

**Table 15**  
**Premium, Enrollment Fee, and Cost-Sharing Requirements for Children**  
**January 2016**

State	Premiums/Enrollment Fees			Cost-Sharing		
	Required in Medicaid	Required in CHIP (Total = 36)	Lowest Income at Which Premiums Begin (Percent of the FPL) <sup>1</sup>	Required in Medicaid	Required in CHIP (Total = 36)	Lowest Income at Which Cost-Sharing Begins (Percent of the FPL) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	
Alabama		Y	>141%		Y	>141%
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona		Y	>133%			
Arkansas					Y	>142%
California	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	>160%		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Colorado		Y	>157%		Y	>142%
Connecticut		Y	>249%		Y	>196%
Delaware <sup>2</sup>		Y	>142%		Y	>142%
District of Columbia		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida		Y	>133%		Y	>133%
Georgia		Y	>133%		Y	>133%
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho		Y	>142%		Y	>142%
Illinois		Y	>157%		Y	>142%
Indiana		Y	>158%		Y	>158%
Iowa		Y	>182%		Y	>182%
Kansas		Y	>166%			
Kentucky					Y	>139%
Louisiana		Y	>212%			
Maine		Y	>157%			
Maryland	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	>211%		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts		Y	>150%			
Michigan <sup>3</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	>160%		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi					Y	>150%
Missouri		Y	>150%			
Montana					Y	>142%
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada		Y	>133%			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey		Y	>200%		Y	>150%
New Mexico <sup>4</sup>		N/A (M-CHIP)		Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	>190%
New York		Y	>160%			
North Carolina		Y	>159%		Y	>133%
North Dakota					Y	>133%
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon						
Pennsylvania		Y	>208%		Y	>208%
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)			N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota						
Tennessee <sup>5</sup>				Y	Y	>100%
Texas		Y	>150%		Y	>133%
Utah		Y	>133%		Y	>133%
Vermont	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	>195%		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia					Y	>143%
Washington		Y	>210%			
West Virginia		Y	>211%		Y	>133%
Wisconsin		Y	>200%	Y	Y	>133%
Wyoming					Y	>133%

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 15 NOTES

1. In a number of states, the income at which premiums or cost-sharing begin may vary by the child's age since Medicaid and CHIP eligibility levels vary by age and some states exempt younger children from cost-sharing. The reported income eligibility limits at which premiums and cost-sharing begin do not reflect the five percentage points of FPL disregard that applies to eligibility determinations, although this disregard may apply when the income level at which premiums or cost-sharing applies aligns with the eligibility cutoff between Medicaid and separate CHIP programs.
2. Delaware increased the income level at which premiums and cost-sharing begin from 133% FPL to 143% FPL effective January 2016.
3. Michigan implemented premiums for children in Medicaid when it transitioned all children from its separate CHIP program to a CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion program effective January 2016.
4. In New Mexico, most cost-sharing applies to children covered through the CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion, which begins at 190% FPL. For children with income below this income limit, the only cost-sharing that applies is the \$3 per brand name drug when there is a less expensive drug available and the \$8 for non-emergent use of the emergency room.
5. Tennessee has waiver authority to charge cost-sharing for children between 100% and 133% FPL.