

**Table 11: Coordination between Medicaid and Other Systems, January 2019**

State	System Determines Eligibility For:			Marketplace Structure <sup>3</sup>	FFM Conducts Assessment or Final Determination for Medicaid Eligibility <sup>4</sup> (Total Using FFM = 39)
	CHIP <sup>1,2</sup> (Total = 36)	Seniors and Individuals Eligible Based on a Disability <sup>1</sup>	At Least One Non-Health Program <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>FFM: 28 Partnership: 6 SBM-FP: 5 SBM: 12</b>	<b>Assessment: 30 Determination: 9</b>
Alabama	Y			FFM	Determination
Alaska	N/A (M-CHIP)			FFM	Determination
Arizona	Y	Y		FFM	Assessment
Arkansas <sup>5</sup>	Y			SBM-FP	Assessment
California <sup>6</sup>	N/A (M-CHIP)			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	SBM	N/A (SBM)
Connecticut	Y			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Partnership	Assessment
District of Columbia	N/A (M-CHIP)			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Florida	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Hawaii	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y		FFM	Assessment
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	SBM	N/A (SBM)
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Partnership	Assessment
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Iowa <sup>7</sup>	Y	Y		Partnership	Assessment
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	SBM-FP	Assessment
Louisiana	Y	Y		FFM	Determination
Maine	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Maryland	N/A (M-CHIP)			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Massachusetts	Y			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Michigan	N/A (M-CHIP)			Partnership	Assessment
Minnesota	N/A (M-CHIP)			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Mississippi	Y	Y		FFM	Assessment
Missouri	Y			FFM	Assessment
Montana	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Determination
Nebraska	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	SBM-FP	Assessment
New Hampshire	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y	Partnership	Assessment
New Jersey	Y	Y		FFM	Determination
New Mexico	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y	SBM-FP	Assessment
New York	Y			SBM	N/A (SBM)
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
North Dakota	Y			FFM	Assessment
Ohio	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Oklahoma	N/A (M-CHIP)			FFM	Assessment
Oregon	Y			SBM-FP	Assessment
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Rhode Island	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y	SBM	N/A (SBM)
South Carolina	N/A (M-CHIP)			FFM	Assessment
South Dakota				FFM	Assessment
Tennessee <sup>8</sup>	Y	Y		FFM	Determination
Texas	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Utah	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Vermont	N/A (M-CHIP)			SBM	N/A (SBM)
Virginia <sup>9</sup>	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Determination
Washington	Y			SBM	N/A (SBM)
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Partnership	Determination
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	FFM	Assessment
Wyoming <sup>10</sup>	Y	Y		FFM	Determination

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2019. Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2019.

## Table 11 Notes

1. These columns indicate whether the state Medicaid eligibility system for non-disabled groups also determines eligibility for CHIP, seniors and individuals eligible based on a disability, or at least one non-health program, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Child Care Subsidy.
2. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
3. This column indicates whether a state has elected to use the Federally-facilitated Marketplace (FFM), establish a Marketplace in partnership with the federal government (Partnership), establish a State-based Marketplace that uses the federal platform (SBM-FP) or establish and operate its own State-based Marketplace (SBM). In an FFM state, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) conducts all Marketplace functions. States with a Partnership Marketplace may administer plan management functions, in-person consumer assistance functions, or both, and HHS is responsible for the remaining Marketplace functions. States running an SBM are responsible for performing all Marketplace functions, except for SBM-FP states that rely on the FFM for application processing and certain eligibility and enrollment activities.
4. This column indicates whether states using the FFM IT platform for eligibility activities (including FFM, Partnership, and SBM-FP states) have elected to have the FFM make assessments or final determinations of Medicaid/CHIP eligibility for non-disabled groups. In assessment states, applicants' accounts must be transferred to the state Medicaid/CHIP agency for a final determination. In determination states, the FFM makes a final Medicaid/CHIP eligibility determination and transfers the account to the state Medicaid/CHIP agency for enrollment. States marked as "N/A (SBM)" do not rely on the FFM for eligibility functions.
5. Arkansas began receiving assessments rather than final determinations of Medicaid and CHIP eligibility from the FFM in 2018.
6. California's statewide-integrated Marketplace and Medicaid system, CALHEERS is not integrated with other programs. However, cases for all Medicaid enrollees are transferred to and managed at the county level where systems are integrated for all Medicaid groups, including seniors and people eligible based on a disability and non-health programs.
7. Iowa integrated eligibility determinations for seniors and people eligible based on a disability with other Medicaid groups in 2018.
8. Tennessee integrated eligibility determinations for seniors and people eligible based on a disability and CHIP with other Medicaid groups with the launch of its new eligibility system. It is available in select counties on a pilot basis as of January 2019 and is expected to be expanded statewide in Spring 2019.
9. Virginia began receiving final determinations rather than assessments of Medicaid and CHIP eligibility from the FFM in 2018.
10. In Wyoming, the FFM conducts assessments rather than final determinations of CHIP eligibility.