

Table 4
Optional Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Children
January 2015

State	Income Eligibility for Buy-In Program (Percent of the FPL) ¹	Coverage for Dependents of State Employees in CHIP ²	Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait (ICHIA Option) ³	Medicaid Coverage of Former Foster Youth up to Age 26 Extends to Youth from Other States ⁴
Total	6	13	28	12
Alabama		Y		
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		
Arizona				
Arkansas		Y		
California ⁵		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	Y
Colorado ⁶		Y		
Connecticut	>323% FPL	Y	Y	
Delaware			Y	
District of Columbia ⁷		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Florida ⁸	>215% FPL	Y		
Georgia		Y		Y
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Idaho				
Illinois			Y	
Indiana				
Iowa ⁷			Y	
Kansas				
Kentucky		Y	Y	Y
Louisiana				Y
Maine ⁹	>213% FPL		Y	
Maryland		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Massachusetts ^{7,10}			Y	Y
Michigan				Y
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Mississippi		Y		
Missouri				
Montana		Y	Y	Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Nevada				
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		
New Jersey			Y	
New Mexico		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
New York	>405% FPL		Y	Y
North Carolina ¹¹	211%-225% FPL	Y	Y	
North Dakota				
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		
Oregon			Y	
Pennsylvania ¹²	>319% FPL	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)		
South Dakota				Y
Tennessee				
Texas		Y	Y	
Utah				
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	
Virginia			Y	Y
Washington			Y	
West Virginia		Y	Y	
Wisconsin			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, 2015.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2015.

TABLE 4 NOTES

1. States with a buy-in program allow families with incomes over the upper limit for children's coverage to buy in to Medicaid or CHIP for their children. Income eligibility for the buy-in program is based on 2014 federal poverty levels (FPLs). January 2015 income limits reflect MAGI-converted income standards and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the FPL.
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. Arkansas covers these children under its ARKids B waiver. Mississippi and North Carolina cover dependents of state employees and are exempt from limitations on such coverage because there is no employer contribution for dependent coverage.
3. This column indicates whether the state has received approval through a State Plan Amendment and implemented 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 ACA, all states must provide Medicaid coverage to youth up to age 26 who were in foster care as of their 18th birthday and enrolled in Medicaid. This column indicates whether the state has elected the option to also provide Medicaid coverage to former foster youth up to age 26 who were enrolled in Medicaid in another state as of their 18th birthday.
5. In California, some local programs cover immigrant children regardless of immigration status.
6. Colorado passed legislation authorizing coverage of lawfully residing immigrant children in 2012, but has not implemented the expansion as of January 1, 2015.
7. The District of Columbia, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington cover some children, regardless of immigration status using state-only funds.
8. In Florida, families can buy in to Healthy Kids coverage for children ages 5 to 19 and to MediKids coverage for children ages 1 to 4.
9. In Maine, the buy-in program, called the Full Cost Purchase Option, is limited to those who had been previously enrolled in Medicaid or 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.
11. In North Carolina, eligibility for the buy-in program is limited to those who had been previously enrolled in CHIP. A child can participate for up to 12 months.
12. In Pennsylvania, CHIP coverage for dependents of state employees is limited to part-time and seasonal employees who meet a hardship exemption.