



Notes:

* “Qualified” immigrants include: legal permanent residents; refugees[†]; asylees[†]; persons granted withholding of deportation or removal; conditional entrants; persons granted parole by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for at least one year; Cuban/Haitian entrants[†]; Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitioners whose petitions have been filed or accepted but not denied; and victims of trafficking.[†] Those marked with a dagger (†) are exempt from the five-year bar for Medicaid. “Not qualified” immigrants include all other categories and include both undocumented and legal immigrants. Examples of legal immigrants who are “not qualified” but will still be subject to the individual responsibility requirement, include immigrants who are the spouse or child of U.S. citizen who has a pending application for adjustment of status, as well as U-Visa and K-Visa holders. Additionally, under the proposed health care reform, some states may continue to cover certain legal immigrants subject to the five-year bar with state-only dollars.

‡ The federal poverty level (FPL) in 2009 is \$18,310 for a family of three. The “Affordable Health Care for America Act” determines eligibility for subsidies in the Health Insurance Exchange according to modified adjusted gross income.

§ The “Affordable Health Care for America Act” maintains the existing Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Verification Information System for Medicaid and expands this system for verification of legal immigrants’ eligibility for affordability credits in the Exchange.

¶ Nonimmigrants are noncitizens who are legally admitted to the U.S. on a temporary basis, such as tourists, students, or diplomats and their dependents. With the exception of K-, U-, T-, and V-Visa holders, nonimmigrants are not eligible for affordability credits. All other lawfully present immigrants who are residing in the U.S. may be eligible for these credits if they meet the income requirements.