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IMPORTANT
This document is for reference purposes only. If there are any questions about an individual’s immigration status the best course of action is to apply through Washington Healthplanfinder. The system will determine the individual’s eligibility.

For the purpose of ID proofing, documents are included later in this toolkit. They include images of where certification numbers can be found which need to be input during the application process.
## Citizen and Immigration Eligibility Chart

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<th>Program</th>
<th>Citizen or National</th>
<th>Lawful Permanent Residents (age 19 and over)</th>
<th>Lawful Permanent Residents (under age 19)</th>
<th>Lawfully Present Qualified Immigrants (Refugees, Asylees, and other humanitarian entrants)</th>
<th>Lawfully Present Non-Qualified Immigrants</th>
<th>Undocumented Immigrants</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health Insurance Premium Tax Credits &amp; Cost Sharing Reductions</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Apple Health for Adults (ages 19-64)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔³</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>✔¹</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Apple Health for Pregnant Women (ages 19-64)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Apple Health for Kids (ages 1 – 18)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien Emergency Medical</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>✔⁵</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Eligible**
- **Not Eligible**
- **NA** Not Applicable

1. Lawfully Present “Qualified” Immigrants: Must meet 5-year bar unless exempt. (*) indicates exempt from 5-year bar.
   - Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR) – including:
     - *Amerasians who were born to U.S. citizen armed services members in SE Asia during the Vietnam War.
   - *Refugees – including:
     - *Hmong and Highland Laotions;
     - *Special immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan; and
     - *Victims of trafficking.
• *Asylees.
• *Cuban/Haitian entrants.
• *Persons granted withholding of deportation or removal.
• Parolees - if granted parole for at least one year.
• Certain abused spouses/children – including those with:
  An I-130 notice of “prima facie” approval of a pending or approved self-petition under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
• Admitted to the U.S. as conditional entrants prior to April 1, 1980.
• *Lawful Permanent Residents, parolees, or battered aliens who are also an armed services member or veteran, or a family member of a veteran as described below:
  o *On active duty in the US military, other than active duty for training;
  o *An honorably discharged US veteran;
  o *A Veteran of the military of the Philippines who served prior to 07/01/46;
  o *The spouse, an un-remarried widow or widower; or
  o *Unmarried dependent child of a veteran or active duty service member.

NOTE: The 5-year bar does not apply to individuals that have obtained a “qualified alien” status within the last 5 years, if they entered the U.S. prior to 8/22/96 and have continuously lived in the U.S. since 8/22/96. See WAC 182-503-0535.

NOTE: The code on the green card indicates how an LPR entered the U.S. If an individual entered the U.S. under a status that is exempt from the 5-year bar and they have had LPR status for less than 5 years, they are still exempt from the 5-year bar.

2. Lawfully Present “Non-Qualified” Immigrants:

These are non-citizens who are lawfully present in the U.S. and are not included in the definition of qualified aliens listed above. Common non-qualified aliens include:

• Citizens of Marshall Islands, Micronesia or Palau.
• Immigrants paroled into the U.S. for less than one year.
• Immigrants granted temporary protected status (TPS).
• Nonimmigrants who are allowed entry into the U.S. for a specific purpose usually for a limited time, such as:
  o Business visitors;
  o Students; and
  o Tourists.
• Abused aliens who are a relative of a U.S. citizen with an approved I-130 petition but not meeting the other requirements of battered immigrants, as described in WAC 182-503-0530. Abused aliens who have self-petitioned under VAWA but not yet received “Notice of *Prima Facie* eligibility, as described in WAC 182-503-0530.
• Applicants for adjustment of status, asylum, cancellation of removal, suspension of deportation, or withholding of deportation or removal.
• Cancellation of removal, deferred action (*with the exception of Deferred Action Childhood Arrival (DACA)) or suspension of deportation granted. (Note: if a person is granted cancellation of removal or suspension of deportation based on having been abused
or granted deferred action based on an approved self-petition as an abused alien, they are a "qualified alien".)

- Deferred enforced departure granted.
- Family unity granted.
- "K", "S", "U" or "V" statuses, designated on a person’s visa, allow holders to work and eventually to adjust to Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status.
- Lawful temporary residents under the amnesty program of the Immigration Reform and control Act (IRCA), including those admitted under Sections 210 ("special agricultural workers") and 245A of the INA.
- Order of suspension granted.
- Eligible to petition as special immigrant juveniles. These are juveniles who have been declared a "dependent of the state" and eligible for long-term foster care due to abuse, neglect or abandonment.
- Stay of deportation or removal granted.
- Voluntary departure granted - definite or indefinite time.

*An individual granted DACA status is not eligible for federally-funded Apple Health programs or eligible to purchase health care coverage through a QHP/HIPTC. They are potentially eligible for the following programs: State-funded Apple Health for Kids and Pregnant Women, Alien Emergency Medical program, and Medical Care Services.

3. **Adult Lawful Permanent Residents** who entered the U.S. after 8/22/1996 must be in LPR status for five years before they become eligible for Washington Apple Health Adult coverage. This five year federal waiting period does not apply to Washington Apple Health for Pregnant Women or the Alien Emergency Medical program.

4. The **Washington Apple Health program is an “umbrella program”** that encompasses various programs for very specific populations. It is important to note that some Washington Apple Health Programs are funded in part by the Federal Government, and some programs are funded only by Washington State.

5. **Adult Lawful Permanent Residents** that are not pregnant and who have not satisfied the 5-year federal waiting period and are not exempt, may be eligible for Alien Emergency Medical if they have a qualifying emergent medical condition.

Washington Apple Health Citizenship and Alien Status Chart:  
US Citizens

65 or older?

Yes

Eligible for free Medicare part A?

Yes

Not eligible for WAHealthplanfinder

No

Eligible for QHP, but NO tax credits if under 100% FPL

No

Eligible for QHP, but NO tax credits under 100% FPL
**Immigrants with Humanitarian Status**

- Refugee
- Asylee
- Cuban/Haitian entrant
- Afghan and Iraqi special immigrant
- Amerasian

**Flowchart:**

1. **In US for more than 7 years?**
   - **Yes**
     - **US Citizen?**
       - **Yes**
         - Eligible for QHP but NO tax credits under 100% FPL
       - **No**
         - Eligible for QHP and tax credits under 100% FPL
   - **No**
     - Eligible for QHP but NO tax credits under 100% FPL

- Granted withholding of deportation or removal under convention against torture
- Victim of trafficking or spouse, child, sibling or parent of victim
Employment Authorization Card

Employment Authorizations that qualify for Washington Healthplanfinder:
- Registry Applicants
- Order of Supervision
- Applicant for Cancellation of Removal or Suspension of Deportation
- Applicant for Legalization under Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)
- Legalization under the LIFE Act
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)/Dream Act
Individuals with an Employment Authorization Card who have a category of C33 are considered DACA and are ineligible for Washington Healthplanfinder.

![Employment Authorization Card]

Individuals who are not authorized to work will have a Form I-797 Notice of Action verifying their DACA status.

**Form I-797 After 4/2/2012**

![Form I-797 After 4/2/2012]

**Form I-797 Before 4/2/2012**

![Form I-797 Before 4/2/2012]
Individuals with Non-Immigrant Status

- Student Visa
- U-Visa
- Worker Visa
- Lawful Temporary Resident
- Deferred Enforced Departure (DED)
- Admin order saying removal issued by DHS
- Canadian Indian
- Resident of Samoa
- Citizen of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau

Other Applicants

- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- Adjustment to LPR Status
- Victim of trafficking or spouse, child, sibling or parent of victim
- Temporary protected status with application of Employment Authorization Card
- Asylum – must have Employment Authorization Card OR be under 14 yrs old AND have had application pending for at least 180 days
**Tips for Submitting Documents**

*Note: The goal of submitting documents is to verify that an individual has not overstayed their period of authorization.*

- If an individual submitting a copy of a VISA and/or passport, the individual also **must provide** a copy of their I-94 or I-94W or the I-94 stamp on their passport.
- An individual can submit an expired document unless:
  - Individual is a Legal Permanent Resident, **AND**
  - The category designator begins with a “CR”
- The name entered into Washington Healthplanfinder should match the name on the submitted document.
  - If there is a discrepancy, it may delay the verification process and the individual may need to provide an explanation of the discrepancy.
- Make sure the copy or upload is legible, including any stamps (e.g., I-94 arrival/departure stamp)
  - Note: smartphone photos of documents are usually the most legible. Color copies are also preferred.
- If there is information on the back of a document, provide a copy of the back as well.
- Do not send the original!
- After uploading documents to the dashboard, confirm the upload was successful
  - Click on “Action Center” tab from dashboard
  - Document should be visible on right hand side of screen in box
- You only need to upload/submit documents once
- The following slides provides examples of common documents
Immigration Document Types

- Permanent Resident Card, “Green Card” (I-551)
- Reentry Permit (I-327)
- Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
- Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with temporary I-551 language)
- Temporary I-551 Stamp (on passport or I-94/I-94A)
- Arrival/Departure Record (I-94/I-94A)
- Arrival/Departure Record in foreign passport (I-94)
- Foreign Passport
- Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status (I-20)
- Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status (DS2019)
- Notice of Action (I-797)
- Document indicating membership in a federally recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada
- Certification from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)
- Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) eligibility letter (if under 18)
- Document indicating withholding of removal
- Administrative order staying removal issued by the Department of Homeland Security
- Alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number) or 1-94 number

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1. [https://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/documentation/](https://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/documentation/)
Permanent Resident Card, “Green Card,” (I-551)

I-551 Permanent Resident Cards (or “Green Cards”) are issued to lawful permanent residents. A lawful permanent resident (LPR) or “green card” recipient is a person who isn’t a citizen of the U.S., but who’s residing in the U.S. under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent residence as an immigrant. A lawful permanent resident should use this document, if possible. To verify eligible immigration status, enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which starts with an “A” and ends with 8 or 9 numbers. If there are only 8 numbers in the alien number, place a “0” at the front. The alien number is listed under the heading “A#” or “USCIS#.” Also enter the I-551 receipt number, which is listed on either the front or back of the card and starts with 3 letters and ends with 10 numbers.
The permanent resident card below will not have an expiration date or receipt number. For these cards, enter the document type as “Other”. The A-number and date of entry, along with a document description of ‘LPR card’ will be requested. Use the document type “Other” for any permanent resident card that does not have a visible receipt number.

Form I-551 (1977)

Alien number

Entry Date
Reentry Permit (I-327)
Re-entry permits (or I-327s), when valid, allow permanent residents to leave and re-enter the U.S. These permits are located in multi-purpose booklets called “U.S. Travel Documents.” Enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which starts with an “A” and ends with 8 or 9 numbers. This number is located at the top, right-hand side of the document.
Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
Refugee Travel Documents (or I-571s) may be issued to refugees and asylees for travel purposes. These permits should be located in multi-purpose booklets called “U.S. Travel Documents.” Enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which starts with an “A” and ends with 8 or 9 numbers. This number is located at the top, right-hand side of the document.
**Employment Authorization Card (I-766)**

Employment Authorization Cards (or I-766s) are issued to some people who are authorized to work temporarily in the U.S. Enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which starts with an “A” and ends with 8 or 9 numbers. Also enter the card expiration date, as listed on the card. If you have trouble finding these numbers, check on the back of the card. Some older cards may not list both numbers. Employment Authorization Cards do not have an entry date listed on the actual document. In order to see the date the client entered the U.S., you will want to see the I-94 with the Arrival/Departure stamp.

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**ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER**

**CARD NUMBER**

**CATEGORY CODE**

**EXPIRATION DATE**
Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with temporary I-551 language)
Machine-readable immigrant visas (MRIVs) with temporary I-551 language are documents indicating permanent resident status. Enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which may start with an “A” and end with 8 or 9 numbers, entry date and document description (if using document type “Other” in HPF). Some MRIVs may not have an “A” before the number. Also enter the passport number and clients with Immigrant Visas should also provide their I-94. This will show the date the client arrived in the U.S.
Temporary I-551 Stamp (on passport or I-94/I94A)
Temporary I-551 stamps can be used to attest to permanent resident status. A temporary I-551 stamp will have a handwritten or stamped issue date and a “valid until” date. This stamp can be found on the front of an I-94 form or in the foreign passport. Enter the alien number (also called alien registration number or USCIS number), which starts with an “A” and ends with 8 or 9 numbers.
Arrival/Departure Record (I-94/I94A)
I-94 Arrival/Departure Records are issued to foreign travelers when they enter the U.S. The bottom portion of the I-94 should be stapled to the passport. Enter the I-94 number, which is usually found at the top, left-hand side of the form. The I-94 paper form will no longer be provided upon arrival to the U.S. at most air and sea ports of entry, except in limited circumstances. If a person doesn’t have a paper version of the I-94, they can get a copy at cbp.gov/I94.
Arrival/Departure Record in foreign passport (I-94)
I-94 Arrival/Departure Records are issued to foreign travelers when they enter the U.S. The bottom portion of the I-94 should be stapled to the foreign passport. Enter the I-94 number, which is usually found at the top, left-hand side of the form. Also enter the passport number, expiration date, and country of issuance.
**Foreign Passport**
Passports from foreign countries are used when entering the U.S. Enter the passport number, passport expiration date, and country of issuance. A copy of I-94 information may be obtained by visiting [www.cbp.gov/I94](http://www.cbp.gov/I94) and entering required information.
Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status (I-20)

I-20 Certificates of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status are the documents that support applications for student visa statuses (F-1s or F-2s). Enter the SEVIS ID number, which is located at the top, right-hand side of the document.
Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange visitor Status (DS2019)
Certificates of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor Status (DS-2019s) are the documents that support applications for exchange visitor visa statuses (J-1s or J-2s). Enter the SEVIS ID number, which is located at the top, right-hand side of the document.
Notice of Action (I-797)

Notices of Action (I-797s) are communication from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service about immigration benefits. I-797s can be used for different purposes, like an approval notice, receipt notice, or a replacement for an I-94. Sometimes these notices have other documents attached to them, like I-360s (petitions for Amerasian, widow(er), or special immigrant statuses).