

**Table 12**  
**Use of Selected Options to Facilitate Enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP**  
**January 2016**

	Hospital-based Presumptive Eligibility <sup>1</sup>	Broader Presumptive Eligibility Using Qualified Entities <sup>2</sup>						Express Lane Eligibility <sup>3</sup>		Use of SNAP Data to Facilitate Enrollment <sup>4</sup>
		Children		Pregnant Women		Parents	Adults (Total = 32)	Medicaid Children	CHIP Children (Total = 36)	
Total	45	Medicaid 18	CHIP (Total =36) 10	Medicaid 29	CHIP (Total = 5) 2					7
Alabama	Y				N/A		N/A	Y		
Alaska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	Y				N/A					
Arkansas					N/A					Y
California <sup>6</sup>	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Colorado <sup>7</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A					
Delaware <sup>5</sup>	Y				N/A					
District of Columbia	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y					N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			
Georgia	Y			Y	N/A		N/A	Y	Y	
Hawaii			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A			
Illinois <sup>8</sup>		Y	Y	Y	N/A					
Indiana <sup>9</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
Iowa <sup>10</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	Y	
Kansas <sup>11</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A		N/A			
Kentucky	Y			Y	N/A					
Louisiana	Y				N/A		N/A	Y		
Maine	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			
Maryland	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts	Y				N/A					
Michigan	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Minnesota	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi	Y				N/A		N/A			
Missouri	Y	Y		Y	N/A		N/A			
Montana <sup>12</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
Nebraska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A		N/A		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada	Y				N/A					
New Hampshire	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey <sup>5</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico <sup>13</sup>	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
New York <sup>14</sup>		Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y		
North Carolina	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			
North Dakota	Y				N/A					
Ohio	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon <sup>15</sup>	Y				N/A					Y
Pennsylvania <sup>16</sup>	Y			Y	N/A				Y	
Rhode Island	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)						N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota <sup>5</sup>	Y				N/A		N/A			Y
Tennessee		Y		Y	N/A		N/A			
Texas	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			
Utah	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			
Vermont			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia	Y						N/A			
Washington	Y				N/A					
West Virginia <sup>8</sup>	Y				N/A					
Wisconsin	Y	Y		Y	N/A					
Wyoming	Y			Y	N/A		N/A			

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 12 NOTES

1. This column indicates whether a state has implemented the hospital-based presumptive eligibility process required by the 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. The Express Lane Eligibility (ELE) option allows states to use data and eligibility findings from other public benefit programs to determine children eligible for Medicaid and CHIP at application or renewal. States are designated as having ELE if they have an approved and implemented State Plan Amendment from CMS.
4. In May 2013 guidance, CMS offered states several temporary targeted enrollment strategies, including the ability to use to SNAP data to facilitate enrollment of eligible individuals (see SHO #13-003, May 17, 2013). In August 2015, CMS issued new guidance allowing states to adopt the SNAP targeted strategy at enrollment and renewal as a state plan option, or to continue using the strategy under temporary waiver authority. For details, see V. Wachino, Director of Centers for Medicaid and CHIP Services, letter to State Health Officials and State Medicaid Directors (SHO #15-001/ACA #34, August 31, 2015). States are designated as adopting a strategy if they have a CMS-approved waiver or are in the process of applying for a SPA to use this the strategy.
5. In Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, and South Dakota, the SPA for hospital presumptive eligibility is approved but no hospitals have implemented.
6. California is evaluating whether to seek a temporary waiver or submit a state plan amendment to continue using SNAP as a targeted enrollment strategy.
7. Colorado implemented presumptive eligibility for parents and adults in 2015.
8. Illinois and West Virginia will no longer use the SNAP facilitated enrollment strategy in Medicaid as of January 2016.
9. Indiana implemented presumptive eligibility for children, parents, and expansion adults in 2015.
10. Iowa implemented Express Lane Eligibility for CHIP children in 2015.
11. Kansas implemented presumptive eligibility for pregnant women in 2015.
12. Montana implemented presumptive eligibility for expansion adults effective January 2016.
13. 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.
14. New York uses Express Lane Eligibility to enroll parents in Medicaid (based on enrollment in TANF).
15. Oregon has temporarily discontinued use of Express Lane Eligibility for children in Medicaid and CHIP, but intends to reinstate in the future.
16. Pennsylvania uses Express Lane Eligibility to transition children between Medicaid and CHIP.