

# Enrollment and Eligibility Information for Immigrant Families

You may be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan through Maryland Health Connection, the state's official health insurance marketplace, if you are present in the U.S. under certain immigration statuses or if you have applied for certain lawfully present statuses.

You can still apply for health coverage through Maryland Health Connection even if not all of your family members have an immigration status that qualifies them for coverage. Individuals who are not requesting coverage will not be asked about their immigration status.

You do not need a Social Security Number (SSN) or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) to apply for coverage. However, if you are requesting financial help and file taxes, you will be asked to provide your SSN.



Visit [MarylandHealthConnection.gov](http://MarylandHealthConnection.gov) to find out if you are eligible for free or low-cost health insurance.

## The following immigration statuses are eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan:

### Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) who entered the U.S. after August 22, 1996

- Often called "Green Card holders."
- Applicant for LPR Adjustment with approved visa also may be eligible.

### Granted Deferred Action Status

- Note, this does not include DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) because residents in the U.S. through DACA may not enroll through the marketplace.

### Asylees

- An applicant for this status with employment authorization also may be eligible.

### Aliens who entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996

- Often called "Green Card holders."
- Applicant for Adjustment with approved visa also may be eligible.

### Refugees

### Deferred Enforced Departure

### Battered spouse, parent or child (Under the Violence Against Women Act or VAWA)

### Alien paroled into the U.S. for at least one year

## Trafficking victim and spouse, child, sibling or parent

- An applicant for Victim of Trafficking Visa also may be eligible.

## Veteran, active-duty military and their spouses

- Non-remarried surviving spouses and children of veterans or active-duty military also may be eligible.

## Temporary Protected Status (TPS) in the U.S. from countries designated (see [USCIS.gov](https://uscis.gov) website for current list)

- An applicant for TPS with employment authorization also may be eligible.

## Lawful Temporary Residents under the Immigration Reform & Control Act (IRCA) and family unity provisions under LIFE Act

- Applicants for IRCA or the LIFE Act plus employment authorization also may be eligible.
- Applicants for Registry plus employment authorization also may be eligible.
- A child with pending application for Special Immigrant Juvenile status also may be eligible.
- Applicant for Suspension of Deportation or Cancellation of Removal plus employment authorization also may be eligible.

## Alien granted withholding of Deportation or Removal

- An applicant for this status with employment authorization also may be eligible.

## Citizens of Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau

## Lawfully Present Resident of American Samoa under its immigration laws

## Iraqi and Afghan Nationals who worked for or on behalf of the U.S. Government in Iraq or Afghanistan

## Member of federally recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada

## Cuban/Haitian entrant

## Individuals on an Order of Supervision with employment authorization

## Non-Immigration status not in violation, includes students, U and V Visas, HB-1 and J Visas

- Diplomat or foreign government official (A); foreign military personnel stationed in the U.S. (A-2)
- Temporary visitor for business (B-1); temporary visitor for pleasure, recreational study, or medical treatment (B-2)
- Transiting the United States (C)
- Crewmember (D)
- Treaty trader (E-1); treaty investor (E-2); Australian professional specialty (E-3)
- Student (non-vocational) (F)
- Employee of a designated international organization (G)
- Temporary professional worker in specialty occupation (H-1B); Free Trade Agreement professional: Chile, Singapore (H-1B1); Fashion model (H-1B3); Nurse for health professional shortage (H-1C); Temporary agricultural worker (H-2A); Temporary non-agricultural worker (H-2B); Trainee or special education visitor (H-3)
- Media, journalist (I)
- Exchange visitor (J)
- Intracompany transferee (L)
- Fiancé marrying U.S. citizen (K-1), Foreign-born spouse pending Green Card (K-3)
- Athlete or member of an entertainment group (P-1); Artist or entertainer (P-2; P-3)
- Parent or child of a Special Immigrant (N)
- Individual with extraordinary ability or achievement (O)
- Student (vocational) (M)
- Participant in an international cultural exchange program (Q-1)
- Religious worker (R)
- Spouse and children of a Lawful Permanent Resident (V)
- Victim of human trafficking (T)
- Victim of criminal activity (U)

## Additional Information

### Medicaid:

Enrollment in Medicaid is year-round. To see if your immigration status may qualify you to enroll, apply at **MarylandHealthConnection.gov** or find free, in-person help at **MarylandHealthConnection.gov/help**.

Only certain immigration statuses qualify an individual to receive Medicaid. In addition, under most immigration statuses, you must be lawfully present in the U.S. for five years (“the five-year bar”) before you are eligible for Medicaid, but a limited number of groups are exempt from the five-year requirement. Lawfully residing pregnant women and children under 21 (regardless of type of status) are not subject to the five-year requirement.

### Emergency Medical Services:

If you do not have any of the immigration statuses listed above and have had a recent medical emergency, you may be able to apply for Emergency Medical Services. For more information about coverage of Emergency Medical Services costs or to apply, please visit your local Department of Social Services at **mydhrbenefits.dhr.state.md.us/dashboardClient/#/dssMap**.

### Requirement to Have Health Insurance Coverage:

The Affordable Care Act requires most U.S. residents to have health coverage. If you do not have health insurance coverage, your household will pay a penalty when you file federal taxes, unless you have an exemption.

Individuals who are not eligible for health insurance under the Affordable Care Act, such as undocumented immigrants and DACA, are eligible for the exemption for “exempt non-citizens.” If parents have an exemption for themselves, they must still have health coverage for their children who are lawfully present in the country or face a tax penalty.

