

Table 3
Optional Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Children
January 2016

State	Buy-In Program (Income Eligibility as a Percent of the FPL) ¹	Coverage for Dependents of State Employees in CHIP (Total =36) 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
			Medicaid	CHIP (Total = 36)	
Total	5	15	29	19	13
Alabama		Y			
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona					
Arkansas		Y			
California ⁷		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Colorado ⁵		Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut ⁶		Y	Y	Y	
Delaware			Y	Y	
District of Columbia ⁷		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida ⁸	>215%	Y			
Georgia		Y			Y
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho					
Illinois ⁷			Y	Y	
Indiana					
Iowa ⁷			Y	Y	
Kansas					
Kentucky		Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana					Y
Maine ⁹	>213%		Y	Y	
Maryland		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts ^{7,10}			Y	Y	Y
Michigan		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi		Y			
Missouri					
Montana		Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada ¹¹		Y			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey			Y	Y	
New Mexico ¹²		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
New York ⁷	>405%		Y	Y	Y
North Carolina ¹³	>216%	Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota					
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon			Y	Y	
Pennsylvania ¹⁴	>319%	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota					Y
Tennessee					
Texas		Y	Y	Y	
Utah					
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia ¹¹		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington ⁷			Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			Y	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, 2016.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2016.

TABLE 3 NOTES

1. States with a buy-in program allow families with incomes over the upper income eligibility limit for children's coverage (including the 5 percentage point disregard), to buy into Medicaid or CHIP for their children.
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 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 in the state 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. Colorado passed legislation authorizing coverage of lawfully residing immigrant children in 2012; it implemented this coverage in July 2015.
6. Connecticut eliminated its buy-in program as of August 1, 2015.
7. The District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington cover income-eligible children regardless of immigration status using state-only funds. In California, some local programs cover immigrant children regardless of immigration status. Legislation was approved in 2015 to cover all income-eligible children regardless of immigration status statewide; implementation is planned for 2016. Iowa also uses state-only funds to cover immigrant children in foster care.
8. In Florida, families can buy into Healthy Kids coverage for children ages 5 to 19 and into MediKids coverage for children ages 1 to 4.
9. Maine has a buy-in program called the Health Insurance Purchase Option. The program is limited to those who had been previously enrolled in 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 program; premiums vary based on income. Massachusetts also has buy-in coverage limited to children with disabilities with no income limit.
11. Nevada and Virginia began using CHIP funds to cover some dependents of state employees as January 2016.
12. New Mexico began covering former foster children from other states as of October 2015.
13. 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. The upper limit for the buy-in program was eliminated during 2015.
14. In Pennsylvania, CHIP coverage for dependents of state employees is limited to part-time and seasonal employees who meet a hardship exemption.