

Table 12: Presumptive Eligibility in Medicaid and CHIP, January 2019¹

State	Children		Pregnant Women		Parents	Adults ² (Total = 35)	Family Planning Expansion ² (Total = 29)	Former Foster Youth
	Medicaid	CHIP ² (Total =36)	Medicaid	CHIP ² (Total = 5)				
Total	20	11	30	3	9	6	6	10
Alabama				N/A		N/A		
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Arizona				N/A			N/A	
Arkansas				N/A			N/A	
California	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y			N/A	
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	Y
Delaware				N/A			N/A	
District of Columbia		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	
Florida			Y	N/A		N/A		
Georgia			Y	N/A		N/A		
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	N/A			N/A	
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y			Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Kentucky			Y	N/A				
Louisiana				N/A				
Maine			Y	N/A				
Maryland ³		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Massachusetts				N/A			N/A	
Michigan	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	Y
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			Y	
Mississippi				N/A		N/A		
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y		N/A		
Montana	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y		Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Nevada				N/A			N/A	
New Hampshire	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	
New Mexico ⁴	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				
New York	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	
North Carolina			Y	N/A		N/A		
North Dakota				N/A			N/A	
Ohio	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
Oregon				N/A				
Pennsylvania			Y	N/A				
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)						
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
South Dakota				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Tennessee ⁵	Y		Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Texas			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Utah			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Virginia								
Washington				N/A				
West Virginia	Y		Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Wisconsin	Y		Y	N/A			Y	
Wyoming	Y		Y	N/A	Y	N/A		Y

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 12 Notes

1. These columns indicate whether a state has elected to implement presumptive eligibility, under which a state can authorize qualified entities such as hospitals, community health centers, and schools to make presumptive eligibility determinations for Medicaid and/or CHIP and extend temporary coverage to individuals until a full eligibility determination is made. The ACA also gave hospitals nationwide the authority to conduct presumptive eligibility determinations regardless of whether a state has otherwise adopted presumptive eligibility.
2. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children. N/A responses indicate that the state does not provide CHIP for pregnant women, does not cover other adults under Medicaid expansion, and/or does not have a family planning expansion program.
3. Maryland utilizes presumptive eligibility for individuals leaving correctional facilities if an application cannot be submitted prior to release.
4. New Mexico has presumptive eligibility for parents and other adults in Medicaid, but it is limited to those in correctional facilities (state prisons/county jails) and health facilities operated by the Indian Health Service, a Tribe or Tribal organization, or an Urban Indian Organization.
5. Tennessee limits presumptive eligibility to infants.