

one category to have his eligibility determined for the category he selects.

§ 436.406 Citizenship and alienage.

(a) The agency must provide Medicaid to otherwise eligible residents of the United States who are—

(1) Citizens; or

(2) Aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or permanently residing in the United States under color of law, as defined in § 436.408 of this part;

(3) Aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under sections 245A and 210A of the Immigration and Nationality Act if the individual is aged, blind, or disabled as defined in section 1614(a)(1) of the Act, under 18 years of age, or a Cuban/Haitian entrant as defined in section 501 (e)(1) and (2)(A) of Pub. L. 96-422; or

(4) Aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under section 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act unless the alien would, but for the 5-year bar to receipt of AFDC contained in such section, be eligible for AFDC.

(b) The agency must only provide emergency services (as defined for purposes of section 1916(a)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act), and services for pregnant women as defined in section 1916(a)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act to otherwise eligible residents of the United States not described in paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section who have been granted lawful temporary or lawful permanent resident status under section 245A, 210 or 210A of the Immigration and Nationality Act for five years from the date lawful temporary resident status was granted.

(c) The agency must provide payment for the services described in § 440.255 to residents of the State who otherwise meet the eligibility requirements of the State plan (except for receipt of AFDC, SSI, or State Supplementary payments and the presentation of a social security number) but who do not meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) The limitations on eligibility set forth in paragraph (b) of this section do not apply after 5 years from the date this alien was granted lawful temporary resident status.

[55 FR 36820, Sept. 7, 1990]

§ 436.408 Categories of aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law.

This section describes aliens that the agency must accept as permanently residing in the United States under color of law and who may be eligible for Medicaid.

(a) An individual may be eligible for Medicaid if the individual is an alien residing in the United States with the knowledge and permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) and the INS does not contemplate enforcing the alien's departure. The INS does not contemplate enforcing the alien's departure if it is the policy or practice of INS not to enforce the departure of aliens in the same category, or if from all the facts and circumstances in the case it appears that INS is otherwise permitting the alien to reside in the United States indefinitely, as determined by verifying the alien's status with INS.

(b) Aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law are listed below. None of the categories includes applicants for an Immigration and Naturalization Service status other than those applicants listed in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, or those covered under paragraph (b)(16) of this section. None of the categories allows Medicaid eligibility for non-immigrants: for example, students or visitors. Also listed are the most common documents that the INS provides to aliens in these categories.

(1) Aliens admitted to the United States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1153(a)(7), (section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act). Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 endorsed "Refugee-conditional Entry";

(2) Aliens, including Cuban/Haitian entrants, paroled in the United States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5) section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 with notation that the alien was paroled pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. For Cuban/Haitian entrants ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 stamped Cuban/Haitian entrant (Status Pending) reviewable January 15, 1981.

(Although the forms bear this notation, Cuban/Haitian entrants are admitted under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.);

(3) Aliens residing in the United States pursuant to an indefinite stay of deportation. Ask for an Immigration and Naturalization Service letter with this information or INS Form I-94 with such a notation;

(4) Aliens residing in the United States pursuant to an indefinite voluntary departure. Ask for an Immigration and Naturalization Service letter or INS Form I-94 showing that a voluntary departure has been granted for an indefinite time period;

(5) Aliens on whose behalf an immediate relative petition has been approved and their families covered by the petition who are entitled to voluntary departure (under 8 CFR 242.5(a)(2)(vi)) and whose departure the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 or INS Form I-210 or a letter showing this status;

(6) Aliens who have filed applications for adjustment of status pursuant to section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has accepted as "properly filed" (within the meaning of 8 CFR 245.2(a)(1) or (2)) and whose departure the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 or I-181 or a passport properly endorsed;

(7) Aliens granted stays of deportation by court order, statute or regulation, or by individual determination of the Immigration and Naturalization Service pursuant to section 106 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1105a) or relevant Immigration and Naturalization Service instructions, whose departure that agency does not contemplate enforcing. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 or a letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or a copy of a court order establishing the aliens's status;

(8) Aliens granted asylum pursuant to section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158). Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 and a letter establishing this status;

(9) Aliens admitted as refugees pursuant to section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)(7)). Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 properly endorsed;

(10) Aliens granted voluntary departure pursuant to section 242(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252(b)) or 8 CFR 242.5 whose departure the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-94 or I-210 bearing a departure date;

(11) Aliens granted deferred action status pursuant to Immigration and Naturalization Service Operations Instruction 103.1(a)(ii) prior to June 15, 1984 or §242.1(a)(22) issued June 15, 1984 and later. Ask for a copy of INS Form I-210 or a letter showing that departure has been deferred;

(12) Aliens residing in the United States under orders of supervision pursuant to section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(d)). Ask for a copy of Form I-220 B;

(13) Aliens who have entered and continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1972 (or any date established by section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1259). Ask for any proof establishing this entry and continuous residence;

(14) Aliens granted suspension of deportation pursuant to section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254) and whose departure the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing. Ask for an order from the Immigration judge;

(15) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld pursuant to section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253(h)). Ask for an order from an immigration judge showing that deportation has been withheld; or

(16) Any other aliens living in the United States with the knowledge and permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and whose departure that agency does not contemplate enforcing, including permanent non-immigrants as established by

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Public Law 99-239, and persons granted Extended Voluntary Departure due to conditions in the alien's home country based on a determination by the Secretary of State.

individual's age if the year, but not the month, of his birth is known.

[58 FR 4936, Jan. 19, 1993]

[55 FR 36821, Sept. 7, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 10807, Mar. 14, 1991; 58 FR 4908, Jan. 19, 1993]

BLINDNESS

Subpart F—Categorical Requirements for Medicaid Eligibility

§ 436.530 Definition of blindness.

§ 436.500 Scope.

(a) *Definition.* The agency must use the definition of blindness that is used in the State plan for AB or AABD.

This subpart prescribes categorical requirements for determining the eligibility of both categorically needy and medically needy individuals specified in subparts B, C, and D of this part.

(b) *State plan requirement.* The State plan must contain the definition of blindness, expressed in ophthalmic measurements.

DEPENDENCY

§ 436.531 Determination of blindness.

§ 436.510 Determination of dependency.

In determining blindness—

For families with dependent children who are not receiving AFDC, the agency must use the definitions and procedures used under the State's AFDC plan to determine whether—

(a) A physician skilled in the diseases of the eye or an optometrist, whichever the individual selects, must examine him, unless both of the applicant's eyes are missing;

(a) An individual is a dependent child because he is deprived of parental support or care; and

(b) The examiner must submit a report of examination to the Medicaid agency; and

(b) An individual is an eligible member of a family with dependent children.

(c) A physician skilled in the diseases of the eye (for example, an ophthalmologist or an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist) must review the report and determine on behalf of the agency—

[43 FR 45218, Sept. 29, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 4936, Jan. 19, 1993]

(1) Whether the individual meets the definition of blindness; and

AGE

(2) Whether and when reexaminations are necessary for periodic redeterminations of eligibility, as required under § 435.916 of this subchapter. Blindness is considered to continue until the reviewing physician determines that the recipient's vision no longer meets the definition.

§ 436.520 Age requirements for the aged.

The agency must not impose an age requirement of more than 65 years.

[43 FR 45218, Sept. 29, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 17939, Mar. 23, 1979]

[58 FR 4936, Jan. 19, 1993]

DISABILITY

§ 436.522 Determination of age.

§ 436.540 Definition of disability.

(a) In determining age, the agency must use the common law method (under which an age is reached the day before the anniversary of birth) or the popular usage method (under which a specific age is reached on the anniversary of birth), whichever is used under the corresponding State plan for OAA, AFDC, AB, APTD, or AABD.

(a) *Definition.* The agency must use the definition of permanent and total disability that is used in the State plan for APTD or AABD. (See 45 CFR 233.80(a)(1) for the Federal recommended definition of permanent and total disability.)

(b) The agency may use an arbitrary date, such as July 1, for determining an

(b) *State plan requirement.* The State plan must contain the definition of permanent and total disability.