

Table 13
Presumptive Eligibility in Medicaid and CHIP, January 2017

State	Hospital-based ¹	Using Qualified Entities ²							Former Foster Youth
		Children Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total =36)	Pregnant Women Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total = 5)	Parents	Adults ³ (Total = 33)	Family Planning Expansion ³ (Total = 29)	
Total	46	20	11	30	3	9	6	6	10
Alabama	Y				N/A		N/A		
Alaska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Arizona	Y				N/A			N/A	
Arkansas					N/A			N/A	
California ⁴	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			N/A	
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	Y
Delaware ⁴	Y				N/A			N/A	
District of Columbia ⁴	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	
Florida	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Georgia	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Hawaii			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y
Illinois		Y	Y	Y	N/A			N/A	
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y			Y
Kansas ⁵	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Kentucky	Y			Y	N/A				
Louisiana	Y				N/A				
Maine ⁴	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Maryland	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Massachusetts	Y				N/A			N/A	
Michigan	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	Y
Minnesota	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			Y	
Mississippi	Y				N/A		N/A		
Missouri ⁶	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N/A		
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y		Y
Nebraska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Nevada	Y				N/A			N/A	
New Hampshire	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey ⁴	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	
New Mexico ⁷	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				
New York		Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	
North Carolina ⁴	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
North Dakota	Y				N/A			N/A	
Ohio	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Oklahoma ⁴	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
Oregon	Y				N/A				
Pennsylvania	Y			Y	N/A				
Rhode Island	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)						
South Carolina	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
South Dakota ⁴	Y				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Tennessee ⁸	Y	Y		Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Texas	Y			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Utah	Y			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Vermont			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Virginia	Y						N/A		
Washington	Y				N/A				
West Virginia	Y	Y		Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y		Y	N/A			Y	
Wyoming ⁹	Y	Y		Y	N/A	Y	N/A		Y

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 13 NOTES

1. This column indicates whether a state has implemented the hospital-based presumptive eligibility process required by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). This process allows hospitals to conduct presumptive eligibility determinations to expedite access to Medicaid coverage, regardless of whether a state has otherwise adopted presumptive eligibility.
2. These columns indicate whether a state has elected to implement the broader presumptive eligibility option, 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 coverage to individuals temporarily until a full eligibility determination is made.
3. 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.
4. In California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, the state has implemented hospital presumptive eligibility but no hospitals are actively submitting applications.
5. Kansas limits presumptive eligibility for children to six sites.
6. Missouri implemented presumptive eligibility for children and pregnant women in CHIP in August 2016.
7. 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.
8. Tennessee implemented hospital-based presumptive eligibility in July 2016.
9. Wyoming implemented presumptive eligibility for children and parents in 2016.