Immigrants and "Public Charge"

- In immigration law, "Public Charge" refers to a person who is likely to become dependent on the government for support.
- Public charge is assessed when a person:
 - applies to enter the U.S.
 - applies to become a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR or green card holder)



Currently, two types of public benefits are considered:

- Cash assistance for income maintenance
- Institutionalization for longterm care at government

expense

How Public Charge Could Change

- The White House is reviewing a proposal that would change "public charge" policy.
- If the proposed rule is finalized, immigration officials could consider whether individuals or their dependent family members have received or even sought access to government programs.



Benefits that are proposed are:

- Non-emergency Medicaid
- SNAP
- Section 8 housing vouchers
- Assistance for seniors who need help paying for Medicare part D (prescription drugs)

What do immigrants need to know about public charge?

- 1. The rules governing public charge in the U.S. have not yet changed.
- 2. Some immigrant groups are not subject to "public charge".
 - 1. Refugees
 - 2. Asylees
 - 3. People fleeing domestic violence
 - 4. Some other protected groups

Public charge is not considered when permanent residents apply to become U.S. citizens.



Kentucky Medicaid and KCHIP Eligibility

- Citizens
- Qualified non-citizens:
 - Permanent residents (green card holders) (5-yr wait for adults)
 - Asylees
 - Refugees
 - Cuban/Haitian entrants
 - Paroled into US for at least 1 year
 - Conditional entrant granted before 1980
 - Victims of trafficking and their family with pending trafficking visa
 - Granted withholding of deportation

