





WEBINAR

HEALTHCARE: UNDERSTANDING THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) AND HOW IT AFFECTS IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS

Presented by: U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women in partnership with the National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project (NIWAP), and The California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA)



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Leslye Orloff
Director
National Immigrant
Women's Advocacy
Project,
American University
Washington College of
Law

Benish Anver
Policy Staff Attorney
National Immigrant
Women's Advocacy
Project,
American University
Washington College of
Law

Rocio Molina
Staff Attorney & Associate
Director National Immigrant
Women's Advocacy Project
American University
Washington College of Law



How to use this technology



- Raise hand
- Text chat
- PowerPoint slides
- Polling Questions
- Phone

Please send a private chat message for help or call iLinc Support at 800-799-4510.



Resources and Webinar Materials

- www.niwap.org/go/healthcare
- PowerPoint
- Factsheets
 - Federal, State and Partnership Exchanges & Medicaid or Medicaid-Like Services
 - T Visas and the ACA
 - U Visas and the ACA
 - VAWA Self-Petitioners and the ACA
 - Anti-Discrimination Provisions
 - Programs open to all immigrants
 - Eligibility under the ACA for Survivors
- Healthcare Resource Guide for Service Providers
- Family Court Benchcard on Public Benefits
- www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu



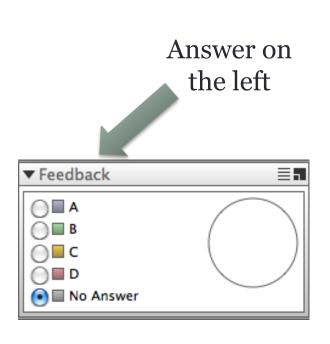
Learning Objectives

By the end of this webinar you should be better able to:

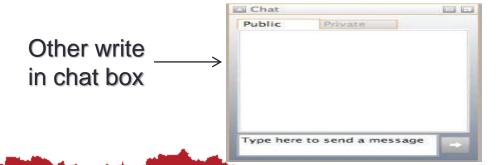
- Help immigrant survivors who qualify access healthcare through Healthcare Exchanges
- Identify which groups of immigrant survivors can access federal and state funded healthcare subsidies through the federal or state funded Medicaid or CHIP
- Look up what healthcare benefits survivors may qualify for by state
- Help undocumented survivors access healthcare they are eligible to receive



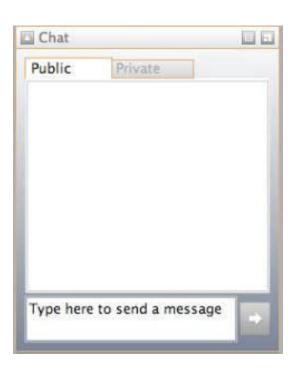
Let's see who is on the webinar with us. Please check the box that best describes you:



- A. Domestic violence/sexual assault survivor advocate
- B. Healthcare service provider
- C. Attorney
- D. Other







What kind of healthcare services have your immigrant survivor clients and their children needed?



Why is Immigration Status Important for Public Benefits and Health Care Purposes?



Access to Benefits and Services Grows As Survivors Pursue Immigration Relief

- Filing immigration case leads to
 - State benefits access to some programs in some states
- Victims become Qualified Immigrants
 - Pending approval
 - VAWA prima facie determination
 - T visa bona fide determination
 - Upon approval
 - Continued Presence for trafficking victims
 - Special Immigrant Juvenile Status



Qualified Immigrants Receive

- Federal public benefits
- Federal Means tested public benefits
 - Subject to 5 year bar
 - Health care subsidies have 5 year bar
- Access to health care exchanges
 - Also individual mandate and tax penalties
- State funded benefits



Access to Health Care Exchanges

- VAWA self-petitioners
 - Prima facie determinations
- Trafficking victims
 - Bona fide determinations or
 - Continued presence
- U visa victims
 - Lawfully present upon wait list approval
- SIJS children
 - Lawfully present upon application



Why is early screening important?

- Survivors who are lawfully present are be able to purchase healthcare
 - Through the Federal Exchange/Marketplace or
 - Through state exchanges.
- Can help survivors gain access to healthcare subsidies if offered in the victim's state



Immigration Options and Benefits Available

VAWA self-petition

- PRUCOL upon filing
- Prima facie = Qualified Immigrant
- Self-petitioner and children

Battered spouse waiver

- Qualified Immigrant
- Can avoid deeming

T visa

- PRUCOL upon filing
- Benefits access like refugees (7 years) need HHS certification
- Qualified Immigrant with bona fide determination

Continued Presence

- Benefits access like refugees
- Need HHS certification

U visa

Lawfully present upon conditional approval

<u>Family Based Visa Petition Approved</u> + <u>Battering or Extreme Cruelty</u>

- Qualified Immigrant
- Not required to file for VAWA

Special Immigrant Juvenile

- Lawfully Present upon filing
- Qualified Immigrant upon approval and receipt of lawful permanent residency

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

No access to exchanges or subsidies



Overview of The Affordable Care Act (ACA)



Raise your hand if ---



- You have had battered immigrant clients who received prima facie determinations
- Your VAWA self-petitioner clients have applied for healthcare through the healthcare exchanges

Raise your hand if ---



- You have had U visa clients who received approvals or wait list approvals
- Your U visa clients have applied for healthcare through the healthcare exchanges

Eligibility under the ACA

Eligible

- U.S. citizens
- Lawfully present immigrants
- Qualified Immigrants

Not Eligible

- Undocumented Immigrants
- DACA recipients



Lawful Presence = Exchange Access

- Citizens
- Green Card Holders
- Qualified immigrants
 - VAWA upon prima facie or approval
 - T upon bona fide or approval
- Persons granted nonimmigrant status
 - Approved U and T visas
 - Work visas
 - Student visas
 - Diplomats

- Deferred action
 - Includes U visa conditional approvals on wait list
 - DOES NOT include DACA
- Children who have applied for SIJS Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Humanitarian parole
- Refugees
- Asylum applicants



So What Does This Mean?

- The mandate applies to:
 - VAWA Self-Petitioners;
 - U Visa Waitlist Approvals; and
 - Trafficking Victims
 - Continued presence
 - Bona fide



What was created under the ACA?

- Access to marketplaces/exchanges (federal or state run)
- Premium tax credits
- Medicaid expansion

- Individual mandate
- Basic Health Program
- Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plan







ACA: Financial Assistance

- Premium tax credits
 - Lawfully present immigrants with household income between 100% and 400% of federal poverty level
- Cost-sharing reduction subsidies
 - 100% and 250% of federal poverty level
- Does not apply to employer or Medicaid funded healthcare



ACA: Healthcare Subsidies

- Healthcare subsidies through
 - Federally funded Medicaid
 - Federally funded CHIP
 - (Child Health Insurance Program)
 - State funded healthcare
- Federal immigrant restrictions still apply
 - 5 year bar
 - States may offer subsidies to some immigrants



The Five Year Bar

- Does not apply to pre 8/22/96 entrant qualified immigrants
- All qualified immigrants who first entered the U.S. after 8/22/96 are ineligible for "federal means-tested public benefits" for the first five years after they are granted qualified status

Immigrants exempted From 5 year Bar

- Refugees;
- Asylees;
- Trafficking victims with HHS certification;
- Amerasian immigrants;
- Cuban/Haitian entrants;
- Withholding of removal/deportation; and
- Veterans, active military and
 - spouses & unmarried children under 21 years old



Healthcare Programs Exempt from the 5 Year Bar

- Emergency Medicaid and other emergency medical services
- Immunizations, testing, and treatment for symptoms of communicable diseases
- HHS funded community and migrant health clinics



State Option for Federally Funded Medicaid &/or CHIP "lawfully residing" children and pregnant women

- Lawfully present + Medicaid state residency rules
- No waiting period
- As of January 2013:
 - 25 states removed 5 year bar for lawfully present children
 - 20 states removed 5 year bar for lawfully residing pregnant women
- States that do not have this option:
 - 5 year bar applies to pregnant women and children

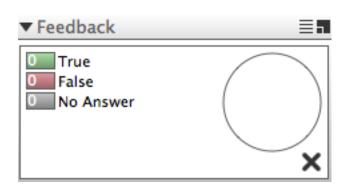




Healthcare Open to All Immigrants Without Regard to Immigration Status

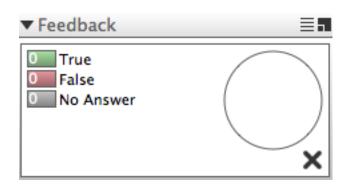


Receiving public benefits or healthcare can harm an immigrant victim's ability to obtain legal immigration status



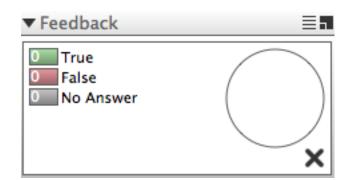


Undocumented immigrant parents can apply for healthcare for their immigrant children



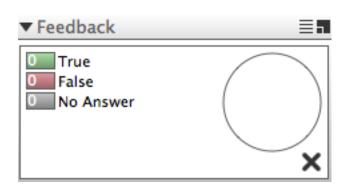


Immigrants applying for healthcare for their children can refuse to provide immigration or social security information about themselves





Undocumented immigrants cannot obtain healthcare from any federal funded health care providers





What types of services and assistance are open to all persons without regard to immigration status?



Attorney General's List of Required Services

- In-kind services
- Provided at the community level
- Not based on the individuals income or resources
- Necessary to protect life & safety
- Programs covered by this AG order are open to all persons
- State and local governments CANNOT impose immigrant access restrictions



Healthcare Programs that are "Necessary to Protect Life and Safety"

- Mental illness or substance abuse treatment
- Medical & public health & disability services necessary to protect life and safety



Healthcare For Undocumented Immigrants

- Services necessary to protect life and safety
- Community and migrant health clinics
- State funded programs
- Post assault health care paid by VOCA funds
- Emergency Medicaid
- HHS Funded community and migrant health clinics
 - www.nachc.com
 - www.hrsa.gov



Community and Migrant Health Clinics: HRSA Funded





How to find free health clinics in your area

Step 1: In IE, go to <u>www.hrsa.gov</u>

Step 2: Select "Get Health Care"

Step 3: Select "Find a Health Center"

Step 4: Search by location

OR

Step 3: Select "Find out more about Hill-Burton..."

Step 4: Select "Hill-Burton Obligated Facilities"







Find a Health Center



Health Center Locator

NOTE: The data used for this tool is current as of 6/13/2014 in the HRSA Data Warehouse.

HELP: CallCenter@hrsa.gov or (877) 464-4772, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays), 9 am to 5:30 pm ET.

Enter your zip code to see a list or map of health centers nearby.



lealth Resources and Services Administration

Enter Keywords

HRSA Data Warehouse
 HRSA.gov

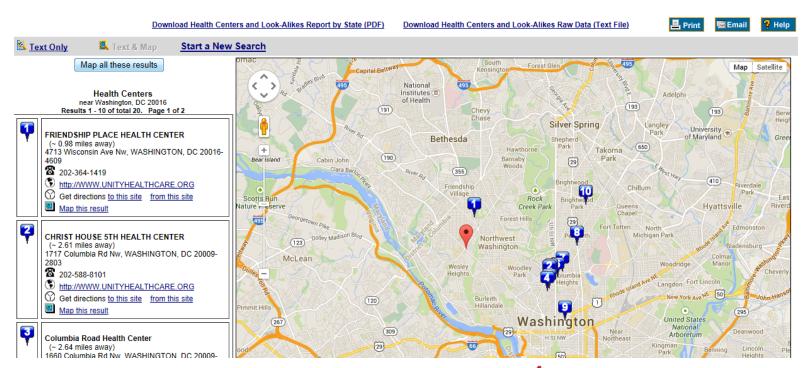


Sample Search Results



Powered by the HRSA Data Warehouse

Find a Health Center





Federally Qualified Health Centers

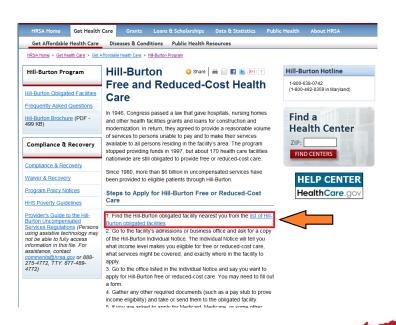
- Primary care
- Diagnostic, laboratory and radiological services
- Prenatal care
- Post-assault health care
- Cancer and other disease screening
- Child wellness services
- Emergency medical and dental services

- Immunizations
- Blood test screening
- Eye, ear and dental screenings for children
- Family planning services
- Preventative dental services
- Pharmaceutical services
- Mental health treatment
- Substance abuse services

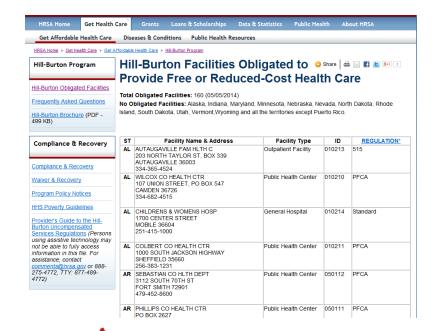


Hill-Burton

Please note: Not all states and regions have Hill-Burton obligated facilities.



Select "list of Hill-Burton obligated facilities" to see the nationwide list.



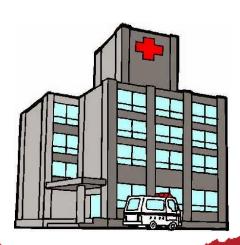


Emergency Medicaid



Emergency Medicaid

- Available only in cases where the person needs treatment for medical conditions with acute symptoms that could:
 - place the patient's health in serious jeopardy;
 - result in serious impairment of bodily functions; or
 - cause dysfunction of any bodily organ or part





What are the Primary Forms of Emergency Medicaid Immigrant Survivors Use?



What Various States Offer Under Federal Emergency Medicaid

- Labor and Delivery (emergency and most states normal)
- Severe and acute symptoms
- Urgent pharmacy needs
- Mental health
- Inpatient substance abuse
- 72-hour release of drugs without prior approval



Range of Coverage

- Not covered:
 - Continuation of services
 - Limited to current medical condition
 - Some states mental health care or chronic conditions explicitly excluded

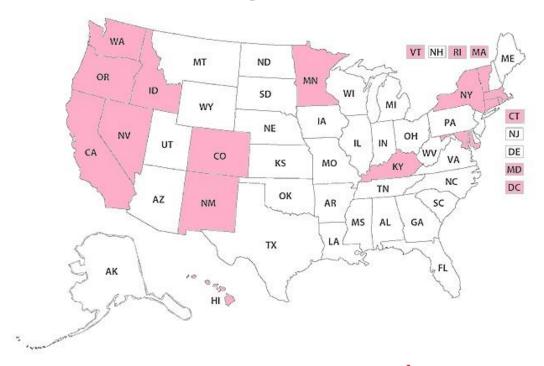


The Affordable Care Act and the Federal and State Exchanges



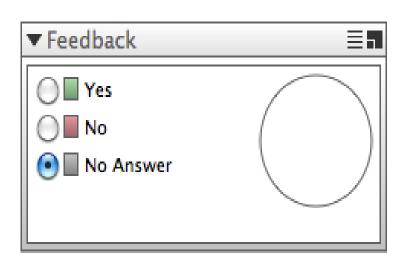
States That Run Own Exchanges

 The following states are responsible for running their individual state exchange/marketplaces:





Does your state run its own healthcare exchange/marketplace?





Answer on the left

Raise your hand if ---



You have assisted clients who are eligible to purchase health insurance through your state's healthcare exchange

State-run Exchanges v. Partnership/Federal Exchange

• States:

- Create their own online platform
- Oversee customer service issues
- Manage outreach
- Decide which health plan insurers are a part of the exchange
- Even though the platforms vary:
 - the identification and basic ACA requirements are the same as the Federal exchange



Federal Exchange

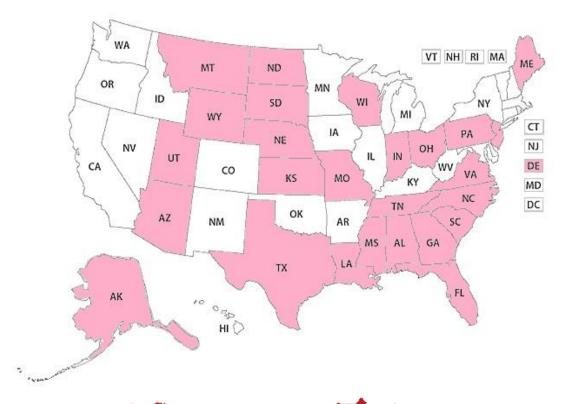
- The Federal Exchange is used by residents of states that do not have their own exchanges to purchase private health insurance
- Applicant has to create an online account at www.healthcare.gov



States using the Federal Exchange

• States the do not have their own health insurance exchanges so state residents must use the Federal

Exchange:





States using the Federal Exchange

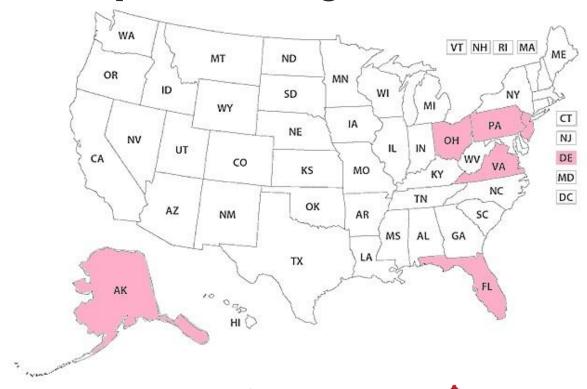
 States that are in a partnership market with the Federal Exchange:





Federal Exchange that Offer Subsidies

 States using the Federal Exchange that provide at least some state-funded Medicaid or Medicaid-like coverage for certain qualified immigrants:





Federal Exchange that Offer Subsidies

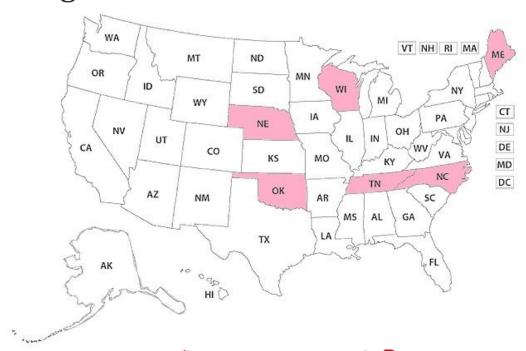
• The only state in a partnership market with the Federal Exchange to provide at least some state-funded Medicare coverage for certain qualified immigrants is Illinois.





States on the Federal Exchange without State Medicaid Funding

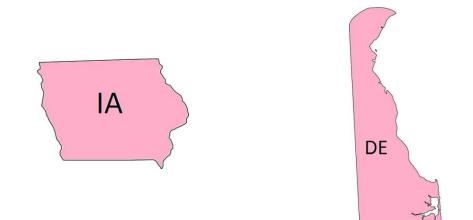
 The following states use the Federal Exchange and have exercised the state option for federal coverage for certain qualified immigrants:





States on the Federal Exchange without State Medicaid Funding

 The following states have partnerships with the Federal Exchange and have exercised the state option for federal coverage for certain qualified immigrants:



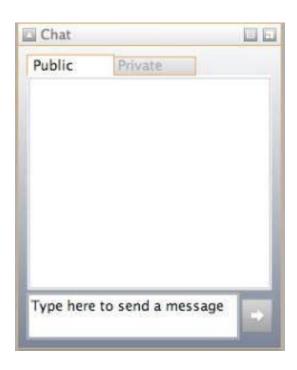




Raise your hand if ---



You have assisted clients who are eligible to purchase health insurance through the federal health care exchange



What difficulties or challenges have your clients encountered in applying to purchase insurance through the health care exchange?



Immigration Statuses that Qualify for Marketplace Coverage

- Lawful Permanent Resident
- Asylee or Refugee
- Cuban/Haitian Entrant
- Paroled into the U.S.
- Conditional Entrant before 1980
- VAWA Self-Petitioning Battered Spouse, Child or Parent and
 - Child or Spouse in the self-petition
- Victim of Trafficking and
 - Spouse, Child, Sibling or Parent in T visa
- Granted Withholding of Deportation
 or Withholding of Removal, under the
 immigration laws or under the
 Convention against Torture (CAT)
- Source: http://1.usa.gov/1yonPWM

- Individual with Non-immigrant
 Status (e.g. work, student, diplomats, international organization visas and citizens of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau)
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)
- Deferred Action Status
 - (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is not an eligible immigration status for applying for health insurance)
 - Lawful Temporary Resident
 - Administrative order staying removal issued by the Department of Homeland Security



Immigration Statuses that Qualify for Marketplace Coverage Cont.

- Member of a federally-recognized A
 Indian tribe or American Indian Born in •
 Canada
- Resident of American Samoa

With Employment Authorization:

- Registry Applicants
- Order of Supervision
- Applicant for Cancellation of Removal or Suspension of Deportation including VAWA
- Applicant for Legalization under IRCA
- Legalization under the LIFE Act

Applicant for any of these statuses:

- Temporary Protected Status with Employment Authorization
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- Victim of Trafficking Visa
- Adjustment to lawful permanent residency
- or are under age 14 + application pending for 180 days or more
 - Asylum
 - Withholding of Deportation or Removal, under the immigration laws or under the Convention against Torture (CAT)



Immigrant Victim Eligibility Under the ACA

	Refugees, Asylees, Trafficking Victims with T Bonafide or Continued Presence	(Green Card Ho	Permanent Res olders), VAWA j qualified immi Children under Age	prima facie,	VAWA prima facie, U (Conditionally Approved & Approved), SJIS pending & Other Lawfully Present	Undocumented Immigrants & DACA
Federal Medicaid	✓	No. Subject to 5 Year Bar	State Option Subject to 5 Year Bar.	State Option Subject to 5 Year Bar.	Immigrants State Option If Under 21 or Pregnant	No. (Except Emergency Services)
Federal CHIP	✓	N/A	State Option Subject to 5 Year Bar.	State Option Subject to 5 Year Bar.	State Option If Under 21 or Pregnant	No. (Except state option for prenatal care services only)
State Funded Medicaid		State Option. Varies by Immigration status and/or by form of health care offered			State Option. Varies by Immigration status and/or by form of health care offered	
Full Price Qualified Health Plan	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	No.
Premium Tax Credits	✓	✓	/	/	✓	No.
Individual Mandate	✓	/	/	/	✓	No.

This chart was adapted from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, available at: http://bit.ly/1an7Uwi



Immigrant Families and the Marketplace

http://1.usa.gov/1IFWCCg

What do immigrant families need to know about the Marketplace?

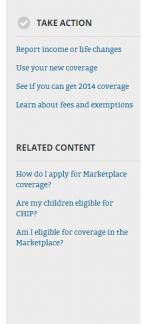


Immigrant families have important Marketplace eligibility details to consider. This page will help you understand your coverage options.

Lawfully present immigrants and private insurance

In order to buy private health insurance through the Marketplace, you must be a U.S. citizen or be lawfully present in the United States. The term "lawfully present" includes immigrants who have:

- "Qualified non-citizen" immigration status without a waiting period (see the definition below)
- Humanitarian statuses or circumstances (including Temporary Protected Status, Special Juvenile Status, asylum applicants, Convention Against Torture, victims of trafficking)



This page explains how immigration status will affect families applying for healthcare, including important information on immigration status disclosure rules, as well as available benefits and how to access them.



Application Process

- Create an Account at <u>www.healthcare.gov</u>
- Determine who is applying for coverage:
 - Families can identify certain family members as nonapplicants for healthcare
 - These family members are not required to disclose
 - Disclose their citizenship/immigration status
 - Provide SSN if they do not have one
 - Only provide information that is relevant to determining financial eligibility (i.e., income & tax filings)

This slide was adapted from The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: http://bit.ly/1an7Uwi



How are Social Security Numbers Used in the Healthcare Application

- Verify citizenship of the applicant
- Verify income for subsidy/tax credit/Medicaid eligibility
- For lawfully present immigrants
 - VAWA self-petitioners and cancellation applicants with prima facie determinations
 - SIJS applicants
 - Non-work approved visa holders who received nonwork SSNs
- Without SSNs leave field blank
 - Even if applicant has an ITIN



Social Security Numbers and Federal Exchange Applications - Applicants

- Applicant is the person who will use health insurance
- Applicants for health insurance coverage <u>only have to</u> <u>provide an SSN if they have one</u>
- Both applicants and non-applicants will be asked for their SSN for
 - Income verification purposes



Prima Facie, Approved VAWAs and SIJS Applicants

- Lawfully present applicants without SSN
- Can apply for insurance through exchanges
- If eligible for subsidy because 5+ years as qualified immigrant or pregnant or child and state option or state funding
 - must file a tax return
 - Can do so by obtaining an Individual Taxpayer
 Identification Number (ITIN)
 - ITIN not needed for healthcare application



Social Security Numbers and Federal Exchange Applications: Non-Applicants

- Non-applicants are not required to provide an SSN unless:
 - They or their tax dependents are applying for premium tax credits; and
 - They have an SSN; and
 - They are a taxpayer
- Non-applicants are not required to provide immigration status information
 - Should state
 - "I am not applying for myself"
 - "I am only applying for my child(ren)"



Identification Verification

- Identification verification is required when setting up an account on the Federal Exchange
- This includes:
 - Name and address verification
 - Credit check

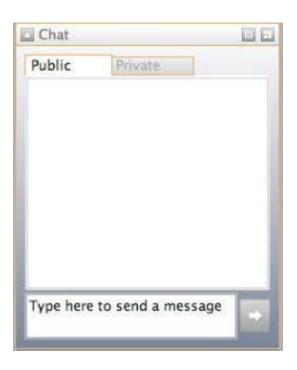




When Identification Cannot be Verified Online

- The applicant will be given a reference ID number and will be directed to the Help Desk
 - Language assistance is available through the Federal Exchange call center
- If identification cannot be verified over the phone, the applicant will be required to mail or upload documents that verify identification





What kind of documents do you think your immigrant client has or could obtain to provide as verification of their identity?



Documents that Verify Identification

Can upload or mail one of the following:

- Driver's License
- School ID Card
- Voter Registration card
- U.S. Military Card
- U.S. Military Draft Record
- ID Card issued by federal, state, or local government (can include immigration documentation from DHS)

- Military Dependent ID card
- Tribal Card
- Authentic Document from a Tribe
- U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card

This slide was adapted from The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities



Documents that Verify Identity

- If the applicant does not have one of the documents from the prior list, any 2 of the following can be mailed or uploaded:
 - U.S. public birth record
 - Social security card
 - Marriage certificate
 - Divorce decree
 - Employer identification card
 - High school or College diploma
 - Property deed or title

This slide was adapted from The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities



Who will be Affected by Verification?

- Applicants with little or no credit history
- Undocumented parents that are applying through the exchange on behalf of their citizen children
- If verification cannot be completed
 - Applicant should fill out a paper form or apply over the phone

This slide was adapted from The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities



How an Eligible Immigrant's Immigration Status is Verified

- Applicant will have to select his or her immigration status when filling out an application by indicating which document type he or she has (i.e., green card, student visa, etc.)
- Applicant will be asked to proved "A" number
- Immigration status is verified through the DHS SAVE system
- If the online system does not work, the applicant will have to mail or upload supporting documents



Health Care Application Will Not Trigger Immigration Enforcement

- By law, information can only be used for health care eligibility and enrollment
- Information about applicants and household members
 - Will not be used by DHS for immigration enforcement



Undocumented Immigrants and the Federal Exchange

- Ineligible to purchase qualified health plans
- Exempt from the individual mandate
- Immigrant crime victims with pending immigration applications who are not able to
 - Purchase health care on the exchanges
 - Receive a subsidy or tax credit
 - Are also exempt from the individual mandate
- Examples
 - VAWAs before prima facie
 - U visas pending conditional approval
 - T visas pending bona fide
 - without continued presence



Healthcare and Public Charge

- Applying for Medicaid, CHIP or healthcare subsidies paid by states for themselves or their children will not make an immigrant survivor a public charge
- Immigrant survivors exempt from public charge
 - VAWAs
 - T Visas
 - U Visas



State-by-State Charts Addressing Immigrant Victim Access to the Following:

- Healthcare access by immigration status by state
 - Emergency Medicaid
 - Forensic Examinations
 - Post-Assault Health Care
 - Pre-Natal Care
- Available at: http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu
- Benefits map: http://www.niwap.org/niwap_main/benefitsmap/



NIWAP Map

Demographics

TANF

Health Care

Post-Assault Care

Pre-Natal Care

Emergency Medicaid

Forensic Exams

Child Care

Driver's Licenses

Food Programs

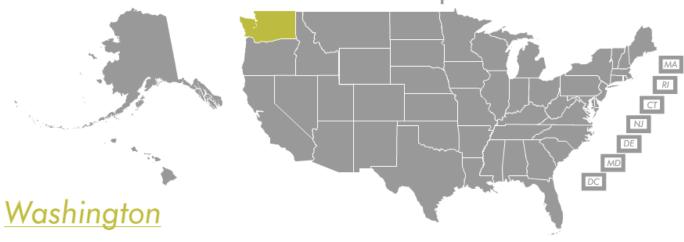
In-State Tuition

SSI

Energy/Weatherization



NIWAP Health Care Map



Affordable Care Act Healthcare Exchanges

This state is operating its own exchange and exercises the state option by providing some immigrants federally-funded healthcare and/or some state-funded Medicaid or Medicaid-like coverage. Eligible individuals may apply at https://www.wahealthplanfinder.org/. For information on which immigrants qualify for subsidies under federal law, please see part B of the document found at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-benefits/public-benefits-tool-kit/part%20III.pdf/view

Federal Medicaid/SCHIP

Federally funded Medicaid and the Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are available to qualified immigrants who entered the United States before August 22, 1996. These programs are also available to immigrants who have had "qualified immigrant" status for five years or longer. Some immigrants are exempt from the fiveyear bar to Medicaid and CHIP. Although access to Medicaid and CHIP can be limited by deeming under state law, there are broad exceptions to deeming for battered immigrants.

State-funded Medicaid/SCHIP

Qualified Immigrants

• Limited to: prenatal care; seniors and persons who are disabled may be eligible for a limited medical care services program; healthcare for children in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); if children live in households with income between 200-300% FPL, they must pay premiums.

Demographics

TANF

Health Care

Post-Assault Care

Pre-Natal Care

Emergency Medicaid

Forensic Exams

Child Care

Driver's Licenses

Food Programs

In-State Tuition

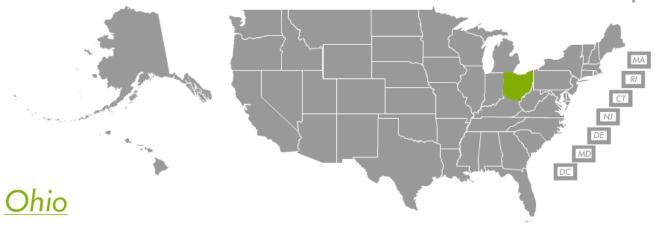
SSI

Energy/Weatherization

If you have additional questions or need technical assistance on immigrant victim access to federal and state public benefits, contact NIWAP by e-mail at info@niwap.org or by phone at 202-274-4457.



NIWAP Post-Assault Health Care Map



The following briefly summarizes the provisions available to victims of sexual assault and other violent crimes in this state.

Types/Means of Coverage

OH's CVC compensates victims for the following expenses: medical, counseling, rehabilitation, loss of wages, replacement, crime scene cleanup, funeral and future economic support for dependents of a homicide victim. Medical personnel must provide information and options regarding emergency contraception in order to receive victim compensation from the state.

Who Is Eligible for This Coverage

Qualified Immigrants - Yes

Non-Qualified Immigrants - Yes

Qualified immigrants include: (1) LPRs, including Amerasian immigrants; (2) refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, conditional entry, or paroled into the U.S. for at least one year; (3) Cuban/Haitian entrants; (4) certain victims of trafficking; and (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 are also qualified.

Non-qualified immigrants include (1) undocumented immigrants; (2) U-visa holders; (3) other immigrants formerly considered "permanently residing under color of law" (PRUCOL); and (4) immigrants with temporary status such as tourists and students.

Demographics

TANF

Health Care

Post-Assault Care

Pre-Natal Care

Emergency Medicaid

Forensic Exams

Child Care

Driver's Licenses

Food Programs

In-State Tuition

SSI

Energy/Weatherization

If you have additional questions or need technical assistance on immigrant victim access to federal and state public benefits, contact NIWAP by e-mail at info@niwap.org or by phone at 202-274-4457.



NIWAP State TANF Replacement Map



Tennessee

Families First

Eligibility: Qualified abused immigrants.

Demographics

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Technical Assistance and Materials

• Power Point presentations and materials for this conference at www.niwap.org/go/healthcare

- NIWAP Technical Assistance:
 - Call (202) 274-4457
 - E-mail <u>niwap@wcl.american.edu</u>
- Web Library: <u>www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu</u>



Questions





Thank you!

