

TABLE

Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States

Federally funded Medicaid and CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program) is available to otherwise eligible “qualified” immigrants who entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996, and those who have held a “qualified” status for five years or longer. Refugees and other “humanitarian” immigrants, veterans, active-duty military and their spouses and children, and certain other immigrants can get Medicaid or CHIP without a five-year waiting period. See NILC’s Table on [Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs](#).

This table describes state policies for providing health coverage to *additional* groups of immigrants, under federal options to cover lawfully residing children and pregnant persons, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S., or to provide prenatal care regardless of the pregnant person’s immigration status, using CHIP funds. It also describes immigrant coverage under programs using exclusively state funds.*

The information in this table is subject to change. Please check with your state or local health care agency or legal assistance office regarding the most current rules. If you have updated information, please contact Tanya Broder, National Immigration Law Center, broder@nilc.org. March 2026

| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | Prenatal care regardless of immigration status. ² |
| Alaska | “Qualified immigrants” and PRUCOLs can receive chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions. |
| Arkansas | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ² |
| California | Children under 19, foster youth and former foster youth under 26, and pregnant people who are otherwise eligible can receive full-scope Medi-Cal services, regardless of their immigration status, including 12 months of post-partum care. ^{1,2} Adults 19 years and older can receive Medi-Cal, regardless of their immigration status, if enrolled by January 1, 2026. After that date, new enrollment for undocumented adults was frozen. On or after July 1, 2026, qualified immigrants subject to the federal five-year waiting period, PRUCOL, and undocumented adult recipients will lose access to non-emergency dental services. On or after July 1, 2027, immigrants 19-59 years old will pay \$30 monthly premiums. Certain other medical services will remain available regardless of immigration status. |

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¹ Federal funds are used to provide medical coverage to lawfully residing children and/or pregnant persons, regardless of their date of entry into the U.S.; and/or

² Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care, regardless of the pregnant person’s immigration status.

If an eligibility group or service is listed *without* a superscript “1” or “2,” the services are provided *exclusively with state funds*.

| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Colorado</p> | <p>Children under 19,¹ pregnant people,^{1,2} and 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of status.</p> <p>Reproductive health care, including contraceptives and counseling services, regardless of status.</p> <p>Immigrants who are ineligible for Medicaid, are over age 60, and are enrolled in the Old Age Pension Program (OAP) may be eligible for medical services (excluding long-term care and psychiatric services) through the Old Age Pension Health and Medical Fund.</p> <p>Patients earning at or under 250% FPL, regardless of immigration status, have the right to hospital financial assistance, including screening for public health insurance programs, limits on patient charges, payment plans, and protections from collections actions.</p> <p>State residents who don't qualify for health insurance under the ACA or other public programs can purchase individual coverage on the Colorado Connect platform. A limited number of state residents earning up to 150% FPL may be eligible for state-based assistance in purchasing this coverage, regardless of their immigration status.</p> |
| <p>Connecticut</p> | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Children under 15 years old, regardless of immigration status; if they remain eligible, their coverage will continue until age 19.</p> <p>Prenatal care² and 12 months of postpartum care, regardless of the pregnant person's immigration status.</p> <p>Residents of nursing homes and persons receiving the Connecticut home care program for elders as of June 30, 2011, or are receiving nursing facility care and have applied for these benefits on or prior to June 1, 2011.</p> <p>In-home care is available to qualified, lawfully residing or formerly PRUCOL immigrants, if determined eligible prior to July 1997, and after July 1997 for qualified and lawfully residing immigrants after residing in Connecticut for 6 months. Qualified, lawfully residing, or formerly PRUCOL immigrants who are domestic violence survivors or persons with an intellectual disability are eligible without a six-month waiting period.</p> |
| <p>Delaware</p> | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> |
| <p>District of Columbia</p> | <p>Children under 21 may be eligible for DC Health Care Alliance for Children.¹</p> <p>Effective October 1, 2025, new enrollment in the DC Health Care Alliance for Adults Program, was frozen for adults age 26 and older. Adults ages 21 and older earning 138% FPL or below may be eligible if enrolled prior to October 1, 2025 or are 21-25 years old.</p> |
| <p>Florida</p> | <p>Lawfully residing children.¹</p> |

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² Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care, regardless of the individual's immigration status.

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| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|-----------|---|
| Georgia | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ |
| Hawaii | <p>Children who are PRUCOL, and lawfully residing pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Seniors and people with disabilities who are qualified immigrants, parolees, and nonimmigrants receive coverage equivalent to Medicaid..</p> <p>A breast and cervical cancer control program is available to residents, regardless of their immigration status.</p> |
| Illinois | <p>All children under 318% FPL, regardless of immigration status, can get coverage through the All Kids program.¹ Copays and premiums are suspended.</p> <p>Prenatal care² and 12 months of post-partum care is available for individuals whose income is at or below 213% FPL regardless of immigration status. Family planning services are available for limited time periods, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Adults 65 years or older whose income is at or below 100% FPL were able to enroll in Medicaid-like coverage (HBIS), if their immigration status makes them ineligible for federal Medicaid. The Illinois Medicaid agency paused new enrollments for seniors 65 and older on November 6, 2023. Adults already enrolled in the program are allowed to retain their coverage and can remain in the program if they continue to meet its eligibility criteria. Adults enrolled in the HBIS program may be able to obtain a kidney transplant or a bone marrow transplant. Emergency Medicaid covers renal dialysis. Note: Lawful permanent residents are not eligible for HBIS.</p> <p>Effective January 1, 2026, individuals who have filed an application for asylum, T or U status or for derivative status can qualify for Medicaid-like coverage for 24 months, or longer if the application is still pending or if granted U status. Torture victims who are receiving federally funded torture treatment services at the Kovler Center can get up to 24 months of coverage.</p> <p>The statute and administrative code provide that “qualified” abused immigrant adults are eligible for coverage, regardless of their date of entry.</p> |
| Indiana | Law extending coverage to lawfully residing children and pregnant people has not yet been implemented. ¹ |
| Iowa | Lawfully residing children. ¹ |
| Kentucky | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people, including 12 months of post-partum care. ¹ |
| Louisiana | Lawfully residing children. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ² |

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² Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care, regardless of the individual’s immigration status.

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| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|----------------------|--|
| Maine | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Health coverage for children under 21 years old, regardless of immigration status, and for pregnant people regardless of immigration status, including 12 months of post-partum care.²</p> |
| Maryland | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care for people earning up to 250% FPL,² and up to 12 months of post-partum care, with care currently funded for 4 months (for persons ineligible for federal Medicaid), regardless of status, as well as care for the newborn.</p> |
| Massachusetts | <p>Seniors and adults with disabilities who are PRUCOL or lawfully present may be eligible for state-funded MassHealth Family Assistance, or, depending on their medical condition, state-funded MassHealth Standard, which covers additional long-term care services.</p> <p>Children under 21 who are lawfully present are eligible for full-scope Medicaid, and children under 19 with income too high for Medicaid are eligible for CHIP.¹ Children who are PRUCOL may be eligible for state-funded MassHealth. Children under 19 who are not lawfully present or PRUCOL can receive primary and preventive care through the state-funded Children's Medical Security Plan.</p> <p>Pregnant people can receive full-scope medical services and 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of their immigration status.^{1, 2}</p> <p>Adults who are PRUCOL (but not lawfully present under the Medicaid or ACA definitions) may be eligible for state-funded MassHealth Family Assistance, with state-funded premium assistance.</p> |
| Michigan | <p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.²</p> <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> |
| Minnesota | <p>Children under 18, regardless of immigration status, can receive Minnesota Care, if they are ineligible for Medical Assistance (the state's Medicaid program) and meet all other eligibility criteria.¹</p> <p>Pregnant person coverage, including 12 months of post-partum care, is available for all pregnant people who are not enrolled in other insurance and who meet income guidelines.^{1, 2}</p> <p>Home-based services may be available to some seniors regardless of status.</p> |
| Missouri | <p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.²</p> |

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² Federal CHIP funds are used to provide prenatal care, regardless of the individual's immigration status.

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| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|-----------------------|---|
| Montana | Lawfully residing children. ¹ |
| Nebraska | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ² |
| Nevada | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ |
| New Hampshire | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people, including 12 months post-partum care. ¹ |
| New Jersey | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people,¹ including 12 months of post-partum care for lawfully residing pregnant people.</p> <p>Prenatal and contraceptive care is available, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Children under 19 years old, regardless of immigration status, are eligible for NJ FamilyCare.</p> <p>“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs who were in Medicaid-certified nursing homes prior to Jan. 29, 1997, remain eligible for nursing home care.</p> <p>Parents who have been lawful permanent residents for less than 5 years and were enrolled in NJ FamilyCare on April 1, 2010, may continue receiving coverage only, in the agency’s discretion, if being treated for a life-threatening illness or receiving ongoing life-sustaining treatment.</p> |
| New Mexico | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people¹ and “qualified” battered immigrants.</p> <p>PRUCOLs who entered the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996.</p> <p>Premium assistance is available to lawfully present immigrants earning under 100% FPL, through a state-based exchange. DACA recipients may receive premium assistance through a separate coverage program.</p> |
| New York | <p>“Qualified” immigrants and PRUCOLs. Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care and 12 months of post-partum care regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>All children, regardless of immigration status, are covered under either Medicaid or the state Child Health Plus program.</p> <p>Seniors 65 years and older, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>DACA recipients earning up to 250% FPL are eligible for the Essential Health Plan through July 1, 2026; after that date, DACA recipients earning up to 138% FPL will be eligible for medical assistance.</p> |
| North Carolina | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ |

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| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|-----------------------|---|
| North Dakota | Lawfully residing pregnant people, including 12 months of post-partum care. ¹ |
| Ohio | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ People who were lawfully residing in the U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996, and some individuals under an order of supervision. |
| Oklahoma | Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status, under Soon to be Sooners program. ² |
| Oregon | Children and adults regardless of immigration status. ¹ Prenatal care, ² 12 months of post-partum care, and reproductive health care is available regardless of immigration status. |
| Pennsylvania | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ State-funded Medical Assistance is available to lawfully residing immigrants who are otherwise eligible. |
| Rhode Island | Children under age 19, regardless of immigration status. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status. ² 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of immigration status. Lawfully residing persons who were in the U.S. before Aug. 22, 1996, and were residents of Rhode Island before July 1, 1997, are also covered. |
| South Carolina | Lawfully residing children and pregnant people. ¹ |
| South Dakota | Prenatal care regardless of immigration status. ² |
| Tennessee | Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status, under CoverKids (Healthy TN Babies). ² |
| Texas | Lawfully residing children are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, depending on their income. ¹ Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status through the CHIP Perinatal program. ² NOTE: Texas denies federal Medicaid to most “qualified” immigrant adults who entered the country on or after Aug. 22, 1996, even after they complete the federal 5-year bar. |

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| STATE | ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS |
|---------------|--|
| Utah | <p>Lawfully residing children.¹</p> <p>Children regardless of immigration status, if meet certain conditions.</p> |
| Vermont | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Children and pregnant people, including 12 months of post-partum care, regardless of immigration status.</p> |
| Virginia | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care regardless of immigration status.²</p> |
| Washington | <p>Undocumented immigrants can purchase qualified health and dental plans on Washington's state Exchange (Healthplanfinder) through a navigator. Those earning up to 250% FPL are eligible for state premium assistance, though funding is limited. Since July 1, 2024, undocumented immigrant adults earning up to 138% FPL have been eligible for an Apple Health Medicaid-like program -- but program funding is capped, and demand exceeds space available. Individuals can continue to apply to be considered if/when additional space becomes available.</p> <p>Children in households with income up to 215% FPL are eligible for medical coverage without a share of cost, regardless of their immigration status.¹ Monthly premiums are required for children in families earning between 215% and 317% FPL.</p> <p>Prenatal care² and 12 months of post-partum care is available to otherwise-eligible individuals earning up to 215% FPL, regardless of immigration status.</p> <p>Survivors of trafficking or other serious crimes and asylum applicants who have filed or are preparing to file applications for T or U status, ORR certification, or asylum are eligible for medical assistance.</p> <p>Seniors and persons who are blind or have disabilities and who are lawfully present, including DACA grantees, may be eligible for a limited medical care services program.</p> <p>Long-term care is available, regardless of immigration status, on a limited basis.</p> |
| West Virginia | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> |
| Wisconsin | <p>Lawfully residing children and pregnant people.¹</p> <p>Prenatal care is available regardless of immigration status.²</p> |
| Wyoming | <p>Lawfully residing pregnant people.¹</p> |

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Key Terms Used in This Table

“Qualified” immigrants – are: (1) lawful permanent residents (LPRs); (2) refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, conditional entry (in effect prior to Apr. 1, 1980), or paroled into the U.S. for at least one year; (3) Cuban/Haitian entrants (as defined in 45 C.F.R. §401.2); (4) battered spouses and children with a pending or approved (a) self-petition for an immigrant visa, or (b) immigrant visa filed for a spouse or child by a U.S. citizen or LPR, or (c) application for cancellation of removal/suspension of deportation, whose need for benefits has a substantial connection to the battery or cruelty (parent/child of such battered child/spouse is also “qualified”); (5) survivors of trafficking and their derivative beneficiaries who have obtained a T visa or whose application for a T visa sets forth a *prima facie* case. (A broader group of trafficking survivors who are certified by or receive an eligibility letter from the Office of Refugee Resettlement are eligible for benefits funded or administered by federal agencies, without regard to their immigration status.); and (6) Citizens of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau who reside in the U.S. pursuant to a Compact of Free Association (COFA). Iraqi and Afghan special immigrant visa holders (SIV) are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees. Other Afghans who were granted parole between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2023 -- and their spouses and children, and parents/guardians of unaccompanied children granted parole after September 30, 2022 – also are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees until the end of their parole term. Ukrainians paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2024 – and their spouses and children, and parents, guardians or primary caregivers of unaccompanied children paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2023 – are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees, until the end of their parole term.

“PRUCOL” or permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law – is not an immigration status, but a benefit eligibility category. The term generally means that immigration authorities are aware of a person’s presence but have no plans to deport/remove the person from the country. It is interpreted differently, depending on the benefit program and jurisdiction.

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

FPL – “federal poverty level,” as determined by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services’ poverty guidelines (the guidelines for 2025 are available at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>).

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Deeming – in some cases, a sponsor’s income and/or resources may be added to the immigrant’s in determining eligibility. Exemptions from deeming may apply.

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