatal or preventive care, are available to all persons regardless of immigration status. These programs are not systematically listed here. (TABLE UPDATED January 2006)

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
California	"Qualified" immigrants and PRUCOLs. Prenatal care, long-term care, breast and cervical cancer treatment, and certain other medical services are available regardless of immigration status.
Colorado	Lawfully present 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	Children up to 200% of the federal poverty level who were enrolled in the state's SCHIP program ("KidCare") as of January 31, 2004 (and have maintained coverage since that date), are covered, regardless of immigration status, if county pays local match. In July 2003, Florida implemented a freeze on SCHIP enrollment. On March 11, 2004, funds were allocated to enroll children eligible for SCHIP who were on the waiting list as of that date; those ineligible for SCHIP, including lawfully present immigrants, were not enrolled and the waiting list was eliminated. The freeze on new enrollment remains in effect.
Hawaii	Children and pregnant women who are qualified immigrants or PRUCOLs, or residents of Freely Associated States (Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau).
Illinois	Children who are "qualified" immigrants or PRUCOLs, regardless of date of entry; and "qualified" abused immigrants (and their parents/children), regardless of their date of entry. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.* Effective July 1, 2006, all children regardless of income or immigration status will have access to health coverage through "All Kids." Co-pays and premiums will be required for certain families, based on their income.
Maine	"Qualified" immigrants and PRUCOLs.
Maryland	"Qualified" pregnant women who were receiving coverage on July 1, 2005 can continue to receive care for that pregnancy. Since July 1, 2005, new applicants have been unable to secure state-funded coverage.
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.*
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.*
Missouri	All pregnant women, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for outpatient prenatal care.
Nebraska	"Qualified" immigrants. All pregnant women, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for outpatient prenatal care.

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* 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 (Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington), Arkansas, Michigan and Wisconsin have invoked this option.

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)
State-Funded Medical Assistance Programs

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
New Jersey	Qualified immigrant children and parents can receive NJ FamilyCare. Limited funds for prenatal services are available to women regardless of immigration status, who are ineligible for Medicaid or NJ FamilyCare. "Qualified" immigrants and PRUCOLs who were in Medicaid-certified nursing homes prior to Jan. 29, 1997 remain eligible for nursing home care.
New Mexico	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.
Pennsylvania	"Qualified" immigrants and PRUCOLs.
Rhode Island	Lawfully residing persons who were in the U.S. prior to Aug. 22, 1996, and RI residents prior to July 1, 1997. All children, regardless of immigration status, are covered under the state RIte Care program. Pilot program created in 2003 provides nursing home services for up to five severely disabled seniors who are lawfully residing in the U.S. and, except for citizenship, otherwise meet the eligibility requirements for Medicaid. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.*
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). NOTE: Texas denies federal Medicaid to most "qualified" immigrant adults who entered the country on or after 8/22/96, even after they complete the federal five-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	Seniors and persons with disabilities who are "qualified" immigrants or PRUCOL and who are receiving cash assistance through the state General Assistance Unemployable Program can receive medical coverage (but no dental or mental health services). Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming. Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. Children in families with income up to 100% of the federal poverty level are eligible for the same scope of services as Medicaid. However, due to limited funding, the number of children enrolled in this program is capped. Basic Health is a state-subsidized, limited-scope insurance program available to low-income adults and children, regardless of immigration status, but the program requires premiums, a deductible and co-payments, is capped, and often has a waiting list.
Wyoming	"Qualified" abused immigrants and persons paroled into the U.S., regardless of date of entry. 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, abused immigrants, victims of trafficking, 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, and Amerasian immigrants 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.

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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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is aware of a person's presence, but has no plans to deport/remove him or her, 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.

NOTE: 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.

* 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 (Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington), Arkansas, Michigan and Wisconsin have invoked this option.