Chapter 388-424 WAC
CITIZENSHIP/ALIEN STATUS

WAC 388-424-0001 Citizenship and alien status—Definitions. For the purposes of determining an individual's citizenship and alien status for public assistance, the following definitions apply:

1) "Lawfully present" are immigrants or noncitizens who have been inspected and admitted into the United States and not overstayed the period for which they were admitted, or have current permission from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) to stay or live in the U.S.

2) "Qualified aliens" are lawfully present immigrants defined in federal law as one of the following:
   a) Individuals lawfully admitted for permanent residence (LPRs).
   b) Individuals who are admitted to the U.S. as refugees under INA §207. The following individuals are treated the same as refugees in their eligibility for public assistance:
      i) Hmong or Highland Lao are members of an Hmong or Highland Laotian tribe which rendered military assistance to the U.S. during the Vietnam era (August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975), and are "lawfully present" in the U.S. This category also includes the spouse (including unremarried widow or widower) or unmarried dependent child of such tribal members.
   ii) Victims of trafficking according to federal law are:
       a) Individuals who have been certified or approved as victims of trafficking by the federal office of refugee resettlement.
       b) Immediate family members of trafficking victims. Immediate family members are the spouse and child of a victim of any age and the parent or minor sibling if the victim is under twenty-one years old.
   iii) Special immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan are individuals granted special immigrant status under INA §101 (a)(27).
   iv) Individuals who have been granted asylum under INA §208.
   v) Cuban/Haitian entrants. These are nationals of Cuba or Haiti who were paroled into the U.S. or given other special status.
   vi) Abused spouses or children, parents of abused children, or children of abused spouses:
      a) When the alien no longer resides with the person who committed the abuse, and has one of the following:
         A) A pending or approved I-130 petition or application to immigrate as an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or as the spouse or unmarried child under age twenty-one of a lawful permanent resident (LPR);
         B) A notice of "prima facie" approval of a pending self-petition under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA);
         C) Proof of a pending application for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal under VAWA.
      b) Children of an abused spouse do not need their own separate pending or approved petition, but are included in their parent's petition if it was filed before they turned twenty-one years old. Children of abused persons who meet the conditions above retain their "qualified alien" status even after they turn twenty-one years old.
(f) Individuals who have been granted parole into the U.S. for at least a period of one year (or indefinitely) under INA §212 (d)(5), including "public interest" parolees.

(g) Individual's granted withholding of deportation or removal under INA §243(h) or §241 (b)(3).

(h) Individuals who were admitted to the U.S. as conditional entrants under INA §203 (a)(7) prior to April 1, 1980.

(i) Amerasians who were born to U.S. citizen armed services members in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

(3) "Nonqualified aliens" are noncitizens who are lawfully present in the U.S. and who are not included in the definition of qualified aliens in subsection (1) of this section. Nonqualified aliens include but are not limited to:

(a) Citizens of Marshall Islands, Micronesia or Palau;
(b) Immigrants paroled into the U.S. for less than one year;
(c) Immigrants granted temporary protected status; or
(d) Nonimmigrants who are allowed entry into the U.S. for a specific purpose usually for a limited time are also nonqualified. Examples include:
  (i) Business visitors;
  (ii) Students; and
  (iii) Tourists.

(4) "Undocumented aliens" are noncitizens without a lawful immigration status as defined in subsections (2) or (3) of this section, and who:

(a) Entered the U.S. illegally; or
(b) Were lawfully admitted but whose status expired or was revoked per United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

(5) "U.S. citizens" are one of the following:

(a) Individual's born in the United States or its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; also residents of the Northern Mariana Islands who elected to become U.S. citizens).
(b) American Indians born outside the U.S. without regard to immigration status or date of entry if:
  (i) They were born in Canada and are fifty percent American Indian blood (but need not belong to a federally recognized tribe); or
  (ii) They are members of a federally recognized Indian tribe or Alaskan Native village or corporation.
(c) Individuals who have become naturalized U.S. citizens.
(d) Individuals born abroad to at least one U.S. citizen parent depending on conditions at the time of their birth, per title 8, subchapter III, section 1401 of the United States Code.
(e) Individuals who turn eighteen years of age on or after February 22, 2001, automatically become U.S. citizens if the following conditions are met while the individual is under age eighteen per INA 320.
  (i) The individual is granted lawful permanent resident (LPR) status;
  (ii) At least one of the individual's parents is a U.S. citizen by birth or naturalization; and
  (iii) The individual:
    (A) Resides in the U.S. in the legal and physical custody of the citizen parent; or

  (B) Was adopted according to the requirements of INA 101 and resides in the U.S. in the legal and physical custody of the citizen parent.

(f) Individuals who turned eighteen before February 27, 2001, would have automatically become a citizen if, while the individual was still under eighteen, he or she became a lawful permanent resident and both his or her parents naturalized. Such individuals also may have derived citizenship when only one parent naturalized, if the other parent was dead or a U.S. citizen by birth, or the individual's parents were separated and the naturalized parent had custody.

(6) "U.S. nationals" are persons who owe permanent allegiance to the U.S. and may enter and work in the U.S. without restriction. The following are the only persons classified as U.S. nationals:

(a) Persons born in American Samoa or Swain's Island after December 24, 1952; and
(b) Residents of the Northern Mariana Islands who did not elect to become U.S. citizens.

Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.057, and 74.08.090.

Date of entry. (1) A person who physically entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996 and who continuously resided in the U.S. prior to becoming a "qualified alien" (as defined in WAC 388-424-0001) is not subject to the five-year bar on receiving TANF and nonemergency medical care for nonpregnant adults.

(2) A person who entered the U.S. prior to August 22, 1996 but became "qualified" on or after August 22, 1996, or who physically entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996 and who requires five years of residency to be eligible for federal Basic Food, can only count years of residence during which they were a "qualified alien."

(3) A person who physically entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996 is subject to the five-year bar for TANF and nonemergency medical care for nonpregnant adults, unless exempt. The five-year bar starts on the date that "qualified" status is obtained. The medical and CHIP programs do not have a five-year bar for children under nineteen, children under twenty-one years of age who are residing in a medical institution as described in WAC 388-505-0230, or pregnant women.

(4) The following "qualified aliens," as defined in WAC 388-424-0001, are exempt from the five-year bar:

(a) Amerasian lawful permanent residents;
(b) Asylees;
(c) Cuban/Haitian entrants;
(d) Persons granted withholding of deportation or removal;

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(e) Refugees;  
(f) Special immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan;  
(g) Victims of trafficking who have been certified or had their eligibility approved by the office of refugee resettlement (OR); and  
(h) Lawful permanent residents, parolees, or battered aliens, as defined in WAC 388-424-0001, who are also an armed services member or veteran as described in WAC 388-424-0007.


WAC 388-424-0007 Citizenship and alien status—Armed services or veteran status. (1) An immigrant in one of the following categories is considered a member of the armed forces or a veteran for purposes of establishing eligibility for federal means-tested benefits as defined in WAC 388-424-0008:

(a) On active duty in the U.S. military, other than active duty for training; or
(b) An honorably discharged U.S. veteran; or
(c) A veteran of the military forces of the Philippines who served prior to July 1, 1946, as described in Title 38, Section 107 of the U.S. Code; or
(d) The spouse, unremarried widow or widower, or unmarried dependent child of a veteran or active duty service member.

(2) An immigrant as described in subsection (1) above is not subject to the five-year bar on TANF, nonemergency medicaid, and SCHIP (see WAC 388-424-0010).

(3) An immigrant as described in subsection (1) above who is also a "qualified alien" as described in WAC 388-424-0020 (1)(b)(i) is eligible for federal Basic Food.

(4) An immigrant is not subject to sponsor deeming in state funded programs (see WAC 388-450-0156 (4)(c)) if in any of the categories in subsection (1) above or if:

(a) Employed by an agency of the U.S. government or served in the armed forces of an allied country during a military conflict between the U.S. and a military opponent; or
(b) The spouse, unremarried widow or widower, or unmarried dependent child of a person in subsection (4)(a) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.055, 74.04.057, 74.08.090. 04-15-004, § 388-424-0007, filed 7/7/04, effective 8/7/04.]

WAC 388-424-0008 Citizenship and alien status—Work quarters. (1) For purposes of determining Social Security work quarters, the following are considered federal means-tested benefits: Temporary assistance for needy families (TANF), nonemergency medicaid, state children's health insurance program (SCHIP), supplemental security income (SSI), and federal Basic Food.

(2) An immigrant can receive credit for work quarters by:

(a) Earning enough money to qualify for work quarters;  
(b) Getting credit for work quarters earned by a parent or step parent while the alien was under eighteen (including quarters earned before the alien was born); and  
(c) Getting credit for work quarters earned by a spouse during the marriage (including a now deceased spouse) or during a period when a couple "hold themselves out" as married.

(3) An immigrant may receive credit for work quarters earned while residing in the U.S. regardless of their (or their family member's) immigration status at the time the money was earned.

(4) An immigrant cannot receive credit for a work quarter on or after January 1, 1997 if the person earning or being credited with the work quarter received a federal means-tested benefit during the quarter.

(5) If the person earning the quarter applied for a federal means-tested benefit during the forty first quarter and the person earning the quarter earned enough money to qualify for benefits before applying for benefits, the quarter is credited.

(6) An immigrant can be provisionally credited with forty work quarters for up to six months while awaiting verification of work quarters only if:

(a) SSA responded that the immigrant (and spouse and parents) has less than forty quarters, but SSA is making an investigation to see if more quarters can be credited; or
(b) The immigrant has turned in a request to another federal agency for proof of the immigrant's eligible alien status and the agency has accepted the request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.055, 74.04.057, 74.08.090. 04-15-004, § 388-424-0008, filed 7/7/04, effective 8/7/04.]
WAC 388-424-0010 Citizenship and alien status—Eligibility for TANF, medicaid, and CHIP. (1) To receive temporary assistance for needy families (TANF), medicaid, or children's health insurance program (CHIP) benefits, an individual must meet all other eligibility requirements and be one of the following as defined in WAC 388-424-0001:

(a) A United States (U.S) citizen;
(b) A U.S. national;
(c) An American Indian born outside the U.S.;
(d) A "qualified alien";
(e) A victim of trafficking; or
(f) A Hmong or Highland Lao.

(2) A "qualified alien" who first physically entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996 as described in WAC 388-424-0006(1) may receive TANF, medicaid, and CHIP.

(3) A "qualified alien" who first physically entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996 cannot receive TANF, medicaid, or CHIP for five years after obtaining status as a qualified alien unless the criteria in WAC 388-424-0006(4) are met.

(4) A lawfully present "nonqualified alien" child or pregnant woman as defined in WAC 388-424-0001 who meet residency requirements as defined in WAC 388-468-0005 may receive medicaid or CHIP.

(5) An alien who is ineligible for TANF, medicaid or CHIP because of the five-year bar or because of their immigration status may be eligible for:

(a) Emergency benefits as described in WAC 388-436-0015 (consolidated emergency assistance program) and WAC 388-438-0110 (alien medical program); or

(b) State-funded cash or chemical dependency benefits as described in WAC 388-424-0015 (state family assistance (SFA), aged, blind, or disabled (ABD) cash, and the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA)), and medical benefits as described in WAC 182-503-0532; or

(c) Pregnancy medical benefits for noncitizen women as described in WAC 388-462-0015(3); or

(d) State-funded apple health for kids as described in WAC 388-505-0210(5).

WAC 388-424-0015 Immigrant eligibility restrictions for the state family assistance, ABD cash, PWA, and ADATSA programs. (1) To receive state family assistance (SFA) benefits, you must be:

(a) A "qualified alien" as defined in WAC 388-424-0001 who is eligible for TANF due to the five-year bar as described in WAC 388-424-0006(3); or

(b) A nonqualified alien who meets the Washington state residency requirements as listed in WAC 388-468-0005, including a noncitizen American Indian who does not meet the criteria in WAC 388-424-0001.

(2) To receive aged, blind, or disabled (ABD) cash or pregnant women assistance (PWA) benefits, you must be:

(a) A U.S. citizen;
(b) A U.S. national;
(c) An American Indian born outside the U.S.;
(d) A "qualified alien" or similarly defined lawful immigrant such as victim of trafficking as defined in WAC 388-424-0001; or

(e) A nonqualified alien described in WAC 388-424-0001 who:

(i) Has verified their intent to stay in the United States indefinitely; and

(ii) The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement is not taking steps to enforce their departure.

WAC 388-424-0020 How does my alien status impact my eligibility for federally funded Basic Food benefits? (1) If you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national as defined in WAC 388-424-0001 and meet all other eligibility requirements, you may receive federal Basic Food benefits.

(2) If you are not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national, you must fall within (a) or (b) of this subsection, and meet all other eligibility requirements, in order to receive federal Basic Food benefits:

(a) You are a member of one of the following groups of lawful immigrants as defined in WAC 388-424-0001:

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(i) Amerasian;
(ii) Asylee;
(iii) Cuban or Haitian entrant;
(iv) Deportation or removal withheld;
(v) Refugee;
(vi) Special immigrant from Iraq or Afghanistan;
(vii) Victim of trafficking;
(viii) Noncitizen American Indian; or
(ix) Hmong or Highland Lao tribal member.

(b) You are a member of one of the following groups of qualified aliens as defined in WAC 388-424-0001:
(A) Conditional entrant;
(B) Lawful permanent resident (LPR);
(C) Paroled for one year or more; or
(D) Abused spouse or child or parent or child of an abused spouse or child.

(ii) And, one of the following also applies to you:
(A) You have worked or can get credit for forty social security administration (SSA) work quarters - as defined in WAC 388-424-0008;
(B) You are an active duty personnel or honorably discharged veteran of the U.S. military or you are the spouse, unmarried surviving spouse, or unmarried dependent child of someone who meets this requirement, as described in WAC 388-424-0007;
(C) You receive cash or medical benefits based on supplemental security income (SSI) criteria for blindness or disability;
(D) You have lived in the U.S. as a "qualified alien" as described in WAC 388-424-0001 for at least five years;
(E) You are under age eighteen; or
(F) You were lawfully residing in the U.S. on August 22, 1996 and were born on or before August 22, 1931.

(3) If you are a legal immigrant not eligible for federal benefits under Basic Food only because of your alien status, you may be eligible for state-funded food assistance program (FAP) benefits under WAC 388-400-0050.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.005, 74.04.500, 74.04.510, 74.04.515, 74.08.090, and 74.08A.120. 12-18-024, § 388-424-0020, filed 8/27/12, effective 9/27/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.055, 74.08.090, and 74.08A.120. 11-02-035, § 388-424-0020, filed 12/29/10, effective 2/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.055, 74.04.057, and 74.04.510. 03-05-029, § 388-424-0020, filed 7/31/09, effective 9/1/09. Formerly WAC 388-518-1805.]

**WAC 388-424-0030 How does my alien status impact my eligibility for state-funded benefits under the food assistance program?**

(1) If you are not a citizen and are not eligible for federally funded Basic Food benefits, you may be eligible for state-funded benefits under the food assistance program (FAP) if you are a legal immigrant. This means you must be one of the following:

(a) A "qualified alien" as defined in WAC 388-424-0001, who does not meet the eligibility requirements under WAC 388-424-0020 to receive federally funded Basic Food benefits; or

(b) A "nonqualified alien" as described in WAC 388-424-0001 who:

(i) Is not a nonimmigrant as described in WAC 388-424-0001(d);

(ii) Intends to stay in the United States indefinitely; and

(iii) The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement is not taking steps to enforce your departure.

(2) If you are eligible for state-funded FAP, we calculate your benefits as described under WAC 388-400-0050.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 74.04.005, 74.04.500, 74.04.510, 74.04.515, 74.08.090, and 74.08A.120. 12-18-024, § 388-424-0030, filed 8/27/12, effective 9/27/12.]