

Table 2: State Adoption of Optional Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Children, January 2020

State	No Waiting Period for CHIP ¹	Coverage for Dependents of State Employees in CHIP ^{2,7} (Total = 35)	Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait ³		Provides Medicaid Coverage to Former Foster Youth up to Age 26 from Other States ⁴	EPSDT for Children Enrolled in Separate CHIP ⁵ (Total =35)	Health Services Initiative ⁶
			Medicaid	CHIP (Total =35)			
Total	38	18	35	24	11	13	23
Alabama	None	Y					
Alaska	None	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona	90 days					Y	
Arkansas	90 days	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
California ^{11,15}	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Colorado	None	Y	Y	Y			
Connecticut	None	Y	Y	Y			
Delaware ¹⁶	None		Y	Y	Y	Not reported	Y
District of Columbia ¹¹	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida ¹⁷	2 months	Y	Y	Y			Y
Georgia	None	Y			Y	Y	
Hawaii	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho ¹⁷	None					Y	Y
Illinois ^{11,18,19}	90 days		Y	Y		Y	Y
Indiana ^{14,15}	90 days						Y
Iowa ^{15,19}	1 month		Y	Y			Y
Kansas ⁸	None	Y				Y	
Kentucky	None	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Louisiana ¹²	90 days		Y	Y		Y	
Maine	90 days	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Maryland ^{15,21}	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Massachusetts ^{11,13,17,22}	None		Y	Y	Y		Y
Michigan ^{15,21}	None	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Minnesota ¹⁸	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Mississippi	None	Y					
Missouri ^{14,17,21,23}	None					Y	Y
Montana	None	Y	Y	Y			
Nebraska ¹⁵	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Nevada ^{14,17,20}	None	Y	Y	Y			
New Hampshire	None	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey ^{15,17,24}	90 days		Y	Y		Y	Y
New Mexico	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
New York ^{11,15,17,25}	None		Y	Y			Y
North Carolina	None	Y	Y	Y			
North Dakota ⁹	None	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Ohio ²¹	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Oklahoma ²⁶	None	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Oregon ^{11,15}	None		Y	Y			Y
Pennsylvania ¹⁰	None	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Rhode Island	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota	90 days				Y	Y	
Tennessee	None	Y					
Texas	90 days	Y	Y	Y			
Utah	90 days		Y	Y	Y		
Vermont	None	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia	None	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Washington ^{11,15}	None		Y	Y		Y	Y
West Virginia ^{17,27}	None	Y	Y	Y			Y
Wisconsin ^{15,21}	None		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	1 month						

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2020. Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2020.

Table 2 Notes

1. "Waiting period" refers to the length of time a child is required to be without group coverage prior to enrolling in CHIP coverage. Waiting periods generally apply to separate CHIP programs only, as they are not permitted in Medicaid without a waiver. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) limits waiting periods to no more than 90 days, and states must waive the waiting period for specific good causes established in federal regulations. States may adopt additional exceptions to the waiting period, which vary by state. In addition to the income exemptions shown, specific categories of children such as newborns may be exempt from the waiting periods.
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. 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.
4. 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 18th birthday and enrolled in Medicaid. This column indicates whether the state also provides Medicaid coverage through a waiver to former foster youth up to age 26 who were enrolled in Medicaid in another state as of their 18th birthday.
5. The column indicates whether states with separate CHIP provide the full array of EPSDT or Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment Services. EPSDT is the pediatric benefit standard in Medicaid. All Medicaid programs, including M-CHIP programs, must provide EPSDT services to all children but separate CHIP programs have more flexibility within federal parameters in regard to CHIP benefits.
6. States may use CHIP funds to support a state-designed health services initiative (HSI) to improve the health of low-income children, as long as overall CHIP administrative costs combined with HSI services do not exceed 10% of total CHIP expenditures. HSIs must directly improve the health of low-income children who are eligible for CHIP and/or Medicaid but may serve children regardless of income.
7. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not administer a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
8. Kansas eliminated its CHIP waiting period during 2019.
9. North Dakota transitioned its separate CHIP program to a Medicaid expansion program as of January 2020 and, as such, no longer has a waiting period for coverage.
10. 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.

11. California, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, and Washington cover income-eligible children who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds.
12. Louisiana began using federal funds to cover lawfully residing immigrant children in Medicaid and CHIP in February 2019.
13. In Massachusetts coverage for former foster youth extends to covered citizens or qualified immigrants to age 26, other former foster youth groups are covered up to age 21.
14. Indiana, Missouri and Nevada cover EPSDT services in CHIP with the exception of non-emergency transportation services.
15. California, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin use CHIP health service initiative funding to support the state's Poison Control Center.
16. Delaware's HSI provides vision exams and glasses to uninsured children in schools with a large share of children receiving free or reduced-cost school meals.
17. Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia use CHIP HSI's to fund various school-based health services programs.
18. Illinois and Minnesota use HSI funds to cover post-partum services for women covered under the CHIP unborn child option.
19. Illinois and Iowa use HSI funds to automatically cover children determined presumptive eligible until the application is registered in Illinois and until the final determination is made in Iowa.
20. Nevada uses HSI funds for a prevention program to target and address behavioral health issues early in after school programs.
21. Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin use HSI funds to support lead abatement programs.
22. Massachusetts has 18 different HSI programs with the overall goal of improving the health of children that are at least partially funded by CHIP. Due to the number of programs and the 10% cap of administrative services, the state does not currently claim federal funds under all programs.
23. Missouri uses its HSI to fund different health projects for children ranging from immunizations to newborn home visiting.
24. In addition to poison control and school-based health services, New Jersey uses HSI funds for a number of different health projects for children (7 total) ranging from respite care for children with developmental disabilities to a pediatric psychiatry collaborative to support children with mental health issues to a birth defects registry.
25. In addition to poison control and school-based services, New York uses HSI funds for a hunger preventive and assistance program and offers sickle cell screening for children.
26. Oklahoma uses HSI funding to support 18 different health projects for children and youth, including increasing access to long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARC), distributing Naloxone rescue kits in high need counties, improving evidence-based prescribing of antipsychotic medications in counties with high utilization, and providing newborns with safe sleep kits.
27. West Virginia's HSI pays for well-child visits for uninsured children.