



Health Reform: **Beyond the Basics**

[healthreformbeyondthebasics.org](http://healthreformbeyondthebasics.org)

# Immigrant Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs

*Coverage Year 2018*

*Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*

*In partnership with the National Immigration Law Center*

*October 24, 2017*



Part I:

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# 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

- “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)

## Federal Medicaid/CHIP Options

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- States have the option to cover lawfully residing children and/or pregnant women → this includes:
  - Qualified immigrants, without the 5-year bar restriction
  - **Lawfully present** 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

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- States can cover additional immigrants with state-only funds



- **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:

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# Eligibility for Marketplace Coverage Based on Immigration Status

Statuses Eligible for Medicaid:	Other “Lawfully Present” Immigrants:
<p><b>“Qualified” Immigrants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR/green card holder)</li><li>• Refugee</li><li>• Asylee</li><li>• Cuban/Haitian Entrant</li><li>• Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year</li><li>• Conditional Entrant</li><li>• Granted Withholding of Deportation or Withholding of Removal</li><li>• Battered Spouse, Child and Parent</li><li>• Trafficking Survivor and his/her Spouse, Child, Sibling or Parent</li></ul> <p><b>Others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Member of a federally-recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Granted relief under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)</li><li>• Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</li><li>• Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)</li><li>• Deferred Action (except DACA)*</li><li>• Paroled into the US for less than one year</li><li>• Individual with Nonimmigrant Status (includes worker visas; student visas; U visas; citizens of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau; and many others)</li><li>• Administrative order staying removal issued by the Department of Homeland Security</li><li>• Lawful Temporary Resident</li><li>• Family Unity</li></ul>
<p><b>*EXCEPTION:</b> Individuals granted deferred action under the <b>2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program</b> are <u>not eligible</u> to enroll in coverage in the Marketplace.</p>	





APPLICANT for Any of These Statuses:	Must Also Have Employment Authorization:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lawful Permanent Resident (with an approved visa petition)</li><li>• Asylum*</li><li>• Special Immigrant Juvenile Status</li><li>• Victim of Trafficking Visa</li><li>• Withholding of deportation or withholding of removal, under the immigration laws or under the Convention Against Torture (CAT)*</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applicant for Temporary Protected Status</li><li>• Registry Applicants</li><li>• Order of Supervision</li><li>• Applicant for Cancellation of Removal or Suspension of Deportation</li><li>• Applicant for Legalization under IRCA</li><li>• Applicant for LPR under the LIFE Act</li></ul>
<p><i>*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</i></p>	

- 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

**Note:** *The Trump Administration ended Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), but you may continue encountering people with DACA for some time*



- 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



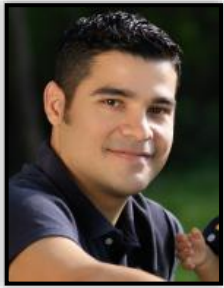
## Example: Ricky, Eva and Karina

- 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?

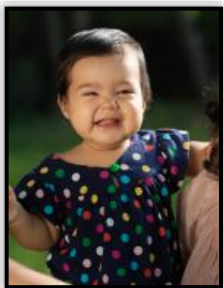
- Ricky, Eva and Karina



Applying for coverage:	<b>YES</b>	Subject to 5-year bar:	<b>YES</b>	<b>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</b> ✓ QHP Enrollment
Citizen:	<b>NO</b>	Satisfied 5-year bar:	<b>NO</b>	
Immigration status:	<b>LPR</b>	Lawfully present:	<b>YES</b>	
Qualified immigrant:	<b>YES</b>			



Applying for coverage:	<b>YES</b>	Subject to 5-year bar:	----	<b>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</b> ✓ Medicaid ✓ QHP Enrollment
Citizen:	<b>YES</b>	Satisfied 5-year bar:	----	
Immigration status:	----	Lawfully present:	----	
Qualified immigrant:	----			



Applying for coverage:	<b>YES</b>	Subject to 5-year bar:	----	<b>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</b> ✓ Medicaid/CHIP ✓ QHP Enrollment
Citizen:	<b>YES</b>	Satisfied 5-year bar:	----	
Immigration status:	----	Lawfully present:	----	
Qualified immigrant:	----			

Part III:

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# Special Marketplace and PTC Eligibility

- 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 fulltime 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 \$40,840 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



- ! If a person can be claimed as a tax dependent, must indicate that when applying for PTC

## 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 \$4,050
- ✗ **NO** → He cannot apply for PTC as a household of 1
  - He must include Mei (and her income) on his application for health coverage



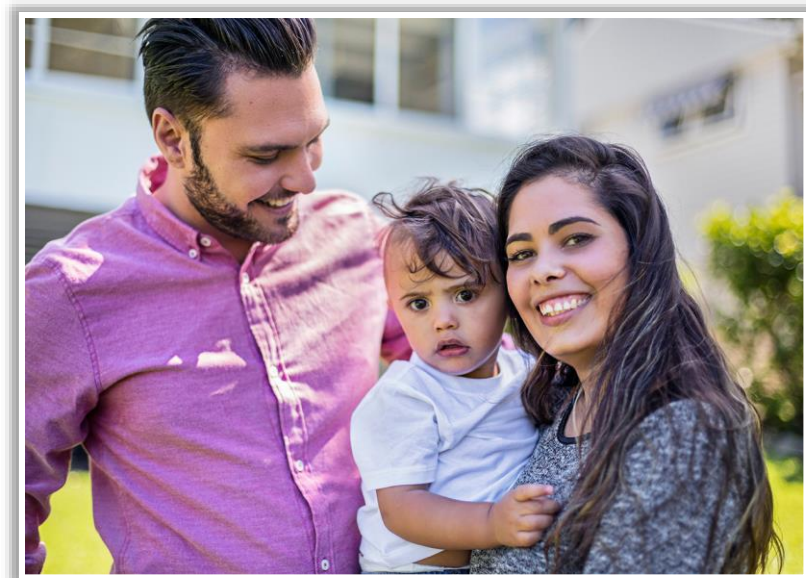
**IMPORTANT:** If Lin receives PTC, Mei must file a tax return and reconcile his PTC on her tax return

- 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 2018 (92% FPL)



Applying for coverage:	<b>YES</b>	Subject to 5-year bar:	<b>NO</b>	<b>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</b> ✓ Medicaid ✓ QHP Enrollment
Citizen:	<b>NO</b>	Satisfied 5-year bar:	----	
Immigration status:	<b>REFUGEE LPR</b>	Lawfully present:	----	
Qualified immigrant:	<b>YES</b>			

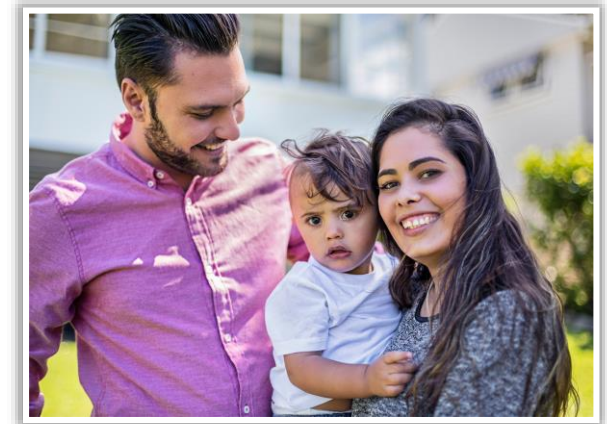


Applying for coverage:	<b>YES</b>	Subject to 5-year bar:	----	<b>MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR:</b> ✓ QHP Enrollment
Citizen:	<b>NO</b>	Satisfied 5-year bar:	----	
Immigration status:	<b>COFA</b>	Lawfully present:	<b>YES</b>	
Qualified immigrant:	<b>NO</b>			

# 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



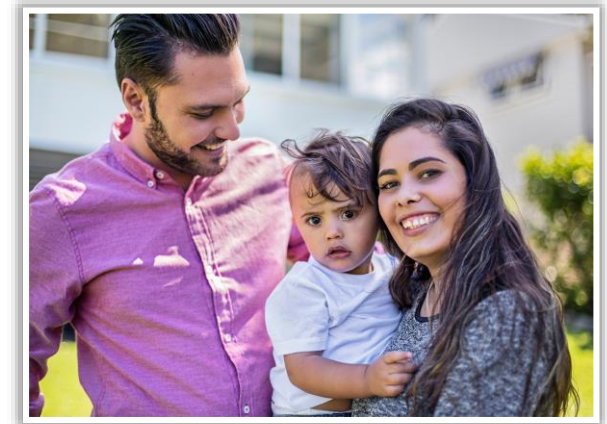
	Medicaid/CHIP				Premium Tax Credits			
	Eligible?	HH	Income	FPL	Eligible?	HH	Income	FPL
<b>Adnan</b>	Yes	3	\$18,800	92%	No	--	--	--
<b>Gina</b>	No	--	--	--	Yes	3	\$18,800	92%
<b>Sam</b>	N/A	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--

# 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



	Medicaid/CHIP				Premium Tax Credits			
	Eligible?	HH	Income	FPL	Eligible?	HH	Income	FPL
<b>Adnan</b>	<b>No</b>	3	\$18,800	92%	No	--	--	--
<b>Gina</b>	No	--	--	--	Yes	3	\$18,800	92%
<b>Sam</b>	N/A	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--

Part IV:

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# **Understanding & Addressing Concerns Immigrants May Have When Applying for Health Programs**



**DAILY**  
Intelligencer

## White House Considers Deporting Legal Immigrants for Being Poor

By Eric Levitz



Washington  
MONTHLY

## Why President Trump's Leaked Immigration Order Is a Threat to Us All

by Wendy Cervantes | March 8, 2017 | **POLITICS**

 **CaliforniaHealthline**  
The Daily Digest of News, Policy & Opinion

## Some Immigrants, Fearful Of Political Climate, Shy Away From Medi-Cal

By Emily Bazar  
February 16, 2017

**Vox** EXPLAIN THE NEWS

## A leaked Trump order suggests he's planning to deport more legal immigrants for using social services

*Build a wall around public benefits, and make immigrants' relatives pay for it.*  
Updated by Dara Lind | dara@vox.com | Jan 31, 2017, 3:40pm EST

**attn:**

## The Reason Immigrants Are Now Afraid to Enroll in Health Care Plans

Undocumented and legal immigrants aren't signing up for health care plans — and, in some cases, are attempting to cancel their plans — out of fear of deportation, according to advocates and health care officials.

OAKLAND, BERKELEY, AND EAST BAY NEWS, EVENTS, RESTAURANTS, MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2017

## Bay Area Immigrants Turning Down Health Care, MediCal, For Fear of Trump's Immigration Policies

By Alice Feller

February 27, 2017

## Will Immigration Policies Build a Wall Around Health Benefits?

By Victoria Pelham





- Immigrant families may worry that use of government health programs may affect their ability to change their immigration status
- “Public charge” is a term used by immigration officials to refer to a person who is considered primarily dependent on the government for subsistence
- Laws and policies around immigrants and public charge have not changed.
- Medicaid, CHIP, and Marketplace subsidies have not been considered in screening for public charge
  - **Exception:** *Medicaid long-term institutional care can be considered as a factor in establishing public charge*
- Public charge is not a consideration when applying for citizenship



- 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)

- 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

## Who needs coverage

Who are you applying for health coverage for?

- Jane Taxpayer only
- Jane Taxpayer & other family members
- Other family members, not Jane Taxpayer

## Add these people

Review the information you entered so far.

### You've added this person who isn't applying for coverage

Gloria Taxpayer  
02/13/1950

**Remember:** The person listed above is in your household, but isn't applying for coverage. We need some information about them to determine your eligibility for help paying for coverage.

Is this information correct?

- Yes.
- No. I need to make changes to this information.

## 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.

## 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



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**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.

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- 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

**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. ”

- 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”



- Jane would like to find out health coverage options for her family
- She is not sure if they are eligible for health insurance because she and her husband are immigrants
- She shares that she is worried that immigration authorities could use information in her application to separate her family



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*How do you start the conversation with Jane?*

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## *Starting the Conversation:*

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- Tell her that the conversation is confidential and information she provides in the application may only be used for enrollment purposes
- Explain that the marketplace provides coverage to citizens and many immigrants, and show her the list of immigrants who may be eligible for marketplace coverage
- Share that only family members seeking coverage for themselves have to answer questions about immigration or citizenship status





*Who is applying for coverage?*

*Show Jane the list of eligible immigration statuses for the marketplace: Who in Jane's household has an eligible immigration status based on that list?*

- Jane came to the U.S. as a child and has Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA):
  - She does not have an eligible immigration status and is not eligible for coverage
- Her husband, Miguel, has been a lawful permanent resident for four years:
  - He has an eligible immigration status and may be eligible for coverage
- Isabella was born in the U.S. and is a U.S. citizen:
  - She may be eligible for coverage
  - She was enrolled in CHIP until her first birthday, but she is currently uninsured and needs coverage

# Example: Jane, Miguel, and Isabella

- Jane can apply for coverage on behalf of Miguel and Isabella
- When filling out the application for coverage, Jane mentions that the family lives with Miguel's mother, Gloria
  - She is enrolled in Medicare and does not need health coverage
  - But she is claimed as a dependent by Jane and Miguel
  - Gloria will need to be included in the application as a **non-applicant**

Will Jane Taxpayer and Jane Taxpayer's spouse claim any dependents on their joint federal income tax return for 2017?


Yes  
 No

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Who are Jane Taxpayer and Jane Taxpayer's spouse's dependents?

Isabella Taxpayer  
 Someone else

Date of birth



MM/DD/YYYY

## Add these people

Review the information you entered so far.

### You've added this person who isn't applying for coverage

Gloria Taxpayer  
02/13/1950

**Remember:** The person listed above is in your household, but isn't applying for coverage. We need some information about them to determine your eligibility for help paying for coverage.

Is this information correct?

- Yes.  
 No. I need to make changes to this information.

*Will non-applicants need to provide information on immigration status?*

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- Non-applicants should not be asked any questions about immigration status and will never need to disclose any information about their status

*Will non-applicants need to provide an SSN?*

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- **JANE:** Jane has an SSN and is a tax filer
  - Even though she is a non-applicant, she will need to provide her SSN
- **GLORIA:** Gloria is not a tax filer and is a non-applicant
  - She does not need to provide an SSN

### Gloria Taxpayer's information

Providing your Social Security number (SSN) can be helpful if you don't want health coverage because it can speed up the application process. We use SSNs to check income and other information to see who is eligible for help paying for health coverage. If Gloria Taxpayer needs help getting an SSN, visit [socialsecurity.gov](http://socialsecurity.gov), or call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778.

Do you want to provide Gloria Taxpayer's Social Security Number?

- Yes
- No

Part V:

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# 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 has begun 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

**Your eligibility is temporary:** By January 11, you must submit documents to confirm some information. See your eligibility notice for details and deadlines.

- Eligibility notice will detail eligibility and next steps

Eligibility Results	
Review the table below for the results of your application.	
Family member(s)	Results
May Leon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible to purchase health coverage through the Marketplace, but more information is needed</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

**! NEW FOR 2018**

**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.

**2017 SAMPLE NOTICE**

# 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

Is Kelly Johnson the same name that appears on her document?

Yes

No

Enter the same name as shown Kelly Johnson's document.

First name	Middle <i>optional</i>	Last name	Suffix <i>optional</i>
<input type="text" value="Kellyann"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Johnson"/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>

You don't have to be a U.S. citizen or U.S. national to qualify for health coverage. Select "no" to view a list of other eligible immigration statuses, and choose the status that best describes yours.

## Is Jane Taxpayer a U.S. citizen or U.S. national?

[Learn more about immigration status](#)

- Yes
- No

Check here if Jane Taxpayer has eligible immigration status

If this person's immigration status isn't listed here, he or she may still be able to get help paying for emergency services, including for labor and delivery if they have a baby. In some states, pregnant women may also be able to get health care coverage.

Document type *(Select one)*

[Learn more about document types](#)

Select...

Select...

- Permanent Resident Card ("Green Card", I-551)
- Temporary I-551 Stamp (on passport or I-94, I-94A)
- Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with temporary I-551 language)
- Employment Authorization Card (EAD, I-766)
- Arrival/Departure Record (I-94, I-94A)
- Arrival/Departure Record in foreign passport (I-94)
- Foreign passport
- Reentry Permit (I-327)
- Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F-1) Student Status (I-20)
- Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status (DS2019)
- Notice of Action (I-797)
- Other documents or status types

CONTINUE

NG | VIEWERS & PLA





Document Type:	What to List for Document ID:
Permanent Resident Card (I-551)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Alien registration number</li> <li>✓ Card number</li> </ul>
Temporary I-551 stamp (on passport or I-94, I-94A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Alien registration number</li> </ul>
Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with temporary I-551 language)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Alien registration number</li> <li>✓ Passport number</li> <li>✓ Country of issuance</li> </ul>
Employment Authorization Card (I-766)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Alien registration number</li> <li>✓ Card number</li> <li>✓ Expiration date</li> <li>✓ Category code</li> </ul>
Arrival/Departure Record (I-94/I-94A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I-94 number</li> </ul>
Arrival/Departure Record in foreign passport (I-94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I-94 number</li> <li>✓ Passport number</li> <li>✓ Expiration date</li> <li>✓ Country of issuance</li> </ul>
Foreign passport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Passport number</li> <li>✓ Expiration date</li> <li>✓ Country of issuance</li> </ul>

Document Type:	What to List for Document ID:
Reentry Permit (I-327)	✓ Alien registration number
Refugee Travel Document (I-571)	✓ Alien registration number
Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status (I-20)	✓ Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) ID
Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status (DS2019)	✓ SEVIS ID
Notice of Action (I-797)	✓ Alien registration number or an I-94 number ✓ Description of the type or name of the document
Other documents	✓ Alien registration number or an I-94 number ✓ Description of the type or name of the document

# Examples of Document Types

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



**Alien Registration #**  
(may be referred to as USCIS #)

**Card Number**

### 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



- 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



## Submit any one of the following documents to verify citizenship

### U.S. Passport



### Certificate of Citizenship



### Certificate of Naturalization



### 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.



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

### One of the following documents:

- U.S. public birth certificate
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, CRBA)
- Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)
- Certification of Birth Abroad (FS-545)
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-197 or the prior version I-179)
- Northern Mariana Card (I-873)
- Final adoption decree showing the person's name and U.S. place of birth
- U.S. Civil Service Employment Record showing employment before June 1, 1976
- Military record showing a U.S. place of birth
- U.S. medical record from a clinic, hospital, physician, midwife or institution showing a U.S. place of birth
- U.S. life, health or other insurance record showing U.S. place of birth
- Religious record showing U.S. place of birth recorded in the U.S.
- School record showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth
- Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or U.S. place of birth
- Documentation of a foreign-born adopted child who received automatic U.S. citizenship (IR3 or IH3)

### AND one of the following documents:

- Document must have a photograph or other information, like name, age, race, height, weight, eye color, or address*
- Driver's license issued by a State or Territory or ID card issued by the Federal, state, or local government
- School identification card
- 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 19 years old)
- 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

- 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:



**If otherwise eligible for Medicaid based on income and all other factors:**

→ sent to Medicaid

**If income is below 100% and not otherwise eligible for Medicaid (appears to be in the coverage gap):**

- given the opportunity to enroll in a Marketplace plan with no PTC or cost-sharing reductions (CSR)
- Asked to submit proof of immigration status

# 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

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)**

## National Immigration Law Center (NILC) Resources:

- Tips for Addressing Immigrant Families' Concerns When Applying for Health Coverage Programs: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/addressing-concerns-health-coverage-applications/>
- Know Your Rights: Is it Safe to Apply for Health Insurance or Seek Health Care?:  
<https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/health-insurance-and-care-rights/> (English)  
<https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/derechos-seguro-y-cuidado-de-salud/> (Spanish)
- Trump's Executive Orders and Immigrants' Access to Health, Food and Other Public Programs, Things to Keep in Mind When Talking with Immigrants:  
<https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/exec-orders-and-access-to-public-programs/>
- Health Care Providers and Immigration Enforcement: Know Your Rights, Know Your Patients' Rights: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/immigration-enforcement/healthcare-provider-and-patients-rights-imm-enf/>
- Frequently Asked Questions on DACA Termination: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/daca-termination-faq/>
- "Lawfully Present" Individuals under the Affordable Care Act: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/lawfullypresent/>

## Marketplace Resources:

- Assister Guide to Immigration Section of Healthcare.gov: [marketplace.cms.gov/technical-assistance-resources/assister-guide-to-immigration-section.PDF](https://www.marketplace.cms.gov/technical-assistance-resources/assister-guide-to-immigration-section.PDF)
- Eligible immigration statuses for marketplace coverage: [www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/immigration-status](https://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/immigration-status)
- Immigration Document Types: [www.healthcare.gov/help/immigration-document-types](https://www.healthcare.gov/help/immigration-document-types)

## CBPP Resources:

- Key Facts on Immigrant Eligibility and Application Process: [www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-immigrant-eligibility-for-coverage-programs](https://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-immigrant-eligibility-for-coverage-programs); [www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-application-process-families-that-include-immigrants](https://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/key-facts-application-process-families-that-include-immigrants)
- Remote ID Proofing: Impacts on Access to Health Insurance: [www.cbpp.org/research/remote-identity-proofing-impacts-on-access-to-health-insurance](https://www.cbpp.org/research/remote-identity-proofing-impacts-on-access-to-health-insurance)

## Georgetown University Center for Children and Families (CCF) Resources:

- [https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ichia\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ichia_fact_sheet.pdf)

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*For more information and resources, please visit:*

[www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org](http://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org)

*This is a project of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [www.cbpp.org](http://www.cbpp.org)*