Overview of Immigrant Eligibility Policies and Application Processes for Health Insurance Affordability Programs

Presented in partnership with the National Immigration Law Center and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families

November 19, 2015
Medicaid, CHIP and Marketplace
Eligibility for Immigrants
Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, the following groups may be eligible for Medicaid and CHIP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Qualified” immigrants who entered the U.S. before 8/22/96</th>
<th>&quot;Qualified&quot; immigrants who entered on or after 8/22/96 who reach the end of a 5-year waiting period</th>
<th>&quot;Qualified&quot; immigrants exempt from the 5-year waiting period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- lawful permanent residents (LPRs or “green card” holders)</td>
<td>For example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From:</td>
<td>• refugees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• asylees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cuban/Haitian entrants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• trafficking survivors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• veteran families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Immigrants who do not meet these immigrant eligibility rules (i.e. “qualified” immigrants in the 5-year bar and “not qualified” immigrants) may be eligible for Medicaid payment of limited emergency services (Emergency Medical Assistance or EMA) if they otherwise meet all Medicaid eligibility standards.
### “Qualified” Immigrants

*Categories defined by statute*
*(Note: Many of these, as well as others, are exempt from the 5-year bar)*

- Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs/green card holders)
- Refugees
- Asylees
- Cuban/Haitian entrants
- Persons who were paroled into the U.S. for more than a year
- Conditional entrants
- Persons granted withholding of deportation/removal
- Certain domestic violence and trafficking survivors and their derivatives
- Member of a federally-recognized Indian tribe or American Indian Born in Canada
Five-Year Waiting Period for Medicaid & CHIP

• Many “qualified” immigrants are subject to a five-year waiting period (also known as “the five-year bar”)
  – The five years begin when an immigrant obtains a “qualified” immigration status

• Some people with a “qualified” immigration status are not subject to the five-year bar:
  – Immigrants who physically entered the U.S. before 8/22/96 and remained in the U.S. continuously until obtaining a qualified status
  – Refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal (even if they later become LPRs)
  – Cuban/Haitian entrants, certain Amerasian immigrants, individuals granted Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant status, trafficking survivors (even if they later become LPRs)
  – Qualified immigrants who are U.S. veterans or on active military duty and their spouses or children
  – Children (at state option)
  – Pregnant women (at state option)
State Flexibility to Vary from the General Eligibility Rules

Federal Medicaid/CHIP Options

• CHIPRA 2009 gave states the option to cover children and/or pregnant women:
  ✓ Who are lawfully present and otherwise eligible
  ✓ Without a 5-year waiting period
  ✓ Regardless of date of entry into the U.S.

• Through CHIP, states can also opt to provide certain medical services to pregnant women (including prenatal care), regardless of immigration status, if they are not otherwise eligible for Medicaid

State-Funded Options

• States can cover additional immigrants with state-only funds
### Immigration Categories Eligible for Marketplace Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Qualified” Immigrants:</th>
<th>Other “Lawfully Present” Immigrants:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR/green card holder)</td>
<td>Granted relief under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylee</td>
<td>Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban/Haitian Entrant</td>
<td>Deferred Action (except DACA)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year</td>
<td>Paroled into the US for less than one year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Entrant</td>
<td>Individual with Nonimmigrant Status (includes worker visas; student visas; U visas; citizens of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau; and many others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granted Withholding of Deportation or Withholding of Removal</td>
<td>Administrative order staying removal issued by the Department of Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battered Spouse, Child and Parent</td>
<td>Lawful Temporary Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking Survivor and his/her Spouse, Child, Sibling or Parent</td>
<td>Family Unity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Others:**
- Member of a federally-recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada

*EXCEPTION: Individuals granted deferred action under the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program are not eligible to enroll in coverage in the Marketplace.*
## Immigration Categories Eligible for Marketplace Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICANT for Any of These Statuses:</th>
<th>Must Also Have Employment Authorization:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Lawful Permanent Resident (with an approved visa petition)</td>
<td>• Applicant for Temporary Protected Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asylum*</td>
<td>• Registry Applicants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Special Immigrant Juvenile Status</td>
<td>• Order of Supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Victim of Trafficking Visa</td>
<td>• Applicant for Cancellation of Removal or Suspension of Deportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Withholding of deportation or withholding of removal, under the immigration laws or under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)*</td>
<td>• Applicant for Legalization under IRCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Applicant for LPR under the LIFE Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only those who have been granted employment authorization or are under the age of 14 and have had an application pending for at least 180 days are eligible*
Special Premium Tax Credit Rules for Seniors

- **Medicare** has different eligibility rules – qualifying work history and immigration status restrictions
- Some seniors, including LPRs, may not be eligible for Premium Free Medicare because they lack qualifying work history
  - may be eligible only for Premium “Buy-in” Medicare
- Seniors who are not eligible for Premium Free Medicare may be eligible for premium tax credits to offset the cost of Marketplace plans
### General PTC Eligibility for Lawfully Present Adults

#### Coverage Landscape for Families that Include Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% FPL</th>
<th>In States Expanding Medicaid</th>
<th>In States Not Expanding Medicaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400%</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR PTCs</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR PTCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300%</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR PTCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200%</td>
<td>Lawfully Present and ELIGIBLE for Medicaid Based on Immigration Status</td>
<td>Lawfully Present and INELIGIBLE for Medicaid Based on Immigration Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawfully Present and INELIGIBLE for PTCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID</td>
<td>ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Health Reform: Beyond the Basics**
Undocumented & DACAmented Individuals

- Ineligible to purchase qualified health plans in the individual Marketplaces, even at full price
  - Can purchase private coverage outside the Marketplace or through employer. May be asked repeatedly by insurance company for SSN – but do not have to provide one if do not have one.
- Exempt from the individual mandate as “exempt non-citizens,” along with individuals who are “non-resident aliens” under tax law
- Can apply for health insurance for eligible family members, and be part of household of eligible family members
- If applying for premium tax credits on behalf of eligible family members, must file a tax return. If not eligible for a Social Security number (SSN), may file a tax return using an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)
- Can use health programs available to ALL, regardless of immigration status
Health Programs Available to All

Emergency-Only Medicaid

- Medicaid payment for limited services related to an emergency medical condition is available to people who meet all the state’s Medicaid eligibility requirements except for immigration status, including:
  - Qualified immigrants who have not met the five-year waiting period
  - Lawfully present but not qualified immigrants, such as nonimmigrant visa holders (e.g. students, temporary workers, etc.), Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and many others
  - Undocumented immigrants
  - DACAmented immigrants

Other programs available to ALL:

- Programs using federal health care block grants: mental health, maternal and child health, family planning, communicable diseases, immunizations
- Programs providing health services necessary to protect life or safety: emergency medical, food or shelter, mental health crisis, domestic violence, crime victim assistance, disaster relief
- Hospital financial assistance programs or charity care
- Community Health Centers/FQHCs, Migrant Health Centers
State Residency

• In general, for QHP enrollment and Medicaid/CHIP, residency is the state in which an individual lives and:
  – Intends to reside, including without a fixed address; or
  – Has entered with a job commitment or is seeking employment (whether or not currently employed)

• To verify residency, Marketplaces:
  – Can accept self-attestation
  – Can use HHS approved electronic sources to the extent that they exist
  – Evidence of immigration status can’t be used
Part II:

Immigrant Eligibility Scenarios
Scenario 1: Rashid, Miriam and Leila

- Rashid and Miriam are married and live in Oregon
- Rashid became a citizen last year
- Miriam is applying to become a lawful permanent resident, Rashid submitted a visa petition for Miriam last year which was approved in February
- Leila was born in Oregon last month and is enrolled in Medicaid

Income and tax filing
- Family income: $17,811
- Rashid and Miriam file taxes jointly and claim Leila as a dependent

Who is applying for coverage?
- Rashid and Miriam are applying for coverage
## Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Applying for coverage</th>
<th>Citizen</th>
<th>Immigration Status</th>
<th>Qualified Immigrant</th>
<th>Subject to 5-year bar</th>
<th>Satisfied 5-year bar</th>
<th>Lawfully Present</th>
<th>May Be Eligible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rashid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Medicaid, QHP Enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>QHP Enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leila</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid (Oregon)

- Rashid is eligible for Medicaid. He is a U.S. citizen and his income is below the 138% FPL income limit for Medicaid in Oregon.
- Miriam is lawfully present but she is not eligible for Medicaid because she is not a “qualified” immigrant.
- Miriam is eligible for PTC even though her income is below 100% FPL because she is not eligible for Medicaid based on her immigration status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Medicaid/CHIP</th>
<th>Premium Tax Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leila</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenario 2: Ricky, Eva and Karina

- Ricky and Eva are not married but live together with their daughter, Karina
- Karina was born in Texas and is a U.S. citizen
- Ricky is undocumented and not applying for coverage
- Eva received Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) in 2012

Income and tax filing
- Eva earns $37,601 a year
- Eva plans to file federal taxes and will claim Ricky and Karina as dependents

Who is applying for coverage?
- Ricky and Eva are applying for coverage for Karina
## Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility Based on General Citizenship / Immigration Status Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applying for coverage: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject to 5-year bar: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied 5-year bar: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Status: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawfully Present: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified Immigrant: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Applying for coverage: No                                   |
| Subject to 5-year bar: ----                                 |
| Citizen: ----                                                |
| Satisfied 5-year bar: ----                                  |
| Immigration Status: ----                                    |
| Lawfully Present: ----                                      |
| Qualified Immigrant: ----                                   |
| Eva                                                          |

| Applying for coverage: Yes                                  |
| Subject to 5-year bar: ----                                 |
| Citizen: Yes                                                |
| Satisfied 5-year bar: ----                                  |
| Immigration Status: ----                                    |
| Lawfully Present: ----                                      |
| Qualified Immigrant: ----                                   |
| Karina                                                       |

**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
- Medicaid/CHIP
- QHP Enrollment
Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid (Texas)

- Ricky is not applying for coverage: he would not meet the immigration requirement for insurance affordability programs.
- Eva is not applying for coverage: she would not meet the immigration requirement to enroll in insurance affordability programs because of the exclusion of DACAmented individuals, even though she is authorized to work in the U.S. and has an SSN.
- Karina is eligible for CHIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Medicaid/CHIP</th>
<th>Premium Tax Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricky</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karina</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Ricky and Eva are not subject to the penalty for going without coverage.
Scenario 3: Mei, Michael and Lin

• Mei lives with her son, Michael, and father Lin in North Carolina
• She has been a lawful permanent resident (LPR) for 6 years
• Michael is a citizen and is enrolled in his father’s employer sponsored health insurance (Michael does not live with his father)
• Lin has been a LPR for 2 years
  – He has not worked the 40 quarters and is not enrolled in Medicare

Income and tax filing
• Mei earns $19,000 a year
• Mei will claim Michael and Lin as tax dependents

Who is applying for coverage?
• Mei and Lin are applying for coverage
## Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Applying for coverage</th>
<th>Subject to 5-year bar</th>
<th>Satisfied 5-year bar</th>
<th>Lawfully Present</th>
<th>May Be Eligible For:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mei</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Medicaid, QHP Enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citizen: No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Status: LPR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualified Immigrant: Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lin</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>QHP Enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citizen: No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Status: LPR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualified Immigrant: Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Michael</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citizen: ----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Status: ----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualified Immigrant: ----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid (North Carolina)

- Mei is a LPR who has met the 5 year waiting period for Medicaid, but is not eligible for Medicaid because her state has not expanded Medicaid and her income is above the 47% FPL limit for parents in NC
- Mei is not eligible for PTC because her income is below 100% FPL
- Lin is a LPR but has not met the 5-year waiting period for Medicaid eligibility
- Lin is eligible for PTC even though his income is below 100% FPL because he does not meet the Medicaid immigration requirement

### Medicaid/CHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible?</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mei</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Premium Tax Credits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible?</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mei</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$19,00</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Lin has opted not to enroll in Medicare because he would have to pay the full premium.
Scenario 4: Daniel, Marie and Amina

- Daniel and Marie are married and have a daughter, Amina
- They live in Florida
- Daniel and Marie:
  - Entered the U.S. as refugees 4 years ago
  - Became LPRs 1 year ago
- Amina is a citizen and enrolled in CHIP

Income and tax filing
- Marie earns $18,800 a year
- Daniel and Marie file taxes jointly and claim Amina as a dependent

Who is applying for coverage?
- Daniel and Marie are applying for coverage
# Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

## Eligibility Based on General Citizenship / Immigration Status Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Applying for coverage</th>
<th>Citizen</th>
<th>Immigration Status</th>
<th>Qualified Immigrant</th>
<th>Subject to 5-year bar</th>
<th>Satisfied 5-year bar</th>
<th>Lawfully Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marie</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Refugee; LPR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daniel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amina</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ QHP Enrollment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Reform: Beyond the Basics
Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid (NON-EXPANSION STATE)

- Marie and Daniel are LPRs, and entered the U.S. as refugees. They are not subject to the five-year waiting period because they are refugees.
- They meet the Medicaid immigration status requirement but their state has not expanded Medicaid and their income is above the 30% FPL limit for parents in Florida, so they are ineligible.
- Marie and Daniel are not eligible for PTC because their income is below 100% of FPL and their immigration status meets the Medicaid requirements.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amina</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now, let’s say Daniel, Marie and Amina live in a state that expanded Medicaid:

- Marie and Daniel are LPRs, and entered the U.S. as refugees. They are not subject to the five-year waiting period.
- Marie and Daniel’s income is below the 138% FPL threshold.
- They are eligible for Medicaid.

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<td>Marie</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amina</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part III:

Concerns for Families that Include Immigrants When Applying for Health Coverage
Immigration Enforcement: It’s Safe to Apply

- The Affordable Care Act (ACA) includes strong protections for personally identifiable information; privacy provisions were written to encourage participation of eligible individuals in mixed-status immigrant families.
- Agencies can only collect, use, and disclose information that is necessary for enrollment in health coverage.
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS/ICE) has issued guidance that information about applicants/household obtained for health insurance eligibility will not be used for civil immigration enforcement purposes.

Clarification of Existing Practices Related to Certain Health Care Information


Privacy and Confidentiality

- The Marketplaces, Medicaid and CHIP agencies must require their employees and contractors to follow strict rules protecting privacy, including:
  - People who work for Qualified health plans (QHP)
  - Navigators
  - Certified application counselors
  - Agents
  - Brokers
  - Call center representatives
Discrimination

• Discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and national origin, including language spoken, is prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and ACA Section 1557.

• Prohibition applies to all entities receiving federal financial assistance: consumer assisters, clinics, hospitals, insurers, Marketplace agencies, Medicaid and CHIP agencies, contractors, health plans, others.

• Applications, processes and procedures that have a chilling effect of deterring eligible immigrants from applying may violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and Sec. 1557 of the ACA.
• Immigrant families may worry that use of government health programs may affect their ability to get a green card or naturalize.
• “Public charge” is a term used by U.S. immigration officials to refer to a person who is considered primarily dependent on the government for subsistence (cash assistance) or long-term care at government expense.
• Generally, Medicaid, CHIP, and Marketplace subsidies are not considered in screening green card applicants (applicants to adjust to lawful permanent resident status/LPR) for public charge.
  → Exception: Medicaid for long-term institutional care—such as a nursing home or mental health institution—may be considered a factor in establishing public charge.
• Public charge is not applicable when applying for citizenship.
Protections for Non-Applicants

• All applications should allow households to designate individuals as non-applicants

Important protections for non-applicants:
  – Should **not** be asked to disclose citizenship/immigration status.
  – Must provide information that is relevant to the eligibility determination such as income and tax filing status, but generally cannot be required to provide information not relevant to the eligibility determination
Some optional questions can play a role in achieving equal access to coverage by providing insight into who is and is not being reached and what services may be needed:

- Language preference
- Race and ethnicity
Tips For Talking About Immigration Status

• Do not ask non-applicants to disclose their citizenship or immigration status
• Use broad questions and share general information about immigrant eligibility to help consumers identify who may want to apply for insurance while providing other welcoming messages early in your conversation.

For Example:

“The Marketplace provides coverage to citizens and noncitizens who are lawfully present. Here’s a list of immigration statuses considered lawfully present. We keep your information private and safe. The application asks for some information about everyone in your family, but only a family member seeking coverage for him or herself has to answer questions about immigration or citizenship.”

• When asking questions about immigration and citizenship status of applicants:
  – Avoid asking if individuals are “undocumented” or “not lawfully present”
  – Instead use words like “eligible immigrant,” “eligible immigration status” or “ineligible”
Requests for Social Security Numbers: Applicants

Medicaid and CHIP

SSNs are generally required of Medicaid applicants

- Coverage cannot be denied or delayed pending issuance or verification of SSN
- Medicaid agencies must help individuals apply for an SSN if they are eligible and don’t have one, or if they don’t know their SSN

Some applicants do not have to provide SSNs, including but not limited to:

- Newborns in process of obtaining an SSN
- Persons who have a religious objection
- Certain lawfully present immigrants who are not eligible for an SSN or can only get an SSN for a non-work purpose such as certain domestic violence survivors, trafficking survivors, asylum applicants, and others

Marketplace

Only applicants who have an SSN are required to provide one.

General Rules About Requests for SSNs:

Application filers must be told:

- Whether providing an SSN is required or optional
- Why they are being asked for the SSN (authority for requesting the SSN)
- How SSNs are used
Requests for Social Security Numbers: Non-Applicants

Medicaid and CHIP
Non-applicant household members do not have to provide an SSN for Medicaid and CHIP.

Marketplace
Non-applicant household members are not be required to provide an SSN unless **ALL** of the following are true. The non-applicant:

- Has an SSN
- Is a tax filer
- Has a spouse or tax dependent seeking premium tax credit eligibility
- Filed a federal tax return in 2013 or 2014 tax year

Providing an SSN when available, increases the likelihood that the Marketplace and Medicaid and CHIP agencies can verify consumers’ information electronically. Electronic verification can reduce the amount of paper documentation consumers may have to turn in to prove their eligibility.

New pop ups will help encourage consumers to provide SSNs if they have them (screenshots are on the next slide).

**NOTE:** People who are not eligible for SSNs may use Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) when filing taxes. However ITINs should not be provided in response to a request for an SSN on a federal marketplace application.
Requests for Social Security Numbers

Popups if SSN or immigration information is left blank

Are you sure?
It's important to enter the Social Security Numbers (SSNs) for everyone on your application, if they have them. Entering SSNs makes the application process go smoother and faster by allowing the Marketplace to check your information automatically. If you don't enter SSNs for people who have them, you may need to provide more information later.

CONTINUE WITHOUT SSN  BACK

Are you sure?
It’s important to enter as many fields from your immigration document as possible, even though some fields may be labeled “optional.” Entering all of your document information makes the application process go smoother and faster, helps make sure your eligibility results are correct, and may prevent you from needing to come back later and provide more information.

CONTINUE WITHOUT ADDING MORE  BACK

Orange reminder to re-enter SSN if data matching issue is still present

SUSAN GRIFFITH's information
We need a Social Security number (SSN) if you want health coverage and have an SSN or can get one. We use SSNs to check income and other information to see who is eligible for help paying for health coverage. If SUSAN GRIFFITH needs help getting an SSN, visit socialsecurity.gov, or call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778.

We haven't verified this Social Security number yet. You can re-enter it now to make sure it's accurate. It must match the Social Security card information. Don't copy or paste it.

Enter SUSAN GRIFFITH's Social Security number
Social Security number  optional

XXX-XX-XXXX
Part IV: Identity Proofing
Identity Proofing Required to Submit an Application Online

Online identity proofing/verification:
• The person completing the application (household contact) is asked to provide personal information
• To verify the household contact’s identity, Experian tries to provides customized questions that are oftentimes from credit history information.
• Household contact tries to answer questions if provided

Telephonic identity proofing/verification:
• Household contacts who can’t complete the online identity proofing process are provided a unique reference code
• Household contacts call the Experian Help Desk directly (language assistance is now available)

Manual identity proofing/verification:
• Household contacts who can’t complete the identity proofing process online or over the phone, can submit copies of certain documents to prove their identity
Consumers Can Prove Identity By Mailing or Uploading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One of these:</th>
<th>Alternatively, two of these:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Driver’s license issued by state or territory</td>
<td>• Birth certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• School identification card</td>
<td>• Social Security card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Voter identification card</td>
<td>• Marriage certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• U.S. military draft card or draft record</td>
<td>• Divorce decree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identification card issued by the federal, state, or local government</td>
<td>• Employer identification card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• U.S. passport or U.S. passport card</td>
<td>• High school or college diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550 or N-570) or Certificate of U.S.</td>
<td>(including high school equivalency diplomas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship (Form N-560 or N-561)</td>
<td>• Property deed or title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Military dependent's identification card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Native American tribal document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Foreign passport or identification card issued by a foreign embassy or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consulate that contains a photograph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People Unable to Complete Identity Proofing

• Use Healthcare.gov’s “see plans and prices” tool to browse plans online
• Complete the application using a paper form or over the telephone
• Select a plan through the call center
• Request paper notices
• Report changes and completed renewals through the call center
Part V: Citizenship and Immigration Status Verification
How the Marketplace Verifies Citizenship

• Applicant provides Social Security number(s) (if applicable)
• Applicant attests to being a U.S. citizen
• Healthcare.gov attempts to verify citizenship through a data match with Social Security Administration (SSA) records
• If citizenship can’t be verified, the applicant is asked if he is a naturalized or derived citizen* and if so, applicant is asked to provide:
  – An alien number (also called USCIS number), and either a Naturalization Certificate number or a Certificate of Citizenship number
  – Healthcare.gov tries to verify citizenship through data match with Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program

*The term “naturalized” citizen is used to describe individuals born outside of the U.S. who become U.S. citizens after completing certain requirements and the “naturalization” process. The term “derived” citizen refers to U.S. citizens who obtain citizenship through U.S. citizen parents.
Reasons Data Matching May Be Unsuccessful

• Incorrect submission of Social Security number (or no number provided)
• Name provided on the application does not match what is in SSA or SAVE records
• Data matching limitations:
  → SSA cannot verify citizenship for many citizens who were born outside of the U.S.
  → SAVE may not be able to immediately verify citizenship for some naturalized or derived citizens
• Some consumers may not have certificate numbers readily available (especially derived citizens)
## Documents That Can Be Used to Prove U.S. Citizenship

Submit any one of the following documents to verify citizenship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Passport</th>
<th>Certificate of Citizenship</th>
<th>Certificate of Naturalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="U.S. Passport" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Certificate of Citizenship" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Certificate of Naturalization" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State-issued enhanced driver’s license (EDL)**
- Currently available in Michigan, New York, Vermont and Washington

**Document from a federally recognized Indian tribe** that includes the individual’s name, the name of the tribe, and shows membership, enrollment, or affiliation with the tribe
- A tribal enrollment card
- A Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood
- A tribal census document
- Documents on tribal letterhead signed by a tribal leader

**NOTE:** If a person does not have one of these documents, they will need two documents to prove citizenship.
If None of the Previous Documents Are Available:

Submit ONE document from EACH column (total of TWO documents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One of the following documents:</th>
<th>AND one of the following documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. public birth certificate</td>
<td>Document must have a photograph or other information, like name, age, race, height, weight, eye color, or address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, CRBA)</td>
<td>Driver's license issued by a State or Territory or ID card issued by the Federal, state, or local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)</td>
<td>School identification card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification of Birth Abroad (FS-545)</td>
<td>U.S. military card or draft record or Military dependent’s identification card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-197 or the prior version I-179)</td>
<td>U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Card (I-873)</td>
<td>Voter Registration Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final adoption decree showing the person’s name and U.S. place of birth</td>
<td>A clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record, including preschool or day care records (for children under 19 years old)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Civil Service Employment Record showing employment before June 1, 1976</td>
<td>2 documents containing consistent information that proves your identity, like employer IDs, high school and college diplomas, marriage certificates, divorce decrees, property deeds, or titles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military record showing a U.S. place of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. medical record from a clinic, hospital, physician, midwife or institution showing a U.S. place of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. life, health or other insurance record showing U.S. place of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious record showing U.S. place of birth recorded in the U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School record showing the child’s name and U.S. place of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or U.S. place of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of a foreign-born adopted child who received automatic U.S. citizenship (IR3 or IH3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How the Marketplace Verifies Immigration Status

- Applicants attest to having an “eligible immigration status”
- Applicants submit applicable document numbers, typically this will be an Alien Registration Number (“A number” or “USCIS number”) or an I-94 number
- Marketplace tries to verify status through SAVE
Reasons Data Matching May Be Unsuccessful

• Incorrect or no submission of document numbers
• Name does not match SAVE records
• SAVE may not be able to verify immigration status instantly for some applicants for other reasons
## Examples of Document Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawful Permanent Resident / “Green Card”</th>
<th>Employment Authorization Card</th>
<th>Refugee Travel Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="I-551 (1997 revision)" /> <img src="image" alt="I-551 (1997 revision) reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card" /> <img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Refugee Travel Document" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="I-551 (2004 revision)" /> <img src="image" alt="I-551 (2004 revision) reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card" /> <img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Refugee Travel Document" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="I-551 (2016 revision)" /> <img src="image" alt="I-551 (2016 revision) reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card" /> <img src="image" alt="Employment Authorization Card reverse" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Refugee Travel Document" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Permanent Resident Card, “Green Card,” I-551

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawful Permanent Resident / “Green Card”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alien Registration Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Number (may be located on the back)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Employment Authorization Card (I-766)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lawful Permanent Resident / &quot;Green Card&quot;</th>
<th>Employment Authorization Card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alien Registration Number</td>
<td>Card Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Code</td>
<td>Expiration Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Employment Authorization Card (I-766) is a document that provides legal authorization to work in the United States for certain types of non-citizens, including refugees and lawful permanent residents (also known as "green card" holders). The card contains important information such as the alien registration number, card number, category code, and expiration date.
Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
### Arrival/Departure Record

**Arrival/Departure Record:**

- I-94 number found on a customs form

### Notice of Action

**Notice of Action:**
- I-797

- Notices of action are issued by the US Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for different purposes.
- Most I-797s will have either an I-94 number or an A#.
Roberto and Monica are married and have two children, Miguel and Elena
Monica was born in Germany and is a derived U.S. citizen
Roberto has been a lawful permanent resident (LPR) for seven years
Miguel and Elena were born in the U.S.

Immigration and Citizenship Verification Steps in the Application:
All family members provide SSNs in the application
Monica, Miguel and Elena attest to being U.S. citizens
→ Monica is asked if she is a naturalized or derived citizen and she answers “yes”
→ Monica does not have a Certificate of Citizenship, so she skips the questions asking for document numbers
Roberto attests to having an eligible immigration status
→ He provides his “alien registration number” but not his card number
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant:</th>
<th>Data Match: SSA</th>
<th>Data Match: SAVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monica</td>
<td>No match</td>
<td>No match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberto</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel &amp; Elena</td>
<td>Match</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eligibility determination notice (EDN) explains:

- All Ruiz family members are approved to buy a Marketplace plan and are awarded APTC and CSR

- Monica and Roberto are instructed to provide documents to prove their status within 95 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Member(s)</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monica Ruiz, Roberto Ruiz</td>
<td>• Eligible to purchase health coverage through the Marketplace &lt;br&gt; • Can choose a health plan with lower copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles &lt;br&gt; • Eligible for a tax credit ($534 each month, which is $6,408 for the year, for your tax household), but we need more information from you. This calculation is based on the yearly household income of $50,925. This is the amount you provided on your Marketplace application or the amount that came from the most recent income data sources available.</td>
<td>• Choose a health plan and make first month's payment &lt;br&gt; • Send the Marketplace more information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elena Ruiz, Miguel Ruiz</td>
<td>• Eligible to purchase health coverage through the Marketplace &lt;br&gt; • Can choose a health plan with lower copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles &lt;br&gt; • Eligible for a tax credit ($534 each month, which is $6,408 for the year, for your tax household). This calculation is based on the yearly household income of $50,925. This is the amount you provided on your Marketplace application or the amount that came from the most recent income data sources available.</td>
<td>• Choose a health plan and make first month's payment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When Consumers Have Data Matching Issue

- New “My Account Page” now lets consumers know when they have a Data Matching Issue (DMI)
- DMI language appears in red and says “temporary eligibility.”
Ruiz Family Gets a Warning Notice

• Monica and Roberto submitted documents that were not sufficient:
  → Monica sent in her Consular Report of Birth Abroad, but she also needs to send in a document that includes a photo or other identifying information.
  → Roberto sent in his foreign passport, which in some cases may be used to prove lawful permanent residence, but in his case the passport did not contain the necessary information.

• Monica and Roberto get warning notices explaining their coverage will end if sufficient documents are not submitted.
  → Roberto then sends in a copy of his lawful permanent resident document (“Green Card”).
Monica Gets an Inconsistency Expiration Notice

- Monica does not have a document from the list of options provided on her notice so she does not send in additional documents.

- Monica then gets an “inconsistency expiration notice” that explains that her Marketplace coverage will end because she did not provide documentation to prove her citizenship. This notice will not be sent till after 95-day inconsistency period has ended.

**However, to verify your citizenship status**, we also need you to **submit one** of the following additional documents, as explained in your eligibility notice:

- Driver’s license issued by a State or Territory or Identification card issued by the Federal, State, or local government
- School identification card with a photograph
- U.S. military card or draft record or Military dependent’s identification card
- U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card
- Voter Registration Card
- A clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record, including preschool or day care records (for children under 18 years old)
- U.S. passport
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550/N-570)
- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560/N-561)
- Document from a Federally recognized Indian Tribe that includes the person’s name, the name of the Federally recognized Indian Tribe that issued the document, and shows the person’s membership, enrollment or affiliation with the Tribe. Documents you can provide include:
  - A Tribal enrollment card
  - A Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood
  - A Tribal census document
  - Documents on Tribal letterhead signed by a Tribal official

If you can’t provide any of the documents listed above, you may submit **two** of the following documents containing the name and other information about the individual listed above that matches the information on your application:

- Employer ID
- High school or college diploma
- Marriage certificate
- Divorce decree
- Property deed or title
How Monica Can Regain Coverage

- Monica can regain coverage if she resolves the inconsistency by sending in necessary documents.
- After resolving the inconsistency, she can re-enroll in a Marketplace plan prospectively or retroactively with a special enrollment period.

**April 1**
- Monica loses coverage

**April 3**
- She obtains a state ID with her picture.
- She uploads a copy to her Marketplace account

**April 14**
- Monica’s inconsistency is resolved with the combination of the State ID and the previously submitted Consular Report of Birth Abroad

**May 1**
- She has the option to:
  - Have coverage, APTC, and CSR going forward (the next available effective date)
  - OR, have coverage, APTC, and CSR retroactive to April 1
Tips for Preventing Immigration/Citizenship DMIs

✓ Complete the whole application: While some fields are labeled optional, we highly recommend that consumers fill out as many of the fields as possible.

✓ Non-applicants are strongly encouraged to provide a Social Security Number (SSN) if they have one, but it is not required.

✓ Encourage applicants to provide immigration document types, documents numbers, and ID numbers, if applicable (e.g., Alien Registration number, USCIS number, or I-94 number).

  – Assister Tip: Reassure consumers that immigration information will ONLY be used for the Marketplace and insurance affordability programs and will not be used for immigration enforcement purposes.

  – Assister Tip: Remind consumers that if they are not applying for health coverage for themselves, they do not need to provide their citizenship or immigration status.

✓ Double check that the information on the application is complete and that there are no errors or typos.

  – Consumers should confirm that name, birth date, and SSN, are correct and complete for all applicants.

✓ Advise applicants to provide their name as written on their immigration or other documents, if different from the name provided on their Marketplace application.
Income is in the Medicaid Range or Below the Poverty Line

- If Healthcare.gov can’t electronically verify an individual’s immigration status through SAVE (i.e. individual has an immigration status data matching issue), immigration status must be verified by the Marketplace through a manual documents review or by the Medicaid or CHIP agency

| As a result: | 
|-------------------|---|
| If otherwise eligible for Medicaid based on income and all other factors: | If income is below 100% FPL and not otherwise eligible for Medicaid (appears to be in the coverage gap): |
| → sent to Medicaid | → given the opportunity to enroll in a Marketplace plan with no advance payments of the premium tax credits or cost-sharing reductions |
Process A: Appears Eligible for Medicaid

Appears Eligible for Medicaid Based on Income & Other Factors

- Marketplace determines or assesses consumer eligible for Medicaid and notifies consumer of eligibility determination
  - Case sent to state Medicaid agency for further eligibility review including verification of immigration status
- Medicaid agency notifies consumer that proof is needed including but not limited to immigration status
- If consumer sends in proof, determined ineligible for Medicaid based on status and Medicaid agency sends consumer denial notice
  - Case referred back to Marketplace
- Marketplace notifies consumer to come back to the Marketplace with instructions on how to get correct eligibility determination
- Consumer returns to Marketplace to update application: Indicates that has been denied Medicaid and provides other needed information such as offer of MEC
  - Correct eligibility determination for PTCs
**Process B: Treated As If in Medicaid Coverage Gap**

*Income is Below 100% FPL and Not Otherwise Eligible for Medicaid*

1. Marketplace determines consumer can enroll in coverage without APTC and notifies consumer of eligibility determination and that proof of status is needed.

2. Marketplace periodically sends targeted outreach to consumers that notifies of possible eligibility for APTC, but must turn in proof of status.

3. If consumer sends in proof, sent to special unit for verification of immigration status (including Medicaid rules).

4. Determined ineligible for Medicaid based on verification of status.

5. Marketplace notifies consumer to come back to the Marketplace with instructions on how to get correct eligibility determination (and information about SEP eligibility as needed).

6. Consumer returns to Marketplace to update application: Indicates that has been denied Medicaid and provides other needed information such as offer of MEC.

**Correct eligibility determination for PTCs**
Steps Assisters Can Take

Helping Lawfully Present People with Income below 100% FPL or in Medicaid Range

- Encourage consumers to send in proof of their status—help them upload documents as needed.
- Encourage them to enter all immigration document numbers requested by the application.
- If applying through the Marketplace call center, ask the operator to read back numbers provided, to ensure accuracy.
- Help them understand the notices and the process steps, including when to use the Medicaid “blocker” question.

Were any of these people found not eligible for Medicaid or the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in the past 90 days? Or, were any of them found not eligible for Medicaid or CHIP due to their immigration status since October 1, 2013?

Check the box only if a person was found not eligible for this coverage by their state, not by the Marketplace.

Learn more about how to answer this question

☐ Applicant One
☐ Applicant Two
☒ Applicant Two

Was this person found not eligible by their state because of their immigration status?

☒ Yes
☐ No

☐ Minor Child
☒ Minor Child

Was this person found not eligible by their state because of their immigration status?

☑ Yes
☐ No

☐ None of these people

Did any of these people apply for coverage between November 15, 2014 - February 15, 2015? (Select their name if they applied through their state or the Marketplace.)

☐ Applicant Two
☐ Minor Child
☒ None of these people
• Health Coverage for Immigrants: [www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/coverage](http://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/coverage)
• Coverage for Lawfully Present Immigrants (also includes Medicaid/CHIP & addressing public charge concerns): [www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/lawfully-present-immigrants](http://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/lawfully-present-immigrants)
• For Information for Immigrant Families (includes mixed-status family concerns & use and disclosure of immigration status information): [www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/immigrant-families](http://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/immigrant-families)
Information on ACA & Immigrants: NILC Resources

- Immigrants and the Affordable Care Act: [nilc.org/immigrantshcr.html](nilc.org/immigrantshcr.html) and in Spanish [nilc.org/immigrantshcrsp.html](nilc.org/immigrantshcrsp.html)
- FAQs: The Affordable Care Act & Mixed Status Families: [nilc.org/aca_mixedstatusfams.html](nilc.org/aca_mixedstatusfams.html)
- Immigrants, Taxes, and the ACA: [nilc.org/document.html?id=1157](nilc.org/document.html?id=1157)
- Immigrants and Exemptions from the ACA Individual Mandate: [nilc.org/ACApenalty.html](nilc.org/ACApenalty.html)
- DACAmented and Undocumented Immigrants and the Obamacare Tax Penalty: [nilc.org/obamacaretaxpenalty.html](nilc.org/obamacaretaxpenalty.html) and in Spanish [nilc.org/obamacaremulta.html](nilc.org/obamacaremulta.html)
- Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States: [nilc.org/document.html?id=159](nilc.org/document.html?id=159)
Information on ACA & Immigrants

**CBPP Resources**

- Key Facts: Immigrant Eligibility for Health Insurance Programs: 
  [www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-immigrant-eligibility-for-coverage-programs](http://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-immigrant-eligibility-for-coverage-programs)

- Key Facts: Helping Families that Include Immigrants Apply for Health Coverage: 
  [www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-application-process-families-that-include-immigrants](http://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-application-process-families-that-include-immigrants)

**CCF Resources**

- Modern Era Medicaid: Findings from a 50-State Survey of Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal and Cost-Sharing Policies in Medicaid and CHIP as of January 2015: 

- Immigration Relief for Parents and Youth = Whole Family Coverage in California: 
  [ccf.georgetown.edu/ccf-resources/immigration-relief-parents-youth-whole-family-health-coverage-california](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/ccf-resources/immigration-relief-parents-youth-whole-family-health-coverage-california)

- Time to Celebrate! California will Provide Health Coverage for All Kids, Regardless of Immigration Status: 
  [ccf.georgetown.edu/all/time-celebrate-california-will-provide-health-coverage-kids-regardless-immigration-status](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/all/time-celebrate-california-will-provide-health-coverage-kids-regardless-immigration-status)

- Confused About What Happens at Tax Time? People in Immigrant Families: 

- Which States Cover Legal Immigrant Children in Medicaid/CHIP? 
  [ccf.georgetown.edu/ccf-resources/states-cover-legal-immigrant-children-medicaidchip](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/ccf-resources/states-cover-legal-immigrant-children-medicaidchip)
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