

Eligibility of Noncitizens for Health Care and Social Services Programs

This information brief summarizes noncitizen eligibility for various health care and social services programs. Specifically, the information brief provides information on how the eligibility of noncitizens for health care and social services programs is determined, the number of noncitizens receiving health care and social services, and services for the new Hmong refugees. The information brief also includes detailed health care and social services eligibility tables and a glossary of immigration terms.

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Determination of Noncitizen Eligibility for Health Care and Social Services Programs

The eligibility of noncitizens for health care and social services programs depends on their U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) status and varies among programs. For some USCIS statuses, eligibility also depends on when the immigrant entered the United States. Generally, undocumented persons and nonimmigrants¹ are not eligible for most programs, except for coverage of emergency services through Emergency Medical Assistance and coverage of services through the end of a pregnancy through Emergency Medical Assistance or Medical Assistance.

Noncitizen Eligibility Requirements for State and Federal Health Care and Social Services Programs

See tables 2 and 3 (beginning on [page 6](#)) for more detailed information on eligibility requirements for the various classifications of noncitizens.

Program	Noncitizen Eligibility Requirements Note: U.S. citizens who meet eligibility requirements are eligible for all listed programs.
General Assistance (GA)	Must be a legal noncitizen lawfully residing in the U.S. to be eligible. Legal adult noncitizens who are under age 70 and have lived in the U.S. for at least four years must also meet certain requirements related to English literacy or application for U.S. citizenship. Undocumented persons and nonimmigrants are not eligible.
Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	Must be a qualified alien or noncitizen otherwise lawfully residing in the U.S. (see Table 3). Noncitizens who are not eligible for federally funded welfare benefits may be eligible for state-funded MFIP benefits. Undocumented persons and nonimmigrants are not eligible.
Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA)	Noncitizens may be eligible under some circumstances (see Table 3). Undocumented persons and nonimmigrants are not eligible. Persons who are not eligible for the federal SSI program because of their noncitizen status are not eligible.
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Must be a lawful permanent resident who has, or can be credited with, 40 qualifying quarters of work. Legal noncitizens who received SSI benefits on August 22, 1996, or who were residing in the U.S. on that date and later became disabled, are eligible.

¹ For definitions of these and other immigration terms, please see the glossary on [page 10](#).

Program	Noncitizen Eligibility Requirements Note: U.S. citizens who meet eligibility requirements are eligible for all listed programs.
SSI (cont.)	Refugees, asylees, and aliens whose deportation has been withheld, Cuban or Haitian entrants, or Amerasian immigrants are eligible for seven years after entering the U.S.
Food Stamps (FS)	<p>Legal noncitizens may be eligible if they fall into one of the categories specified under federal law (see Table 3).</p> <p>Noncitizens who are not eligible for federally funded FS may be eligible for state-funded food assistance. Undocumented persons and nonimmigrants are not eligible.</p>
Emergency General Assistance	<p>Legal noncitizens may be eligible under certain circumstances (see Table 3).</p> <p>Legal noncitizens who have been denied or terminated from SSI due to noncitizen status are not eligible.</p> <p>Undocumented persons and nonimmigrants are not eligible.</p>
General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC)	<p>Noncitizens who are in the U.S. lawfully and meet residency requirements, but do not have a basis for MA eligibility, may be eligible for GAMC (see Table 2).</p> <p>GAMC does not provide coverage for nonimmigrants and undocumented persons. The 2003 Legislature eliminated GAMC coverage for nonimmigrants and undocumented persons who are under age 18, age 65 or over, blind, or disabled, effective July 1, 2003. On that date, the 2003 Legislature also eliminated emergency GAMC coverage for all other nonimmigrants and undocumented persons. Nonimmigrants and undocumented persons who meet MA eligibility criteria, such as children under age 21, parents of children under age 18, people who are age 65 or older or blind or disabled, may be eligible for treatment of emergency medical conditions (including labor and delivery costs for pregnant women) under Emergency MA.</p>
Medical Assistance (MA)	<p>Noncitizens who are in the U.S. lawfully may be eligible to receive either federally funded or state-funded MA, depending upon their immigration classification and date they entered the U.S. (see Table 2). In general the state provides MA coverage for all groups of noncitizens for which MA eligibility is mandatory or optional under federal law.</p> <p>Nonimmigrants and undocumented persons are eligible only for coverage of emergency services (under Emergency MA) and prenatal and postpartum services (under state-funded MA or the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)). To obtain these services, they must meet all other MA requirements except for citizenship and immigration status.</p>

Program	Noncitizen Eligibility Requirements Note: U.S. citizens who meet eligibility requirements are eligible for all listed programs.
MinnesotaCare	<p>Noncitizens who are in the U.S. lawfully may be eligible to receive either federally funded or state-funded MinnesotaCare, depending upon their immigration classification and date they entered the U.S. (see Table 2). In most cases, federally funded MinnesotaCare is available for the same groups of individuals listed as potentially eligible for MA with federal financial participation (FFP), and state-funded MinnesotaCare is available for the groups listed as potentially eligible for MA without FFP.</p> <p>Nonimmigrants and undocumented persons are ineligible for both federally funded and state-funded MinnesotaCare.</p>
Emergency Medical Assistance (EMA)	<p>Nonimmigrants and undocumented persons may be eligible if they have a basis of eligibility for MA and meet MA income and asset limits, but are ineligible for MA due to their immigration status (see Table 2).</p> <p>Legal noncitizens who have a basis of eligibility for MA but do not meet MA income and asset standards due to the deeming of sponsor income and assets² may be eligible.</p>
Group Residential Housing (GRH)	<p>For aged, blind, and disabled participants: noncitizens may be eligible under some circumstances. Persons who are not eligible for the federal SSI program because of their noncitizen status are not eligible.</p> <p>For all other adults: legal noncitizens who are lawfully residing in the U.S. are eligible.</p> <p>Nonimmigrants and undocumented persons are not eligible.</p>

Funding of Health Care and Social Services for Eligible Noncitizens

Funding sources can vary with an individual's immigration status or the time an individual entered the United States. For some programs, the state pays for benefits using state-only dollars if federal funds may not be used for certain categories of noncitizens. The tables that follow describe these differences in more detail.

Number of Noncitizens Receiving Health Care and Social Services in Minnesota

As of March 2004, 47,406 noncitizens received services through a state health care program, 13,866 received Food Stamps, and 11,944 received MFIP grants. Table 1 provides a breakdown by specific program.

² Federal law requires the income and assets of sponsors of legal noncitizens to be counted when determining eligibility for certain government programs. Refugees, asylees, and other specified groups of legal noncitizens are exempt from this requirement.

Table 1
Number of Noncitizen Enrollees – Health and Social Service Programs

Program	Funding Source	Recipients
Health Care		
Medical Assistance	State/federal	30,900
SCHIP	State/federal	1,938
Medical Assistance (state-only)	State	2,715
Emergency Medical Assistance	State/federal	775
MinnesotaCare	State/federal	4,250
MinnesotaCare (state-only)	State	2,608
GAMC	State	3,140
Other Programs ³	Varies	1,080
Unduplicated Total for Health Care Programs		47,406
Social Services		
Food Stamps	State/federal	13,643
Food Stamps (state-only)	State	223
MFIP	State/federal	7,330
MFIP (state-only)	State	4,614

Source: Department of Human Services, Reports and Forecasts Division

Eligibility of new Hmong Refugees for Health Care and Social Services Programs

Approximately 5,000 Hmong were recently allowed to immigrate to Minnesota from refugee camps in Thailand. These refugees began arriving in the state in June. These individuals have been given federal refugee status, which makes them eligible for certain federally funded programs.

Refugees and asylees are eligible for federally funded cash and food assistance. Cash assistance is funded by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program funds and food support is funded through the federal Food Stamp program. Adults without children are eligible for federally funded Refugee Cash Assistance for up to eight months.

Refugees and asylees may also be eligible for Medical Assistance, MinnesotaCare, and child care assistance if they meet the eligibility requirements. Refugees and asylees who are not eligible for regular MA (e.g., because they are childless adults who are under age 65 and are not disabled and therefore have no basis of MA) are eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) if they meet the MA income and asset limits that apply to families and children. RMA is available for an eight-month period, beginning the month the individual entered the United States or the month the individual was granted asylee status.⁴ RMA is funded solely with federal dollars; unlike regular MA, no state match is required.

³ This category is comprised of IMD residents (Institution for the Treatment of Mental Diseases), pre-admission screening recipients, the state HIV program, the consolidated chemical dependency treatment fund, the prescription drug program, alternative care, and a miscellaneous category.

⁴ Refugees and asylees remain eligible for RMA for the eight-month period, even if their income increases beyond the MA income limit during that period.

Table 2
Noncitizen Eligibility for Minnesota Department of Human Services Health Care Programs

Immigration Status/Noncitizen Category Assuming all other eligibility criteria are met (e.g., residency, income and asset limits) eligibility for each program is as follows:	Federally funded Medical Assistance (MA) (Children under 21, pregnant women, disabled, blind, age 65 or older, parents and adult caretakers of children under 19) and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) ⁵	State-funded MA ⁶ (Persons not eligible for MA with federal funding, including people receiving services through a center for victims of torture who are otherwise ineligible for federally funded MA)	Federally funded MinnesotaCare (Children, pregnant women and parents and adult caretakers of children)	State-funded MinnesotaCare (Adults without children. Also children, pregnant women, and parents and adult caretakers of children who have resided in the U.S. for less than five years.)	General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) State-funded (Adults 21-64 who are not disabled, blind or parents of children under 19)	Emergency MA (EMA) Federally funded for people with an MA eligibility basis ⁷
Refugees, conditional entrants, asylees, deportation withheld, victims of trafficking, Cuban/Haitian entrants, certain Amerasians, Canadians born with ≥50% American Indian blood, American Indians born outside U.S. and member of federally recognized tribe, U.S. military veterans, active duty personnel, and their families	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes, for adults without children (these individuals are not eligible for MinnesotaCare with federal funding)	Yes, if not eligible for MA	N/A
Living in U.S. prior to 8/22/96: Lawful permanent residents, paroled > 1 year, certain battered persons ⁸	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes, for adults without children	Yes, if not eligible for MA	N/A
Arrived in U.S. on/after 8/22/96: Lawful permanent residents, paroled > 1 year, certain battered persons	MA – No, until five years after entry SCHIP – prenatal care and labor and delivery for uninsured pregnant women, through birth month	Yes, for five years (until eligible for federally funded MA) Covers 60 days postpartum services for uninsured pregnant women Covers prenatal and 60 days postpartum services for insured pregnant women (labor and delivery covered under EMA)	No, until five years after entry	Yes, for adults without children. Pregnant women, parents and caretakers, and children are eligible if they have resided in the U.S. for less than five years (and therefore are not eligible for MinnesotaCare with federal funding).	Yes, if not eligible for MA	Yes, if not eligible for full benefits under federally funded MA Pregnant women are eligible for labor and delivery
Others lawfully residing in U.S. ¹⁰	MA – No SCHIP – prenatal care and labor and delivery for uninsured pregnant women, through birth month	Yes Covers 60 days postpartum services for uninsured pregnant women Covers prenatal and 60 days postpartum services for insured pregnant women (labor and delivery covered under EMA)	No	Yes	Yes, if not eligible for MA	Yes Pregnant women are eligible for labor and delivery
Nonimmigrants ¹¹ and undocumented persons	MA – No SCHIP – prenatal care and labor and delivery for uninsured pregnant women, through birth month	No Covers 60 days postpartum services for uninsured pregnant women Covers prenatal and 60 days postpartum services for insured pregnant women (labor and delivery covered under EMA)	No	No	No. GAMC for blind, disabled, children <18, adults ≥65 ended 7/1/03 (these individuals are eligible for EMA for emergency services)	Yes Pregnant women are eligible for labor and delivery

Source: Table prepared by Lisa Knazan, Health Care Eligibility and Access, Department of Human Services. This table has been modified by House Research and is used with permission.

⁵ SCHIP is a federal/state program that provides an enhanced federal match (65 percent) for the cost of: (1) MA services to children under age two with household incomes greater than 275 percent but not exceeding 280 percent of FPG; (2) MinnesotaCare services to parents and relative caretakers with household incomes greater than 100 percent but not exceeding 200 percent of FPG; and (3) MA prenatal care, labor and delivery services for uninsured pregnant women who are ineligible for MA with federal funding, due to immigration status. Postpartum services are covered under state funded MA. (Insured pregnant women are not eligible for SCHIP but can receive coverage under state funded MA and EMA.)

⁶ As a condition of eligibility, a noncitizen whenever possible must cooperate with the immigration service to obtain a status that qualifies for federally funded MA.

⁷ EMA covers a sudden onset of a physical or mental condition (including labor and delivery) and a chronic medical condition which, if left untreated, could reasonably be expected to place the person's health in serious jeopardy, cause serious impairment to bodily functions, or cause serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.

⁸ The spouse or child of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident who has self-petitioned for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident due to the battery or extreme cruelty of their spouse or parent. Eligibility may extend to the child or parent of the battered person.

⁹ Until 40 work quarters are credited, a lawful permanent resident's income and resources are considered to include a sponsor's income and resources.

¹⁰ Includes lawful temporary residents, family unity beneficiaries, deferred enforced departure, temporary protected status, paroled less than one year, and applicants for asylum.

¹¹ An immigration law term that includes visitors, tourists, foreign students, and a number of other temporary entry classifications that, with a few exceptions, cannot be converted to immigrant resident classifications.

Table 3

Noncitizen Eligibility for Minnesota Department of Human Services Cash and Food Support Programs

Immigration Status Assuming all other eligibility criteria are met (residency, income and asset limits), eligibility for each program is as follows:	MFIP Cash Portion (state and federal funding)	MFIP Food Portion¹² (state and federal funding)	General Assistance (state funding)	Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA)¹³ (state funding)	Food Support (state and federal funding)	Emergency General Assistance (state funding)	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) (federal funding)
Refugees, asylees, deportation withheld, Cuban /Haitian entrants, Amerasians, and victims of severe forms of trafficking	Yes – Eligible for federally funded benefits	Yes – Eligible for federally funded benefits	Yes	Eligible for seven years from date of U.S. entry	Yes – Eligible for federally funded food support	Yes	Yes, for all except deportation withheld. Eligible for eight months from date of arrival in U.S. Asylees - eligible for eight months from date asylum is granted
Veterans or persons on active military duty, along with spouses and dependent children, Canadians born with ≥ 50% American Indian blood, American Indians born outside U.S. and member of federally recognized tribe	Yes – Eligible for federally funded benefits Canadian born/ American Indian born outside U.S. – Eligible for state funded cash if federal funds can't be used	Yes – Eligible for federally funded benefits	Yes	Yes	Yes – Eligible for federally funded food support	Yes	No
Living in U.S. prior to 8/22/96: Lawful permanent residents, paroled > 1 year, conditional entrants, battered persons, and children of battered persons	Yes – Eligible for federally funded benefits May be eligible for state-funded cash if federal funds can't be used	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – Eligible for federally funded food support May be eligible for state-funded food if 50 years old and older and not eligible for food support	Yes	No

¹² The Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 restored federal food stamp benefits to some legal noncitizens who: are disabled, regardless of date of entry (effective October 1, 2002), are children under age 18, regardless of date of entry into the U.S. (effective October 1, 2003) or have been in the U.S. for more than five years (effective April 1, 2003).

¹³ To be considered eligible for Emergency Minnesota Supplemental Aid (EMSA), the applicant must be receiving MSA.

Immigration Status Assuming all other eligibility criteria are met (residency, income and asset limits), eligibility for each program is as follows:	MFIP Cash Portion (state and federal funding)	MFIP Food Portion¹² (state and federal funding)	General Assistance (state funding)	Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA)¹³ (state funding)	Food Support (state and federal funding)	Emergency General Assistance (state funding)	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) (federal funding)
Arrived in U.S. on/after 8/22/96: Lawful permanent residents,¹⁴ paroled < 1 yr, conditional entrants, battered persons, and children of battered persons	No, until five years after entry May be eligible for state-funded cash before five years	Yes	Yes	No	Yes – Eligible for federally funded food support May be eligible for state-funded food if 50 years old or older and not eligible for federal food support	Yes	No
Lawfully residing in U.S.¹⁵ on 8/22/96 and receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	No – No concurrent MFIP eligibility when receiving SSI	No – No concurrent MFIP eligibility when receiving SSI	No	Yes	Yes – Eligible for federally funded food support	Yes	No
Others lawfully residing in U.S.	May be eligible for federal funds if admitted to U.S. before 8/22/96; otherwise may be eligible for state-funded cash	No – Not eligible for federally funded food support May be eligible for state-funded food if federal funds can't be used	Yes	No	No – Not eligible for federally funded food support May be eligible for state-funded food if 50 years old or older	Yes	No
Nonimmigrants¹⁶ and undocumented persons	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Table prepared by the Department of Human Services. This table has been modified by House Research and is used with permission.

¹⁴ Until 40 work quarters are completed, a lawful permanent resident's income and resources are considered to include a sponsor's income and resources.

¹⁵ Includes lawful temporary residents, family unity beneficiaries, deferred enforced departure, temporary protected status, paroled less than one year, and applicants for asylum.

¹⁶ Includes visitors, tourists, and foreign students.

Glossary of Immigration Terms

Note on sources. The definitions in the glossary are from the following sources, specified by the number in brackets at the end of each definition. In some cases, terms have been updated and definitions abbreviated.

- [1] From Appendix J: Common Terms, in Ann Morse et. al. *America's Newcomers: Mending the Safety Net for Immigrants*, National Conference of State Legislatures, April 1998.
- [2] Common Immigration Terms, from the web site of the National Conference of State Legislatures, accessed July 23, 2004, at <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/immig/ImmigrationTerms04.htm>
- [3] Glossary of Key Immigration Terms, last updated April 2004, from the web site of the National Immigration Law Center, accessed August 16, 2004, at http://www.nilc.org/immsemplymnt/IWR_Material/Attorney/Glossary.pdf.
- [4] National Immigration Law Center, Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs, fourth edition, 2002.
- [5] Glossary and Acronyms, from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services web site, accessed August 4, 2004, at <http://uscis.gov/graphics/glossary.htm>.

Alien: Any person not a citizen or national of the United States. [5] (In this publication, aliens are referred to as noncitizens.)

Amerasian: This category was created for children who were born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam between 1951 and 1982 and who were fathered by a U.S. citizen. [1]

Asylee: Similar to a refugee in that the individual has demonstrated that he or she would be subject to or has a fear of persecution if forced to return to the country of origin, this is a person who seeks asylum and is already present in the United States when he or she requests permission to stay. Asylees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous residence in the United States. [1]

Conditional entrant: Individuals who sought to enter the United States before 1980 because of a fear of persecution were called conditional entrants. Since the United States became a signatory to the Geneva Convention in 1980, these individuals have been called refugees. [1]

Cuban/Haitian entrant: This category was created for the Cuban and Haitian arrivals of 1980 who were allowed to obtain work permits and to apply for public assistance. Cuban and Haitian entrants were eligible for most refugee services. [1]

Deferred enforced departure: This is a status very similar to temporary protected status, and is given to particular nationalities by presidential proclamation or other executive action. This status allows eligible persons to remain lawfully in the United States for a limited, specified period and to receive employment authorization. [4]

Family unity beneficiary: A status providing protection from deportation and eligibility for employment authorization to the spouses and children of noncitizens who legalized their status under the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Control Act of 1986 (IRCA). To qualify for

family unity, a person must have been the spouse or child of an amnesty immigrant as of May 5, 1998, and must have been residing in the United States since that date. Family unity status is also available to other specified individuals. [4]

Illegal alien: Also known as an undocumented or unauthorized immigrant, this is someone who enters or lives in the United States without official authorization, either by entering illegally or violating the terms of his or her visa (for example, entering without inspection by the USCIS, entering based on fraud, overstaying his or her visa, or working without authorization). [1]

Immigrant: The term is often used generally to refer to aliens residing in the United States, but its specific legal meaning is any legal alien in the United States other than those in the specified class of nonimmigrant aliens such as temporary visitors or students. [2]

Lawful permanent resident (LPR): An LPR is an immigrant who has been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. Lawful permanent residents are granted admission to the United States on the basis of family relation or job skill. Refugees and asylees may adjust to LPR status after one year of continuous residence. Lawful permanent residents may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjust to LPR status with the USCIS after entering the United States. Generally, lawful permanent residents are those individuals who have “green cards” and are permitted to apply for naturalization after five years of U.S. residence. [2]

Lawful temporary resident: A person who applied for and was given amnesty under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. [3]

Nonimmigrant: Nonimmigrants are those who are allowed to enter the United States for a specific purpose and for a limited period of time, such as tourists, students, business visitors, diplomats, and specialty occupations such as high tech workers or seasonal agriculture workers. [2]

Not qualified alien: The term means any immigrant who is not a “qualified alien,” including undocumented immigrants, nonimmigrants, and most PRUCOL (see below) immigrants. “Not qualified” immigrants are ineligible for federal, state, and local public benefits covered by welfare reform, unless a specific exception applies. [2]

Parolee: The Justice Department has discretionary authority to permit certain individuals or groups to enter the United States in an emergency or because it serves an overriding public interest. Parole may be granted for humanitarian, legal, or medical reasons. These entrants are granted temporary admission, are ineligible for special federal benefits, and are not on a predetermined path to permanent resident status. [1]

Permanently residing under color of law (PRUCOL): PRUCOL is not an immigration status provided by the USCIS; rather, it is a legal term that applies to aliens in the United States “under statutory authority and those effectively allowed to remain in the United States under administrative discretion.” Prior to the enactment of the 1996 federal welfare reform law, PRUCOL status meant that an alien was considered to be legally residing in the country for an indefinite period for the purpose of determining benefit eligibility for public assistance, including

Medicaid. Examples of PRUCOL include: those granted indefinite voluntary departure; those residing in the United States under orders of supervision; those who have lived in the United States continuously since January 1, 1972; aliens granted stays or suspension of deportation; and aliens whose departure USCIS does not contemplate enforcing. [1]

Qualified alien: The term, created in the 1996 welfare reform legislation (P.L. 104-193), refers to lawful permanent residents, refugees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, asylees, aliens paroled into the United States for a period of at least one year, aliens granted withholding of deportation by the USCIS, aliens granted conditional entry into the United States, and certain battered alien spouses and children. “Qualified” immigrants are generally eligible for federal public benefits on the same basis as citizens if they entered before August 22, 1996, when the welfare law was enacted. Qualified immigrants entering after August 22, 1996, are generally barred from federal assistance for five years. Different restrictions and limits apply to qualified immigrants’ eligibility, depending on the immigration category. [2]

Refugee: A person who flees his or her country due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Refugees are eligible for federal resettlement assistance. Refugees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous residence in the United States. [1]

Temporary protected status: A temporary grant of permission to remain in the United States and to work that is granted to nationals of a particular country when the attorney general determines that unstable or dangerous conditions in that country warrant such relief. The attorney general has most commonly designated temporary protected status for either one-year or 18-month periods, but it is also common for temporary protected status designations to be extended if unstable conditions persist in the country. [3]

Undocumented person: See illegal alien.

Victims of severe forms of trafficking: This category refers to individuals who have been subjected to “a severe form of trafficking in persons” and who are either: (1) under 18 years of age; or (2) have been certified by the federal government as being willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons and who either have made an application for a visa or whose continued presence in the United States is being ensured by the attorney general in order to prosecute traffickers in persons. [4]

Withholding of deportation: This immigration category refers to individuals who would be deportable but who are not being deported because the federal attorney general has determined that the individual’s life or freedom would be threatened if returned to his or her home country because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. [1]

For more information about health care and social services, visit the health and human services area of our web site, www.house.mn/hrd/issinfo/hlt_hum.htm.