

**Table 3**  
**State Adoption of Optional Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Children, January 2017**

State	Buy-In Program (Income Eligibility as a Percent of the FPL) <sup>1</sup>	Coverage for Dependents of State Employees in CHIP (Total = 36) <sup>2,3</sup>	Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait <sup>4</sup>		Provides Medicaid Coverage to Former Foster Youth up to Age 26 from Other States <sup>5</sup>
			Medicaid	CHIP <sup>3</sup> (Total = 36)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>
Alabama		Y			
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona					
Arkansas		Y			
California <sup>6</sup>		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Colorado		Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut		Y	Y	Y	
Delaware			Y	Y	
District of Columbia <sup>6</sup>		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida <sup>7,8</sup>	>215%	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia		Y			Y
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho					
Illinois <sup>6</sup>			Y	Y	
Indiana					
Iowa			Y	Y	
Kansas		Y			
Kentucky		Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana					Y
Maine <sup>9</sup>	>213%		Y	Y	
Maryland		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts <sup>6,10</sup>			Y	Y	Y
Michigan		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi		Y			
Missouri					
Montana		Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada		Y			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey			Y	Y	
New Mexico		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
New York <sup>6</sup>	>405%		Y	Y	Y
North Carolina		Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota					
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon			Y	Y	
Pennsylvania <sup>11</sup>	>319%	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota					Y
Tennessee <sup>12</sup>		Y			
Texas		Y	Y	Y	
Utah <sup>8,13</sup>			Y	Y	Y
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington <sup>6</sup>			Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			Y	Y	Y
Wyoming					

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

## TABLE 3 NOTES

1. States with a buy-in program allow families with incomes over the upper income eligibility limit for children's coverage (including the five percentage point disregard) to buy into Medicaid or CHIP for their children.
2. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the option to cover otherwise eligible children of state employees in a separate CHIP program. Under the option, states may receive federal funding to extend CHIP eligibility where the state has maintained its contribution levels for health coverage for employees with dependent coverage or where it can demonstrate that the state employees' out-of-pocket health care costs pose a financial hardship for families.
3. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
4. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the option to provide coverage for immigrant children who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years, otherwise known as the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option.
5. Under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), all states must provide Medicaid coverage to youth up to age 26 who were in foster care in the state as of their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and enrolled in Medicaid. This column indicates whether the state has elected to also provide Medicaid coverage to former foster youth up to age 26 who were enrolled in Medicaid in another state as of their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. Previously, states were able to provide coverage to former foster youth from other states as a state option. However, on November 21, 2016, CMS issued new federal guidance, which clarified that states must obtain a waiver to provide this coverage. It indicated that it will work with the 14 states that have taken up this coverage as an option to transition the coverage to a waiver.
6. California, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington cover income-eligible children who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds. California implemented this coverage in May 2016.
7. In Florida, families can buy in to Healthy Kids coverage for children ages 5 through 18 and to MediKids coverage for children ages 1 through 4.
8. Florida and Utah began covering lawfully-residing children in Medicaid and CHIP without a five-year wait as of July 2016.
9. Maine has a buy-in program called the Health Insurance Purchase Option. The program is limited to those who had been previously enrolled in CHIP. A child can participate for up to 18 months.
10. Massachusetts offers more limited state-subsidized coverage to children at any income through its Children's Medical Security Plan program; premiums vary based on income. Massachusetts also has buy-in coverage limited to children with disabilities with no income limit.
11. In Pennsylvania, dependents of state employees are eligible during the employee's six-month probation period; after that period, dependents become eligible for State Employee Plan. Pennsylvania also provides CHIP coverage to dependents of part-time and seasonal state employees who are eligible for health benefits and meet a hardship exemption.
12. Tennessee began covering dependents of state employee in CHIP in January 2016.
13. Utah began covering former foster youth from other states as of February 2016.