

## Health Program Eligibility Chart for California Immigrants

December 2013

PROGRAM		Full-Scope Medi-Cal	Restricted <sup>1</sup> Medi-Cal	Covered CA (* denotes eligibility for Advanced Premium Tax Credit)	Child Health and Disability Prevention Program	Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment	Access for Infants and Mothers	Women, Infants, and Children
Immigrant Benefit Eligibility Category	Lawful Permanent Resident	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible (100% to 400% of the FPL*)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
	Refugees & Asylees <sup>2</sup>	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible (100% to 400% of the FPL*)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
	PRUCOLs & “lawfully present” under U.S. HHS rules <sup>3</sup>	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible (0% to 400% of the FPL*)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) <sup>4</sup>	Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
	Survivors of Human Trafficking or Serious Crime (T or U Visa Holders) <sup>5</sup>	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible (100% to 400% of the FPL*)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
	Other Non-immigrant Visa Holders <sup>6</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>	Maybe <sup>8</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>	Maybe <sup>7</sup>
	Undocumented Immigrants <sup>9</sup>	Not Eligible <sup>10</sup>	Eligible	Not Eligible <sup>11</sup>	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible

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<sup>1</sup> Restricted Medi-Cal includes emergency and pregnancy-related services. Depending on immigrant status, restricted Medi-Cal may also include care and services related to an emergency medical condition (including dialysis services, but not related to an organ transplant procedure) and long term care.

<sup>2</sup> A refugee is a noncitizen given permission to come to the U.S. because he or she was persecuted, or has a well-founded fear of being persecuted (on account of race, nationality, religion, political opinion, or membership to a particular social group) in his or her home country. A refugee is granted the right to live and work in the U.S. and after a one-year period, may apply to become a lawful permanent resident (LPR). An asylee is a person who has applied for and been granted asylum. In the United States, asylees may apply for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status one year after they were granted asylum.

<sup>3</sup> PRUCOL refers to individuals who are “permanently residing under color of law.” PRUCOL is not an immigration status, but is a benefit eligibility category, which generally covers individuals whose presence in the U.S. is known by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and the USCIS does not have the intent to remove or deport them. Many but not all individuals who are PRUCOL have a status that falls within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service’s “lawful presence” definition for purposes of federal health coverage programs. See, 45 C.F.R. 152.2.

<sup>4</sup> In June 2012, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security created the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. DACA provides temporary relief from deportation and a work permit for young immigrants who meet certain requirements. Grants of deferred action are available for two year renewable periods.

<sup>5</sup> Survivors of trafficking who are granted T non-immigrant status are authorized to remain and work in the United States. Survivors of serious crimes who are granted U non-immigrant status are authorized to remain and work in the United States. After three years, individuals granted T or U non-immigrant status can apply to adjust to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status.

[Survivors of trafficking who are certified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement may be eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees. In California, survivors of trafficking and applicants for U non-immigrant status may be eligible for state or local benefits prior to obtaining T or U status.]

<sup>6</sup> Non-immigrant visa holders have official authorization to enter the U.S. for a range of different purposes, for example: (1) B-2- who are visitors for pleasure; (2) F-who are students; (3) H- who are temporary workers; (4) J-who are exchange students or trainees

<sup>7</sup> Some non-immigrant visa holders may have trouble meeting the state residency requirements. It is advisable that non-immigrant visa holders consult with an immigration attorney prior to seeking benefits that require state residency.

<sup>8</sup> Non-immigrant visa holders may qualify for Covered California if they can meet the state residency requirements. It is advisable that non-immigrant visa holders consult with an immigration attorney prior to seeking benefits that require state residency.

<sup>9</sup> Undocumented immigrants are noncitizens who are not lawfully present in the U.S. They may have entered the U.S. without inspection or have been admitted lawfully but their status has expired or has been revoked.

<sup>10</sup> Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for full-scope Medi-Cal, however undocumented parents may have eligible family members, including children. Lawfully present children of undocumented immigrants should be screened for Medi-Cal eligibility.

<sup>11</sup> Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for Covered California. However, they may have children who are eligible. Eligible children of undocumented parents should be screened for Covered California.

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