

**Table 14**  
**Targeted Strategies to Streamline Renewals**  
**January 2016**

State	12-Month Continuous Eligibility for Children <sup>1</sup>		Express Lane Eligibility for Children at Renewal <sup>2</sup>		SNAP Data Used at Renewal <sup>3</sup>
	Medicaid	CHIP (Total = 36)	Medicaid	CHIP (Total = 36)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Alabama	Y	Y	Y		
Alaska	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Arizona					
Arkansas <sup>4</sup>		Y			Y
California	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Colorado <sup>5</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut					
Delaware		Y			
District of Columbia		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida <sup>6</sup>		Y			
Georgia					
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho	Y	Y			
Illinois	Y	Y			
Indiana <sup>7</sup>					
Iowa	Y	Y	Y		
Kansas	Y	Y			
Kentucky					
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y		
Maine	Y	Y			
Maryland <sup>8</sup>		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts <sup>9</sup>			Y	Y	
Michigan	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi	Y	Y			
Missouri					
Montana <sup>10</sup>	Y	Y			
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada		Y			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey	Y	Y			Y
New Mexico	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New York <sup>11</sup>	Y	Y	Y		
North Carolina	Y	Y			
North Dakota	Y	Y			
Ohio	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon	Y	Y			Y
Pennsylvania		Y		Y	
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota					Y
Tennessee		Y			Y
Texas <sup>12</sup>		Y			
Utah		Y			
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia					Y
Washington	Y	Y			
West Virginia	Y	Y			
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	Y	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, 2016.

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

## TABLE 14 NOTES

1. Under state option, states may provide 12-month continuous eligibility for children, allowing them to remain enrolled regardless of changes in income or household size. States must obtain a waiver to provide 12-month continuous eligibility to adults.
2. 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 enrollment or renewal. States are designated as having ELE at renewal if they have an approved and implemented State Plan Amendment from CMS.
3. 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 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.
4. Arkansas adopted 12-month continuous eligibility in CHIP when it transitioned its CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion to a separate CHIP program in 2015.
5. Colorado implemented Express Lane Eligibility for renewals in CHIP in 2015.
6. In Florida, children younger than age five receive 12-month continuous eligibility and children ages five and older receive 6 months of continuous eligibility.
7. In Indiana, continuous eligibility is only provided to children under age 3.
8. In Maryland, newborns are provided 12-month continuous eligibility.
9. Massachusetts extends ELE to pregnant women, childless adults, and parents through a Section 1115 waiver.
10. Montana adopted 12-month continuous eligibility for parents and other adults as of January 2016.
11. New York implemented 12-month continuous eligibility for adults in 2015.
12. In Texas, a child in CHIP with income at or above 185% FPL receives 12 months of continuous eligibility unless there is an indication of a change at a six-month income check that would make the child ineligible for CHIP.