Immigrant Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

Coverage Year 2019

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
In partnership with the National Immigration Law Center

October 23, 2018
Part I:

Eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP Based on Immigration Status
“Qualified” Immigrants:
- Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR/green card holder)
- Refugee
- Asylee
- Cuban/Haitian Entrant
- Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year
- Conditional Entrant
- Granted Withholding of Deportation or Withholding of Removal
- Battered Spouse, Child and Parent
- Trafficking Survivor and his/her Spouse, Child, Sibling or Parent

Others:
- Member of a federally-recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada
Five-Year Waiting Period

• “Qualified” immigrants are subject to a five-year waiting period (also known as the “5-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 5-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

- States have the option to cover lawfully residing children and/or pregnant women → this includes:
  - Qualified immigrants, without the 5-year bar restriction
  - **Lawfully residing** people, a broader group than “qualified” immigrants

*Two-thirds of states have taken up this option for children and nearly half for pregnant women*

- Through CHIP, states can provide pregnant women certain medical services (such as prenatal care) regardless of immigration status

State-Funded Options

- States can cover additional immigrants with state-only funds

To find out more info on state options in your state, see NILC’s Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States
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 5-year waiting period
  - Lawfully present but not qualified immigrants, such as persons with Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and many others
  - Undocumented immigrants
  - DACAmented immigrants
Part II:

Eligibility for Marketplace Coverage Based on Immigration Status
# Eligible Immigration Statuses for Marketplace Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statuses Eligible for Medicaid:</th>
<th>Other “Lawfully Present” Immigrants:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Qualified” Immigrants:</strong></td>
<td>• Granted relief under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR/green card holder)</td>
<td>• Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Refugee</td>
<td>• Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asylee</td>
<td>• Deferred Action (except DACA)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cuban/Haitian Entrant</td>
<td>• Paroled into the US for less than one year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year</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>• Conditional Entrant</td>
<td>• Administrative order staying removal issued by the Department of Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Granted Withholding of Deportation or Withholding of Removal</td>
<td>• Lawful Temporary Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Others:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>• Member of a federally-recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.*
## Eligible Immigration Statuses 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</td>
<td>• Applicant for Legalization under IRCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immigration laws or under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)*</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*
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

• Exempt from the individual mandate

• Can apply for health insurance for eligible family members, and be part of household of eligible family members
  → If applying for PTC 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)

• May be eligible for health programs available to ALL, regardless of immigration status

For more information on Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), see NILC’s FAQs about DACA
Health Programs Available to All

- Emergency-only Medicaid
- 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

For more information on where to find FQHCs, see findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov
Example: Ricky, Eva and Karina

- Ricky and Eva are married and have a daughter, Karina
- Ricky became a lawful permanent resident (LPR) 2 years ago
- Eva is a naturalized citizen
- Karina is a U.S. citizen

Who is applying for coverage?
- Ricky, Eva and Karina
### Eligibility Based on Citizenship/Immigration Status Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applying for coverage</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>Subject to 5-year bar</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizen:</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Satisfied 5-year bar:</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration status:</td>
<td>LPR</td>
<td>Lawfully present:</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified immigrant:</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
- QHP Enrollment

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**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
- Medicaid
- QHP Enrollment

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**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
- Medicaid/CHIP
- QHP Enrollment
Part III:

Special Marketplace and PTC Eligibility
Special Marketplace Rules for Seniors

• Seniors who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A may be eligible for enrollment in Marketplace plans and PTC/CSR

• To qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A, individuals must have met the applicable work history requirement or quarters of coverage (QC):
  → QC are earned by paying Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes; people working full-time generally earn four QC in a year
  → People can get quarters of coverage based on their own work history or in some cases the work history of their spouse

Note: People who plan on enrolling in Medicare should pay close attention to deadlines. Fees associated for not enrolling by certain deadlines are steep and permanent.
Example: Lin

- Lin, 74, lives with his daughter, Mei and grandson, Michael
- More about Lin:
  → has been a lawful permanent resident for 4 years
  → has never worked in the U.S.
  → receives a $2,500 a year from a pension related to work completed abroad
  → is not enrolled in Medicare Part A
- More about Mei:
  → provides more than 50% of Lin’s support
  → claims Lin and Michael as tax dependents
  → household income is $41,560 a year (200% FPL)

✓ **Lin is eligible for QHP enrollment** → Lin is eligible to enroll in a Marketplace plan with subsidies even though he is over 65 because he is not eligible for Medicare Part A based on his work history
Can Lin apply on his own for PTC?

- Lin qualifies as Mei’s dependent:
  - Lin lives with Mei (and is also her relative)
  - Mei pays for more than half his support
  - Lin’s annual income is less than $4,150

Lin is Mei’s tax dependent, so he cannot apply for PTC on his own as a household of 1

  → He may be eligible for PTC, but must include Mei (and her income) on his application for health coverage

**IMPORTANT:** If Lin receives PTC, Mei must file a tax return and reconcile his PTC on her tax return.
PTC for Certain Lawfully Present People w/ Low Income

• Lawfully present people are eligible for PTC if they are not eligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status even if their income is below 100% FPL
• This includes lawfully present people who are:
  ✓ Not “qualified” immigrants
  ✓ Qualified immigrants who are subject to and have not met the 5-year bar

Bottom line: Many lawfully present people with incomes in the Medicaid range or below 100% FPL are eligible for PTC and CSR
Example: Gina, Adnan, and Sam

- Gina and Adnan are married
- Gina is from Republic of Marshall Islands, which is nation covered under the Compact of Free Association (COFA)
- Adnan entered the U.S. as a refugee 4 years ago
  → He gained LPR status last year
- Sam is a U.S. citizen and is enrolled in CHIP

Income
- Both Gina and Adnan are full-time college students and both work part-time jobs
- They project their income will be $18,800 for 2019 (90% FPL)
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<td>REFUGEE LPR</td>
<td>Lawfully present</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qualified immigrant</td>
<td>YES</td>
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**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
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**MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:**
- QHP Enrollment
Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid

**In Medicaid Expansion State**

- Adnan is LPR and entered the U.S. as refugee → He is not subject to the 5-year bar
- His household income is below 138% FPL → He is eligible for Medicaid
- Gina has an eligible immigration status for marketplace coverage (i.e. she is lawfully present), but does not have a “qualified” status for Medicaid → She is eligible for PTC even though her income is below 100% FPL because she is ineligible for Medicaid based on 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>Adnan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gina</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
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</table>
Eligibility for PTC and Medicaid

_In Medicaid Non-Expansion State_

But what if they live in a state that DID NOT expand Medicaid?

- Adnan is LPR and entered the U.S. as refugee → He is not subject to the 5-year bar

- He meets the Medicaid immigration status requirement but his state has not expanded Medicaid, so he is in the “coverage gap”

- He is also not eligible for PTC because his income is below 100% of FPL and he is eligible for Medicaid based on his immigration status

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<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
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</table>
To qualify for PTC, an applicant that is married must file jointly with their spouse.

Generally, you cannot file as married filing jointly if either spouse was a nonresident at any time during the tax year.

However, a nonresident married to U.S. citizen or resident can choose to be treated as a U.S. resident and file a joint return:

→ A citizen or resident married to a nonresident (who does not choose to be treated as a resident) may also file as head of household if they support a child or another closely-related relative. See IRS Publication 501.
Part IV:

Understanding & Addressing Concerns Immigrants May Have When Applying for Health Programs
Climate of Fear for Immigrants Accessing Benefits

Proposed change to immigration rule may push Florida kids out of safety net

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Trump is proposing a regulation that could change the face of legal immigration — by restricting low-income immigrants

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Proposed Changes to “Public Charge” Policies Could Lead to Declines in Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment as Immigrant Families Face Rising Fear and Uncertainty About Using Public Programs

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'FAMILIES ARE LIVING IN FEAR': HOW A TRUMP ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL IS HARMING IMMIGRANTS

Fear of repercussions is keeping immigrant families from using public benefit programs like the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

EMILY MOON · OCT 2, 2018
What is “Public Charge” Today?

• Certain people undergo a “public charge” determination when seeking to become lawful permanent residents and/or enter the U.S.

• Immigration officials can reject applications if they believe the person is likely to become a “public charge” or primarily reliant on the government for support.

• In the U.S. today, immigration officials look at:
  
  → Past or current receipt of cash assistance (TANF, SSI, or state or local General Assistance cash programs) or long-term care in an institution paid for by government (Medicaid or state-funded program).
  
  → Other factors including age, health, family status, income and financial status, and education and skills.
    
    o If there is a concern with one of these factors, officials generally rely on an Affidavit of Support – a binding contract between a sponsor and an immigrant – that says the sponsor has the resources to support the immigrant if needed.
A proposed rule would greatly expand the definition of what a “public charge” can mean.

Immigration officials could include receipt of additional benefits in the test (not just cash and long-term care):

- Most of Medicaid
- SNAP (food stamps)
- Housing assistance
- Subsidies to help Medicare beneficiaries of modest means afford prescription drugs

The rule also specifies how other factors — such as income, age, health status, and English proficiency — can be taken into account.

One-Third of U.S.-Born Citizens Would Struggle to Meet Harsh New Standard for Public Charge Rules

- 33% of U.S.-born citizens who receive one of main benefits new rule targets
- 5% of U.S.-born citizens who meet current benefit-related criteria

For more information, see CBPP’s One-Third of U.S.-Born Citizens Would Struggle to Meet Standard of Extreme Trump Rule for Immigrants
Important Takeaways

Timing of When the Proposed Rule Would Go Into Effect

- The rule has a long way to go before there is any policy change
  - The government is accepting public comments until December 10th
  - Then the government must read all comments and respond to them when they issue the final rule—a process that should take many months to complete
  - Some proposed rules are never finalized

The rule is NOT retroactive, benefits newly added in the proposed rule, would not be counted in public charge determinations in the U.S. until 60 days after the rule is finalized
Important Takeaways

Who is NOT Subject to Public Charge Determination under Current and Proposed Policy

• Many immigrants or would be immigrants are not subject to public charge determinations
  → Refugees and Asylees
  → Survivors of Domestic Violence, Trafficking, or other Serious Crimes (Applicants/Recipients of U or T visa)
  → Special Immigrant Juveniles
  → Certain Parolees
  → Some other categories of non-citizens

• Lawful permanent residents applying for citizenship do not undergo a public charge determination when going through the process to become a U.S. citizen (naturalization process)
**Important Takeaways**

**Benefits That Won’t Count Under the Proposed Rule**

- Benefits that are received by a person other than the person undergoing a public charge determination in the U.S.:
  - Benefits received by a dependent (like a child) won’t be factored in for a public charge determination of another person (like a parent)

- Any program not listed in the rule, such as the following health programs:
  - Marketplace coverage and subsidies
  - The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)*
  - Certain Medicaid funded services in schools for children with disabilities or to treat an emergency medical condition

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*DHS requests input in the comments about whether to include CHIP in the final rule, but it is not included in regulatory text of the proposed rule.*
Addressing Concerns Related to Privacy

• Some immigrants fear that completing an application for health coverage — even for a U.S. citizen child — could expose that there are non-citizens in the household.

• Strong privacy rules protect families applying for health insurance, including families whose members have different immigration statuses.

The Marketplace, Medicaid, and CHIP laws limit the use of information collected during the marketplace application processes: it can only be used to make eligibility determinations and must be protected from unauthorized disclosure for other purposes.

_Citations:_ 42 U.S.C. § 18081(g)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a)(5); 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(7)

State workers, Marketplace employees and assister groups are required to keep information private and secure.

_Citations:_ 42 U.S.C. § 18081(g)(2); 42 C.F.R. § 457.1110; 45 C.F.R. § 155.260(a)
Non-Applicants’ Protections Related to Immigration Status

• Households may include applicants and non-applicants:
  → **Applicants** are seeking enrollment and/or eligibility
  → **Non-applicants** are part of the households of an applicant but are not seeking enrollment or eligibility for themselves

• Non-applicants **do not** have to share information about their citizenship or immigration status
  → But they may have to provide other information such as income
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 Social Security numbers (SSN), including:

• 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.
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 should not be required to provide an SSN unless ALL of the following are true:
- The non-applicant is a tax filer (SSN not required for non-applicant tax dependent)
- The non-applicant has a SSN
- The non-applicant filed a federal tax return in the last year

Providing an SSN when available, may increase the likelihood that information consumers provide in the application can be verified electronically, which can reduce the amount of paper documentation consumers may have to turn in to prove their circumstances.

People who are not eligible for SSNs may use Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) to file taxes, but health insurance affordability program applications should not request ITINs.
**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 people identify who may want to apply for insurance while providing other welcoming messages.

- When asking questions about immigration and citizenship status of applicants, avoid asking if individuals are “undocumented” or “not legally in the U.S.”
  
  → Instead use words like “eligible immigration status” or “statuses considered eligible for the marketplace.”

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

- *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.*

- *The Marketplace provides coverage to citizens and noncitizens who are lawfully present. Here’s a list of immigration statuses that are eligible for Marketplace coverage.*

For more information, see NILC’s [Tips for Addressing Immigrant Families’ Concerns When Applying for Health Coverage Programs](#)
Part V: Navigating the Application Process
Eligibility Verification

- Citizenship and immigration status must be verified

- Applicants provide SSNs and/or immigration document numbers

- Those numbers and key other factors are matched against information in government data files
Why Data Matching May Be Unsuccessful

- Failure to provide SSN or other document numbers, or wrong number provided

- Name, date of birth and SSN provided on the application do not match what is in SSA or SAVE records:
  → Typos
  → Name changes

- Data matching limitations:
  → SSA can’t verify citizenship for many citizens who were born outside of the U.S.
  → SAVE can’t match certain immigrants in “real time”

Note: Healthcare.gov began automating a second request for verification through SAVE
Notice of a Data-Matching Issue: Eligibility Results

- On-screen notice of DMI when application is submitted
- Eligibility notice will detail eligibility and next steps

### Eligibility Results

Review the table below for the results of your application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family member(s)</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| May Leon         | • Eligible to purchase health coverage through the Marketplace, but more information is needed  
• Eligible for a tax credit ($355.00 each month, which is $4,260.00 for the year, for your tax household), but we need more information from you. This calculation is based on the yearly household income of $75,000.00. This is the amount that you provided on your Marketplace application or the amount that came from the most recent income data sources available. |

**SAMPLE NOTICE**

**Next steps**

Important: You must send documents. This notice includes deadlines and details.

- Choose a plan and pay your first month’s premium.
- By January 11, 2018, send documents to confirm:
  - your household income
  - By January 11, 2018, send documents to confirm:
    - Keeley Forrester’s TRICARE coverage status
- You’ll get information about when your coverage will begin and how to access health services from the Alabama Department of Public Health.

Tips to Prevent a DMI

- Make a correct attestation

- Enter all document numbers that are requested for applicants

- Name change: If name on the application is not the same as on the document, use option to provide name as it appears on the document
# Document Types and Needed Document Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type:</th>
<th>What to List for Document ID:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Permanent Resident Card (I-551) | ✓ “Alien” registration number  
✓ Card number |
| Temporary I-551 stamp (on passport or I-94, I-94A) | ✓ “Alien” registration number |
| Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with temporary I-551 language) | ✓ Alien registration number  
✓ Passport number  
✓ Country of issuance |
| Employment Authorization Card (I-766) | ✓ “Alien” registration number  
✓ Card number  
✓ Expiration date  
✓ Category code |
| Arrival/Departure Record (I-94/I-94A) | ✓ I-94 number |
| Arrival/Departure Record in foreign passport (I-94) | ✓ I-94 number  
✓ Passport number  
✓ Expiration date  
✓ Country of issuance |
| Foreign passport | ✓ Passport number  
✓ Expiration date  
✓ Country of issuance |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reentry Permit (I-327)</td>
<td>✓ “Alien” registration number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Travel Document (I-571)</td>
<td>✓ “Alien” registration number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status (I-20)</td>
<td>✓ Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status (DS2019)</td>
<td>✓ SEVIS ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Action (I-797)</td>
<td>✓ “Alien” registration number or an I-94 number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Description of the type or name of the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other documents</td>
<td>✓ “Alien” registration number or an I-94 number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Description of the type or name of the document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more info, see our [Reference Guide: Documents Used to Verify Immigration Status](#).
Examples of Document Types

Permanent Resident Card ("Green card", I-551)

Tips:
- If the A# does not have 9 digits, add one or two zeros before the A# so that you can input nine digits
- Document/card number may be on the front or the back of the card and contains 13 characters:
  → Begins with three letters, followed by ten numbers
- Some older cards do NOT have card numbers
  → Enter “AAA0000000000” as the card number

For more info, see our Reference Guide: Documents Used to Verify Immigration Status
Tips to Resolve DMIs

• Check to make sure the attestation is correct on the application

• Uploading documents to the marketplace is faster than mail
  → It must be a .pdf, .jpeg, .jpg, .gif, .xml, .png, .tiff, or .bmp
  → It can’t be bigger than 10 MB
  → The file name can’t include a colon, semicolon, asterisk, or any other special character. Here are a few examples of special characters that can’t be in the file name: / \ : * ? “ < > |
  → If the upload menu does not include the document type the consumer is trying to upload, the consumers can select “other”

• Citizens likely need two documents
  → One that proves citizenship and one that proves identity
  → Some documents prove citizenship and identity like a U.S. passport
# 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="image" alt="U.S. Passport" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Certificate of Citizenship" /></td>
<td><img src="image" 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>
For people with income that would potentially qualify them for Medicaid, the Marketplace must verify that applicants are ineligible for Medicaid based on their immigration status before determining their eligibility for subsidies.

If Healthcare.gov can’t electronically verify an individual’s immigration status through SAVE in real time, that person will get an immigration status DMI.

**AS A RESULT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If otherwise eligible for Medicaid based on income and all other factors:</th>
<th>If income is below 100% and not otherwise eligible for Medicaid (appears to be in the coverage gap):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>→ sent to Medicaid</td>
<td>→ given the opportunity to enroll in a Marketplace plan with no PTC or cost-sharing reductions (CSR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>→ Asked to submit proof of immigration status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Process A: Appears Eligible for Medicaid

Appears Eligible for Medicaid Based on Income & Other Factors

Marketplace assesses or determines the applicant is eligible for Medicaid

Case sent to state Medicaid agency for further eligibility review including verification of immigration status

Medicaid agency notifies applicant that proof is needed including but not limited to immigration status

If applicant sends in proof, and is determined ineligible for Medicaid based on status, the Medicaid agency sends applicant denial notice

Case referred back to Marketplace

Marketplace notifies applicant to come back to the Marketplace with instructions on how to get correct eligibility determination

Applicant returns to Marketplace, indicates that has been denied Medicaid and provides other needed information to establish eligibility

Correct eligibility determination for PTC and CSR
Indicating Ineligibility for Medicaid Based on Status

- Question individuals will use to indicate they have been determined ineligible for Medicaid based on their immigration status.

- Exercise caution when helping someone answer this question.

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Were any of these people denied coverage through Virginia Medicaid (Medicaid) or Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS) (CHIP) since June 10, 2017? Or, were any of them denied coverage through these programs 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

☐ Jose Taxpayer

☐ Matteo Taxpayer

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

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ None of these people
Process B: Treated As If in Medicaid Coverage Gap

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

Marketplace determines applicant can enroll in coverage without PTC and notifies applicant that he may qualify for help paying for coverage but that proof of status is needed to make that determination.

If applicant sends in proof, case is sent to special unit to determine if eligible under Medicaid rules.

If determined ineligible for Medicaid based on status, Marketplace notifies applicant about eligibility for subsidies and special enrollment period (as applicable).

Applicant returns to Marketplace to select a plan with PTC and CSR (and will be granted a SEP, as applicable).
Resources

• Reference Guide: Immigration Documents Used in Healthcare.gov
• Webinar: Preventing and Resolving Data-Matching Issues
• Explainer: Subsidy Eligibility for Immigrants Ineligible for Medicaid Due to Status
• Key Facts:
  → Immigrant Eligibility for Health Insurance Affordability Programs
  → Helping Families that Include Immigrants Apply for Health Coverage
• Paper: Remote ID Proofing: Impacts on Access to Health Insurance

National Immigration Law Center (NILC) Resources:
• Tips for Addressing Immigrant Families’ Concerns When Applying for Health Coverage Programs
• How to Talk About "Public Charge" with Immigrants and Their Families
• Frequently Asked Questions About DACA
• “Lawfully Present” Individuals under the Affordable Care Act
• Know Your Rights: Is it Safe to Apply for Health Insurance or Seek Health Care? (English) (Spanish)
• Health Care Providers and Immigration Enforcement: Know Your Rights, Know Your Patients’ Rights
Resources

Healthcare.gov Marketplace Resources:


• Eligible immigration statuses for marketplace coverage: www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/immigration-status

• Immigration Document Types: www.healthcare.gov/help/immigration-document-types
Contact Info

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• For general inquiries: beyondthebasics@cbpp.org

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For more information and resources, please visit:
www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org | www.nilc.org

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