

**Family Court Bench Card on Immigrant Crime Victim Access to Public Benefits and Services<sup>1</sup>**

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**For What Public Benefits Do Undocumented Domestic Violence Victims Qualify?**

In 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Welfare Reform Act or PRWORA)<sup>2</sup> and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRAIRA)<sup>3</sup> severely limited access to “federal public benefits” and “federal means-tested public benefits” for many immigrants. This legislation also guaranteed as a matter of federal law and orders issued by the U.S. Attorney General that undocumented immigrants be provided access to programs and services necessary to “protect life and safety.”<sup>4</sup>

Programs that meet the following criteria are required by federal law to provide services to all persons without regard to immigration status:<sup>5</sup>

- offer in-kind services (services such as food, shelter, and other commodities);
- provide services at the community level;
- provide services regardless of the individual’s income or resources; and
- are necessary to protect life or safety

**Housing**<sup>6</sup>

- Short-term shelter (defined as emergency shelter and transitional housing) for up to two years for the homeless, for victims of domestic violence, or for runaway, abused, or abandoned children<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2105, 2267 (1996) [hereinafter PRWORA].

<sup>3</sup> Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009-546 (1996) [hereinafter IIRAIRA].

<sup>4</sup> IIRAIRA § 508, 8 U.S.C. § 1642(d) (2011).

<sup>5</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(E) (2011). See also *Final Specification of Community Programs Necessary for Protection of Life or Safety Under Welfare Reform Legislation*, 66 Fed. Reg. 3613, at 3616 (Jan. 16, 2001).

<sup>6</sup> See Letter from Andrew Cuomo, Sec’y, U.S. Dep’t of Hous. And Urban Dev., to HUD Funds Recipients (Jan. 19, 2001), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/housing/HUD-shelter-transitional-housing.pdf/view> (last visited Mar. 27, 2013); 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). See also *Final Specification*, supra note 4. Federal preemption precludes states from restricting access to services and programs necessary to protect life and safety. See Rocio Molina, Leslye Orloff and Benish Anver, *Federal Preemption of State Laws That Attempt to Restrict Immigrant Access to Services Necessary to Protect Life and Safety*, NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT (January 11, 2013), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/federal-preemption/State%20Services%20and%20Federal%20Preemption%201-11-13%20FINAL.pdf/view> (last visited Apr. 11, 2013).

<sup>7</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). See also *Final Specification*, supra note 4.

- In-kind emergency disaster relief<sup>8</sup>

### Nutrition Assistance<sup>9</sup>

- Soup kitchens<sup>10</sup>
- Community food banks<sup>11</sup>
- Senior nutrition programs and other nutritional programs for persons requiring special assistance
- Assistance under the National School Lunch Act, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, or SNAP for children under 18<sup>12</sup>
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)<sup>13</sup>

### Legal Services

- Organizations may use any source of funding including Legal Services Corporation funds to provide free legal services to victims (or immigrants whose child has been a victim) of domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, human trafficking and victims of U Visa crimes<sup>14</sup> without regard to the victim's immigration status.<sup>15</sup>

### Health Care

- Emergency Medicaid<sup>16</sup>
- To protect life or safety, health services such as the following are required by law for all immigrants, regardless of status:<sup>17</sup>
  - Mental health, crisis counseling, and intervention programs
  - Medical and public health services (including treatment and prevention of diseases and injuries, such as immunizations)
  - Substance abuse assistance
- Health Resources and Services Administration Programs (HRSA) funded community, migrant and primary healthcare programs<sup>18</sup>
- Public health assistance for immunization, testing and treatment of communicable diseases and school vaccinations<sup>19</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Exempt from immigrant access restrictions. PRWORA § 401(b)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(2).

<sup>9</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). *See also Final Specification, supra* note 4.

<sup>10</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). *See also Final Specification, supra* note 4.

<sup>11</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). *See also Final Specification, supra* note 4.

<sup>12</sup> PRWORA, 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(2)(J), 1615(a) (2011).

<sup>13</sup> 7 C.F.R. § 246.7(c)(3)

<sup>14</sup> U Visa crimes include: rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; stalking; prostitution; female genital mutilation; involuntary servitude; slave trade; being held hostage; kidnapping, abduction; peonage, false imprisonment; blackmail; extortion; manslaughter; murder; felonious assault; witness tampering; obstruction of justice; perjury, attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of these or similar crimes. 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U). 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(a)(9) (2008).

<sup>15</sup> *See* Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. 103-322 (2006); Letter from Helaine M. Barnett, President, Legal Servs. Corp., to All LSC Program Directors (Feb. 12, 2006), *available at* <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/cultural-competency/access-to-legal-services>.

<sup>16</sup> Emergency Medicaid is exempt from immigrant restrictions under PRWORA § 401(b)(1), 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1).

<sup>17</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). *See also Final Specification, supra* note 4.

<sup>18</sup> For the location of HHS funded health care programs open to all persons without regard to immigration status, *see Find a Health Center*, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. HEALTH RES. AND SERVICES ADMIN., [http://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/Search\\_HCC.aspx](http://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/Search_HCC.aspx) (last visited Mar. 27, 2013).

<sup>19</sup> Immunization and treatment of communicable diseases is exempt from immigrant restrictions. PRWORA § 401(b)(3), 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(C) (2011). This includes diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV, leprosy, and other sexually transmitted diseases. *See Immunizations*, CTRS. FOR MEDICAID AND MEDICARE SVCS. (Jun. 15, 2012), *available at* <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/Immunizations/index.html?redirect=/immunizations/> (last visited Mar. 27, 2013).

## Education

- Public elementary and secondary education<sup>20</sup>
- Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)<sup>21</sup>

## Safety Services Required

- Those relating to child protection, adult protective services, violence and abuse prevention, and protections for victims of domestic violence<sup>22</sup>
- Victims of Crime (VOCA) Victim Compensation Funds<sup>23</sup>

## **For What Additional Public Benefits Do Domestic Violence Victims Who are Lawfully Present Qualify?<sup>24</sup>**

There are four different categories of immigrants who qualify to receive federal and/or state public benefits.

- Persons Residing Under Cover of Law (PRUCOL)
  - Can access certain state funded benefits in some states
- Immigrants who are lawfully present
  - For health care access purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 including access to health care for children and pregnant women<sup>25</sup>
- “Qualified immigrants”<sup>26</sup> who entered the country *before* August 22, 1996 can access
  - Federal public benefits,<sup>27</sup>
  - State public benefits, and
  - Federal means-tested public benefits
- “Qualified immigrants” who entered the country *on or after* August 22, 1996 can access
  - Federal public benefits,

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<sup>20</sup> See *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 222 (1982).

<sup>21</sup> If undocumented parents have children who are U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents or qualified immigrants, Child Care Development Fund child care is available to such children without regard to the immigrant parent’s immigration status. See U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. ADMIN. FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES; CHILD CARE BUREAU, *Clarification of Interpretation of “Federal Public Benefit” Regarding CCDF Services Program Instruction (ACYF-PI-CC-98-08)* (Nov. 25, 1998), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/benefits-for-qualified-immigrants/Clarification%20of%20Interpretation%20of%20Federal%20Public%20Benefits%20Regarding%20Child%20Care%20and%20Development%20Fund%20Services.pdf/view> (last visited April 11, 2013).

<sup>22</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D) (2011). See also *Final Specification*, *supra* note 4.

<sup>23</sup> Only two states place immigrant restrictions on access to VOCA victim assistance (Alabama and Nevada), in both states trafficking victims with ORR certification or eligibility letters or T-visas should be able to receive VOCA victim assistance to the same extent as refugees. For state by state details on access to VOCA assistance for immigrant survivors, see *Post-Assault Healthcare and Crime Victim Compensation for Immigrant Victims of Violence*, NIWAP, LEGAL MOMENTUM, & MORGAN LEWIS LLC (Sep. 17, 2007), available at [http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/health-care/17\\_Chart\\_PostAssaultHealthCare-MANUAL-ES.doc](http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/health-care/17_Chart_PostAssaultHealthCare-MANUAL-ES.doc) (last visited Apr. 10, 2013).

<sup>24</sup> This Bench Card summarizes benefits open to abused immigrants. For a detailed analysis, by immigration status, of whether an immigrant can be considered lawfully present or a qualified immigrant See *Immigration Status: Work Authorization, Public Benefits and Ability to Sponsor Children* available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/access-to-benefits-and-sevices-by-immigration-relief-for-immigrant-crime-victims/Immigration%20Status-%20Work%20Authorization-%20Public%20Benefits%20and%20the%20Ability%20to%20Sponsor%20Children%204.17.13.xlsx/view>

<sup>25</sup> Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009, Pub. L. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119-1025 (2009).

<sup>26</sup> A qualified immigrant is defined by 8 U.S.C. 1641 to include: lawful permanent residents, asylees, refugees, persons paroled for more than one year (generally most available to Cuban immigrants); persons granted withholding of removal or conditional entry, Cuban and Haitian Entrants, VAWA self-petitioners, VAWA cancellation of removal, VAWA suspension of deportation, battered immigrants with prima facie determinations or approved family based visa petitions, and T-visa applicants).

<sup>27</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1611(c)(1) (2011) defines federal public benefit as Any grant, contract, loan, professional or commercial license provided by an agency of the United States or by appropriated funds of the United States; and any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefit, or any other similar benefit for which payments or assistance are provided to an individual, household, or family eligibility unit by the United States or by funds of the United States.

- Must wait until 5 years after receipt of “qualified immigrant” status to receive federal means-tested public benefits, and
- May qualify for state public benefits

VAWA immigration relief applicants<sup>28</sup> with a *prima facie* determinations or approval and their children are “qualified immigrants” and may also qualify for health care or state benefits as lawfully present and PRUCOL. The following is a partial list of benefits available for “qualified immigrants”:

#### Income Maintenance<sup>29</sup>

- TANF - *limited to qualified immigrants who entered before 8/22/1996*<sup>30</sup> and others who have been qualified immigrants for more than 5 years<sup>31</sup>
- SSI for those who were lawful permanent residents and were receiving SSI on August 22, 1996 or if the immigrant, her spouse, or a parent had, individually or collectively, worked for 40 quarters<sup>32</sup>

#### Housing<sup>33</sup>

- Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)
- Public Housing
- Heating assistance (LIHEAP)<sup>34</sup>

#### Nutrition Assistance<sup>35</sup>

- SNAP (Food Stamps) - *limited to qualified immigrants who entered before 8/22/1996*<sup>36</sup> and others who have been qualified immigrants for more than 5 years

#### Health<sup>37</sup>

- SCHIP and Medicaid for lawfully present pregnant women and children<sup>38</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Includes child and spouse abuse victim VAWA self-petitioners (victims of spouse or child abuse perpetrated by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, former spouse, parent or step-parent) INA §§ 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) and (B)(ii), 8 U.S.C. §§ 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii) and (B)(ii); and VAWA cancellation of removal or VAWA suspension of deportation applicants who are victims of spouse or child abuse perpetrated by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, former spouse, parent or step-parent or immigrant parents of children abused by the child’s other parent who is a citizen or lawful permanent resident. INA § 240A(b)(2); 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(2) and INA Section 244(a)(3) (as in effect prior to March 31, 1997).

<sup>29</sup> See DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS., *Health and Human Service Interpretation of PRWORA “Federal Public Benefit”*, 63 Fed. Reg. 41,658 (Aug. 4, 1998).

<sup>30</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1612 (a)(2)(D) (2011).

<sup>31</sup> 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(A)(2)(L), 1613 (2011).

<sup>32</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(2)(D)(i) (2011).

<sup>33</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c) (2011).

<sup>34</sup> See DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS., *Health and Human Service Interpretation of PRWORA “Federal Public Benefit”*, 63 Fed. Reg. 41,658 (Aug. 4, 1998).

<sup>35</sup> 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(A)(2)(L), 1613 (2011).

<sup>36</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1612 (a)(2)(D) (2011).

<sup>37</sup> For a full list of HHS federal public benefits, see DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS., *Health and Human Service Interpretation of PRWORA “Federal Public Benefit”*, 63 Fed. Reg. 41,658 (Aug. 4, 1998); *HHS Funded Programs Open to all Immigrants*, NIWAP AND LEGAL MOMENTUM (Aug. 4, 2011), available at [http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/unrestricted-benefits/PB\\_16\\_APPENDIX\\_HHSFundedProgsOpenAllImms-MANUAL-ES.pdf/view?searchterm=HHS%20Funded%20Programs%20Open%20to%20all%20Immigrants](http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/unrestricted-benefits/PB_16_APPENDIX_HHSFundedProgsOpenAllImms-MANUAL-ES.pdf/view?searchterm=HHS%20Funded%20Programs%20Open%20to%20all%20Immigrants) (last visited Apr. 10, 2013).

<sup>38</sup> See CTR. FOR MEDICAID, CHIP, AND SURVEY & CERTIFICATION, *Re: Medicaid and CHIP Coverage of “Lawfully Residing” Children and Pregnant Women* (Jul. 1, 2010), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/health-care/CMS%20Lawfully%20Residing%20Medicaid%20and%20CHIP%207.1.10.pdf/view?searchterm=Re:%20Medicaid%20and%20CHIP%20Coverage%20of%20E2%80%9CLawfully%20Residing%20Children%20and%20Pregnant%20Women> (last visited Apr. 11, 2013); DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS., *State Children’s Health Insurance Program; Eligibility for Prenatal Care and Other Health Services for Unborn Children*, 67 Fed. Reg. 61956-01 (October 2, 2002).

- Medicaid - *limited to qualified immigrants who entered before 8/22/1996<sup>39</sup> and others who have been qualified immigrants for more than 5 years<sup>40</sup>*

### Education and Children

- Post-secondary grants and loans and programs of student assistance under titles IV, V, IX, and X of the Higher Education Act of 1965<sup>41</sup>
- States are free to offer any postsecondary education benefit on the basis of residence within that state<sup>42</sup>
- Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)<sup>43</sup>
- TANF Funded Child Care – *requires TANF eligibility so affected by TANF 5 year bar<sup>44</sup>*
- Adoption assistance<sup>45</sup>
- Foster care<sup>46</sup>

<sup>39</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1612 (a)(2)(D) (2011).

<sup>40</sup> 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(a)(2)(L), 1613 (2011).

<sup>41</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1613(c)(2)(H) (2011). *See also Student Aid Eligibility - Eligibility for Title IV Aid for “Battered Immigrants-Qualified Aliens” as provided for in the Violence Against Women Act*, DEP’T OF EDUC. (June 4, 2010), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/education-financial-aid/6%20IFAP%20-%20Dear%20Colleague%20Letters.pdf/view?searchterm=Student%20Aid%20Eligibility%20-%20Eligibility%20for%20Title%20IV%20Aid%20for%20E%20%80%9CBattered%20Immigrants-Qualified%20Aliens%20as%20provided%20for%20in%20the%20Violence%20Against%20Women%20Act>, (last visited Apr. 11, 2013).

<sup>42</sup> 8 U.S.C.A. § 1623 (2011).

<sup>43</sup> *See* U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. ADMIN. FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, *Program Instruction CCDF-ACF-PI-2008-01—Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status by Non-Profit Organizations and Head Start Grantees* (May 2, 2008), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/benefits-for-qualified-immigrants/Verification%20of%20Citizenship%20and%20Immigration%20Status%20by%20Non-Profit%20Organizations%20and%20Head%20Start%20Grantees.pdf/view> (last visited Apr. 11, 2013). Available to qualified immigrant children based on the child’s immigration status.

<sup>44</sup> Available to qualified immigrants based on TANF eligibility of either the child or parent. For a state by state analysis of state funded access to access to TANF funded child care., see Benish Anver and Leslye E. Orloff, *Immigrant Crime Victim Child Care Access* available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/access-to-benefits-and-sevices-by-immigration-relief-for-immigrant-crime-victims/CHILDCAREChart-FINAL%204.17.13.docx/view>

<sup>45</sup> *See* DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS., *Health and Human Service Interpretation of PRWORA “Federal Public Benefit”*, 63 Fed. Reg. 41,658 (Aug. 4, 1998).

<sup>46</sup> *See* DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS., *Health and Human Service Interpretation of PRWORA “Federal Public Benefit”*, 63 Fed. Reg. 41,658 (Aug. 4, 1998).



## State-Funded Benefits

The following list provides an overview of which states offer certain state-funded public<sup>i</sup> benefits. For more information about what state funded benefits and health care is available to specific categories of immigrants and immigrant crime victims including program limitations, *see*:

<http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/public-benefits/state-funded-benefits>

States offering state-funded assistance to qualified immigrants during the 5 year bar and some immigrant crime victims, subject to individual state limitations that may apply; if your state is not listed no state funded benefits are available for immigrants or immigrant crime victims in your state:

- TANF state funded including during 5 year bar for qualified immigrants
  - CA<sup>a</sup>, IL, IA, ME<sup>a</sup>, MD, MN<sup>a</sup>, NV, NJ, NM, NY, OR<sup>a</sup>, PA<sup>a</sup>, TN, UT, WA<sup>a</sup>, WI, WY
- TANF Funded Child Care
  - CA, CT, IL, IA, ME, MD, MN, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PA, TN, UT, WA, WI, WY
- Medical Assistance State-Funded
  - AK<sup>d</sup>, AR<sup>b</sup>, CA<sup>jk</sup>, CO<sup>v xv</sup>, CT<sup>pu</sup>, DE<sup>p</sup>, DC<sup>f</sup>, HI<sup>ew</sup>, IL<sup>bicv</sup>, LA<sup>b</sup>, ME<sup>p</sup>, MD<sup>ph</sup>, MA<sup>b v u x jr f</sup>, MI<sup>b</sup>, MN<sup>blv</sup>, MT<sup>n</sup>, NE<sup>bp</sup>, NJ<sup>pfbv</sup>, NM<sup>pjfs</sup>, NY<sup>jr b</sup>, NC<sup>p</sup>, OH<sup>zey</sup>, OK<sup>b</sup>, OR<sup>bn</sup>, PA<sup>pj</sup>, RI<sup>zbpA</sup>, TN<sup>b</sup>, TX<sup>bB</sup>, VT<sup>p</sup>, VA<sup>gCD</sup>, WA<sup>tbcv</sup>, WI<sup>pb</sup>, WY<sup>o</sup>
- SSI State Funded
  - CA<sup>q</sup>, HI<sup>x</sup>, IL<sup>d</sup>, ME<sup>pr</sup>, NE<sup>p</sup>, NH<sup>d</sup>
- Code Key
  - <sup>a</sup> also for crime victim applicants as PRUCOL
  - <sup>b</sup> prenatal care regardless of status,
  - <sup>c</sup> children regardless of immigration status,
  - <sup>d</sup> "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.
  - <sup>e</sup> qualified immigrant children and pregnant women,
  - <sup>f</sup> Any form of health care for many or all who meet qualifications for health care
  - <sup>g</sup> qualified immigrant children
  - <sup>h</sup> varies by county
  - <sup>i</sup> qualified abused immigrants
  - <sup>j</sup> qualified immigrants
  - <sup>k</sup> prenatal care, long-term care, breast and cervical cancer treatment and certain other medical services open to all without regard to immigration status,
  - <sup>l</sup> lawfully present non-citizens
  - <sup>n</sup> for lawfully present children only
  - <sup>o</sup> lawfully residing pregnant women
  - <sup>p</sup> lawfully residing children and pregnant women
  - <sup>q</sup> Trafficking victims and U visa victims only
  - <sup>r</sup> PRUCOLS
  - <sup>s</sup> PRUCOLS who entered prior to August 22, 1996
  - <sup>t</sup> seniors and persons with disabilities who are lawfully present
  - <sup>u</sup> limited access to long-term care or nursing home care
  - <sup>v</sup> some income restrictions may apply
  - <sup>w</sup> residents of Freely Associated States (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau)
  - <sup>x</sup> Asylum applicants and torture victims can get up to 24 months of continuous coverage (this period can be extended to 36 months for some asylum applicants).
  - <sup>y</sup> Some individuals under an order of supervision
  - <sup>z</sup> Those lawfully present prior to August 22, 1996
  - <sup>A</sup> Those who were residents of the state before July 1, 1997
  - <sup>B</sup> Lawfully residing immigrant children who entered the U.S. on or after Aug. 22, 1996, are eligible for services comparable to CHIP (during the federal 5-year bar).
  - <sup>C</sup> "Qualified" immigrants and PRUCOLs who were receiving long-term-care services on June 30, 1997
  - <sup>D</sup> Children who are PRUCOLS