

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. See NILC’s Table on [Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs](#).

This table describes state policies for providing health coverage to *additional* groups of immigrants, under federal options to cover lawfully residing children and pregnant persons, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S., or to provide prenatal care regardless of the pregnant person’s immigration 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 health care 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. January 2024

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
Alabama	Prenatal care regardless of immigration status is available in Montgomery, Macon, and Russell counties. ²
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.
Arkansas	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ²
California	Adults and children who are otherwise eligible can receive full-scope Medi-Cal services, regardless of their immigration status, including 12 months of post-partum care. ^{1,2} Certain other medical services are also available regardless of immigration status.
Colorado	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people, ¹ with 12 months of post-partum care. Reproductive health care, including contraceptives and counseling services, regardless of status. No later than Jan. 1, 2025, children under 19, pregnant people, ² and 12 months of post-partum care will be available, regardless of status. Lawfully residing immigrants who are ineligible for Medicaid, are over age 60, and are enrolled in the Old Age Pension Program (OAP) may be eligible for medical services (excluding long-term care, psychiatric services, and in-patient hospitalization) through

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STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
	<p>the Old Age Pension Health and Medical Fund. Since January 2014, however, this program has imposed a five-year (or longer) waiting period for new immigrants.</p> <p>Colorado residents under 250% FPL, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for discounted health services through the Colorado Indigent Care Program (CICP). CICP is a reimbursement mechanism for hospitals and primary care clinics.</p> <p>Patients at or under 250% FPL, regardless of immigration status, have the right to hospital financial assistance, including screening for public health insurance programs, rate caps, payment plans, and protections from collections actions.</p> <p>State residents earning up to 300% FPL who don't qualify for health insurance under the ACA or other public programs are eligible for state-based assistance in purchasing individual coverage, regardless of their immigration status.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Children under 12 years old, and effective July 1, 2024, 15 years and younger, regardless of immigration status; if they remain eligible, their coverage will continue until age 19.</p> <p>Prenatal care² and 12 months of postpartum care, regardless of the pregnant person's immigration status.</p> <p>Residents of nursing homes and persons receiving the Connecticut home care program for elders as of June 30, 2011, or who applied for these benefits on or prior to June 1, 2011.</p>
Delaware	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>
District of Columbia	<p>Adults, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for health coverage through the DC Health Care Alliance.¹ Children, regardless of immigration status, may be eligible for the Immigrant Children's Program (ICP), if ineligible for Medicaid.¹</p>
Florida	<p>Lawfully residing children.¹</p> <p>Children who do not meet the immigration status criteria for Medicaid or CHIP, but are otherwise eligible, can buy coverage at full cost under KidCare.</p>
Georgia	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>

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Hawaii	<p>Children who are PRUCOL, and lawfully residing pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Seniors and people with disabilities who are qualified immigrants, parolees, and nonimmigrants receive coverage equivalent to Medicaid. Other lawfully present individuals under 100% FPL can receive state premium assistance in addition to federal subsidies under the health care marketplace created by the Affordable Care Act.</p> <p>A breast and cervical cancer control program is available to residents, regardless of their immigration status.</p>
Illinois	<p>All children under 318% FPL, regardless of immigration status, can get coverage through the All Kids program.¹ Copays and premiums are suspended.</p> <p>Prenatal care,² and 12 months of post-partum care is available for individuals whose income is at or below 210% FPL regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Adults 65 years or older whose income is at or below 100% FPL were able to enroll in Medicaid-like coverage, regardless of their immigration status. Adults aged 42 to 64 whose income is at or below 138% FPL, regardless of their immigration status, also were able to enroll in Medicaid-like coverage. The Illinois Medicaid agency paused new enrollments for adults aged 42-64 on July 1, 2023, and for seniors 65 and older on November 6, 2023. Adults already enrolled in those programs were allowed to retain their coverage.</p> <p>“Qualified” abused immigrant adults are 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 to 36 months for some asylum applicants).</p> <p>Individuals and derivative family members whose income is at or below 100% FPL who have filed or are preparing to file an application for T or U status or for asylum can get Medicaid-like coverage; terminates if have not filed an application within one year (with limited exceptions) or if application is finally denied.</p> <p>Noncitizens with end-stage renal disease who receive emergency renal dialysis and meet state residency and other program rules may receive a kidney transplant, regardless of immigration status.</p>
Indiana	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹
Iowa	Lawfully residing children. ¹
Kentucky	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people, including 12 months of post-partum care. ¹
Louisiana	Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ²

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Maine	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Health coverage for children under 21 years old, regardless of immigration status, and for pregnant people regardless of immigration status.²</p>
Maryland	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care for people earning up to 250% FPL,² and up to 12 months of post-partum care, as well as care for the newborn, regardless of status.</p> <p>Limited coverage is available for Montgomery County residents earning up to 250% FPL, regardless of immigration status, and to Prince George’s County youth up to 19 years old, regardless of immigration status, with family income up to 300% FPL.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Seniors and persons with disabilities who are “qualified” immigrants, lawfully present, or PRUCOL may be eligible for Family Assistance or MassHealth Standard, depending on their income and medical condition.</p> <p>Children under 21 who are “qualified” immigrants, or lawfully present may be eligible for MassHealth Family Assistance or CommonHealth benefits, depending on their income and medical condition.¹ Children who are PRUCOL may be eligible for Family Assistance or CommonHealth, depending on their income and medical condition. Children and youth under 19 who are not lawfully present or PRUCOL can receive primary and preventive care through the Children’s Medical Security Plan.</p> <p>Pregnant people can receive full-scope medical services and 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of their immigration status.^{1,2}</p> <p>Adults who are lawfully present are eligible for ConnectorCare; those under 300% FPL who purchase coverage through the ACA Marketplace and receive federal subsidies may qualify for additional state subsidies. Other adults who are PRUCOL but not on HHS’ lawfully present list are eligible for Family Assistance if their income is under 300% FPL, with premiums comparable to the contributions in the Marketplace for those earning from 150-300% FPL.</p>
Michigan	<p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.²</p> <p>Funding for lawfully residing children and pregnant people has been allocated, and the coverage will become available once administrative changes have been made, with a target date of March 1, 2024.¹</p>
Minnesota	<p>Lawfully residing children.¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.²</p> <p>12 months of postpartum care, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Individuals who receive services from the Center for Victims of Torture.</p> <p>Individuals granted deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals</p>

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	<p>Program (DACA) can receive coverage through MinnesotaCare (see below).</p> <p>Other lawfully present noncitizens under 200% FPL who are ineligible for Medicaid based on their status, are not Medicare recipients, and don't have access to other affordable coverage can receive more limited coverage through MinnesotaCare (excludes, e.g., home-based services, such as personal care assistance and home nursing services).</p> <p>Effective January 1, 2025, MinnesotaCare will be available regardless of immigration status.</p>
Missouri	Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ²
Montana	Lawfully residing children. ¹
Nebraska	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ²
Nevada	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹
New Hampshire	Lawfully residing children and pregnant people, including 12 months post-partum care. ¹
New Jersey	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹ 12 months of post-partum care for lawfully residing persons.</p> <p>Prenatal and contraceptive care, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Children under 19 years old, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for NJ FamilyCare.</p> <p>“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs who were in Medicaid-certified nursing homes prior to Jan. 29, 1997, remain eligible for nursing home care.</p> <p>Parents who have been lawful permanent residents for less than 5 years and were enrolled in NJ FamilyCare on April 1, 2010, may continue receiving coverage only, in the agency’s discretion, if being treated for a life-threatening illness or receiving ongoing life-sustaining treatment.</p>
New Mexico	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people¹ and “qualified” battered immigrants.</p> <p>PRUCOLs who entered the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996.</p>

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New York	<p>“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs. Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care and 12 months of post-partum care regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>All children, regardless of immigration status, are covered under the state Child Health Plus program.</p> <p>Seniors 65 years and older, regardless of immigration status.</p>
North Carolina	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>
North Dakota	<p>Lawfully residing pregnant people, including 12 months of post-partum care.¹</p>
Ohio	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>People who were lawfully residing in the U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996, and some individuals under an order of supervision.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status, under Soon to be Sooners program.²</p>
Oregon	<p>Children and adults regardless of immigration status.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care,² 12 months of post-partum care, and reproductive health care is available regardless of immigration status.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>State-funded Medical Assistance is available to lawfully residing immigrants who are otherwise eligible.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Children under age 19, regardless of immigration status.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.² 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>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.</p>
South Carolina	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>
South Dakota	<p>Prenatal care regardless of immigration status.²</p>
Tennessee	<p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status, under CoverKids (Healthy TN Babies).²</p>

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<p>Texas</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children who entered the U.S. on or after Aug. 22, 1996, are eligible for children’s Medicaid or CHIP, depending on their income.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status through the CHIP Perinatal program.²</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Utah</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children.¹</p> <p>Children regardless of immigration status, if meet certain conditions.</p>
<p>Vermont</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Children and pregnant people regardless of their immigration status.</p>
<p>Virginia</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care regardless of immigration status.²</p>
<p>Washington</p>	<p>Seniors and persons who are blind or have disabilities and who are lawfully present, including DACA grantees, may be eligible for a limited medical care services program.</p> <p>Prenatal care² and 12 months of post-partum care is available to otherwise-eligible individuals regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Children in households with income below 215% FPL are eligible for medical coverage without a share of cost, regardless of their immigration status.¹ Monthly premiums are required for children in families earning between 215% and 317% FPL.</p> <p>Survivors of trafficking or other serious crimes and asylum applicants who have filed or are preparing to file applications for T or U status, ORR certification, or asylum are eligible for medical assistance.</p> <p>Long-term care is available on a limited basis, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Undocumented immigrants and DACA recipients can enroll in qualified health and dental plans through Washington’s state Exchange (Healthplanfinder). Those earning up to 250% FPL can receive partial state premium assistance. Effective July 1, 2024, undocumented immigrant adults and DACA recipients with income under 138% FPL will be eligible for an Apple-health Medicaid-like program -- but program funding is capped, and demand is likely to exceed available funds.</p>
<p>West Virginia</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p>

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Wyoming	Lawfully residing pregnant people. ¹ NOTE: Wyoming denies Medicaid to most nonpregnant lawful permanent residents who do not have credit for 40 quarters of work history in the U.S.

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 (as defined in 45 C.F.R. §401.2); (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 is also “qualified”); and (5) survivors of trafficking and their derivative beneficiaries who have obtained a T visa or whose application for a T visa sets forth a *prima facie* case. (A broader group of trafficking survivors who are certified by or receive an eligibility letter from the Office of Refugee Resettlement are eligible for benefits funded or administered by federal agencies, without regard to their immigration status.) Citizens of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau who reside in the U.S. pursuant to a Compact of Free Association (COFA) are considered “qualified” immigrants for purposes of the Medicaid program. Iraqi and Afghan special immigrant visa holders (SIV) are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees. Other Afghans who were granted parole between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2023 -- and their spouses and children, and parents/guardians of unaccompanied children granted parole after September 30, 2022 – also are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees until the end of their parole term. Ukrainians paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2023 – and their spouses and children, and parents, guardians or primary caregivers of unaccompanied children paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2023 – are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees, until the end of their parole term.

“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 the person from the country. It is interpreted differently, depending on the benefit program and jurisdiction.

Lawfully residing – means the person is lawfully present in the U.S. and meets the Medicaid state residency requirement. Lawfully present immigrants include “qualified” immigrants and individuals: paroled into the U.S. for less than a year; with a valid nonimmigrant status (e.g., survivors of serious crimes cooperating with law enforcement in prosecuting the perpetrators); granted withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture, temporary protected status (TPS), deferred enforced departure (DED), deferred action; family unity, or temporary resident status; with approved visa petition who have filed an application to adjust to lawful permanent residence; granted employment authorization based on application for asylum or withholding of removal (or, if under 14, application pending for over 180 days), TPS, registry, legalization under IRCA (1986 law), adjustment under LIFE Act, suspension of

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deportation/cancellation of removal, or based on an order of supervision; and children who have applied for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.

FPL – “federal poverty level,” as determined by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services’ poverty guidelines (the guidelines for 2023 are available at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>).

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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