

Who keeps and loses NJ FamilyCare (Medicaid) after October 1, 2026

<i>Immigration status</i>	<i>Before Oct 1, 2026</i>	<i>After Oct 1, 2026</i>
Protected – No change		
Children under 19 Under 19 any immigration status, up to 21 if documented	Eligible	Still eligible
Lawfully present pregnant people All lawful statuses – refugee, asylee, parolee, and more	Eligible	Still eligible
COFA migrants Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau	Eligible	Still eligible
Cuban / Haitian Entrants	Eligible	Still eligible
LPRs (green card) – 5+ years Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau	Eligible	Still eligible
Some LPRs (green card) less than 5 years - Refugees - Asylees - Trafficking victims & family - Iraqi & Afghani immigrants/parolees - Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHP) - Veterans / military family - Amerasian immigrants - People whose deportation is being withheld	Eligible	Still eligible
No longer eligible – If not a LPR/no green card		
Veterans / military family Spouse or dependent of veteran/active duty, not yet green card	Eligible	No longer eligible
Refugees Has refugee status but has not yet gotten a green card	Eligible	No longer eligible
Asylees Has asylum status but has not yet gotten a green card	Eligible	No longer eligible
Trafficking victims & family Has T visa or certification but has not yet gotten a green card	Eligible	No longer eligible
Iraqi & Afghani parolees Has special immigrant or parolee status, not yet LPR	Eligible	No longer eligible
Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees Paroled Feb 2022–Sep 2024, has not yet gotten a green card	Eligible	No longer eligible
Temporary humanitarian parolees Paroled for 1+ year – not UHP or Cuban/Haitian Entrant program	Eligible	No longer eligible
VAWA survivors Not yet LPR, or got green card less than 5 years ago	Eligible	No longer eligible

Understanding these terms will help distinguish differences in statuses and help you explain things to the people you work with.

UNDOCUMENTED

No legal immigration status

A person who is in the U.S. without official government permission. Also called undocumented immigrant or unauthorized immigrant. They do not have a visa, green card, or other legal status.

LAWFULLY PRESENT

In the U.S. with legal permission

A person who has permission from the government to be in the U.S. This includes many types of status — visas, parolee, asylum, refugee status, and more. Does NOT automatically mean they have a green card.

LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT (LPR)

Green card holder

A person who has been given the right to live and work in the U.S. permanently. They have a green card as proof. LPR is the official legal term — green card holder is the everyday term. They are the same thing.

ADJUSTED TO LPR STATUS

Got their green card

When someone who had a different immigration status (like refugee or asylee) went through a process to become a green card holder.

Example: a refugee who later applied for and received a green card has ‘adjusted to LPR status’.

PAROLEE / HUMANITARIAN PAROLE

Allowed in temporarily for urgent reasons

A person allowed to enter or stay in the U.S. temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or public benefit. This is NOT a permanent status and does NOT automatically lead to a green card. Examples: some Cubans, Haitians, Afghans, Ukrainians.

REFUGEE / ASYLEE

Fled danger and was given protection

Refugees are admitted from abroad because they face persecution. Asylees are people already in the U.S. who ask for protection. Both can eventually get a green card. Whether they have done that yet matters for Medicaid eligibility.