

Table 1
Upper Income Eligibility Limits for Children's Health Coverage as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)¹
January 2016

State	Upper Income Limit	Medicaid for Infants Ages 0-1 ²		Medicaid for Children Ages 1-5 ²		Medicaid for Children Ages 6-18 ²		Separate CHIP for Uninsured Children Ages 0-18 ³
		Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	
Alabama	317%	146%		146%		146%	146%	317%
Alaska	208%	177%	208%	177%	208%	177%	208%	
Arizona ⁴	152%	152%		146%		138%	138%	200% (closed)
Arkansas ⁵	216%	147%		147%		147%	147%	216%
California ⁶	266%	208%	266%	142%	266%	133%	266%	
Colorado	265%	147%		147%		147%	147%	265%
Connecticut	323%	201%		201%		201%		323%
Delaware	217%	194%	217%	147%		138%	138%	217%
District of Columbia	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	
Florida ^{7,8}	215%	211%	211%	145%		138%	138%	215%
Georgia	252%	210%		154%		138%	138%	252%
Hawaii	313%	191%	313%	139%	313%	133%	313%	
Idaho	190%	147%		147%		138%	138%	190%
Illinois ⁹	318%	147%		147%		147%	147%	318%
Indiana ¹⁰	263%	218%		165%	165%	165%	165%	262%
Iowa	380%	380%	380%	172%		172%	172%	307%
Kansas ¹¹	244%	171%		154%		138%	138%	244%
Kentucky	218%	200%		142%	164%	142%	164%	218%
Louisiana	255%	142%	217%	142%	217%	142%	217%	255%
Maine ^{8,12}	213%	196%		162%	162%	162%	162%	213%
Maryland	322%	194%	322%	138%	322%	133%	322%	
Massachusetts ¹³	305%	205%	205%	155%	155%	155%	155%	305%
Michigan ¹⁴	217%	195%	217%	160%	217%	160%	217%	
Minnesota ¹⁵	288%	275%	288%	280%		280%		
Mississippi	214%	199%		148%		138%	138%	214%
Missouri	305%	201%		155%	155%	155%	155%	305%
Montana	266%	148%		148%		148%		266%
Nebraska	218%	162%	218%	145%	218%	133%	218%	
Nevada	205%	165%		165%		138%	138%	205%
New Hampshire	323%	196%	323%	196%	323%	196%	323%	
New Jersey	355%	199%		147%		147%	147%	355%
New Mexico	305%	240%	305%	240%	305%	190%	245%	
New York ⁸	405%	223%		154%		154%	154%	405%
North Carolina ⁸	216%	215%	215%	215%	215%	138%	138%	216%
North Dakota	175%	152%		152%		138%	138%	175%
Ohio	211%	156%	211%	156%	211%	156%	211%	
Oklahoma ¹⁶	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	
Oregon	305%	190%	190%	138%		138%	138%	305%
Pennsylvania ⁸	319%	220%		162%		138%	138%	319%
Rhode Island	266%	190%	266%	142%	266%	133%	266%	
South Carolina	213%	194%	213%	143%	213%	133%	213%	
South Dakota	209%	187%	187%	187%	187%	187%	187%	209%
Tennessee ¹⁷	255%	195%	216%	142%	216%	133%	216%	255%
Texas	206%	203%		149%		138%	138%	206%
Utah	205%	144%		144%		138%	138%	205%
Vermont	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	
Virginia	205%	148%		148%		148%	148%	205%
Washington	317%	215%		215%		215%		317%
West Virginia	305%	163%		146%		138%	138%	305%
Wisconsin ¹⁸	306%	306%		191%		133%	156%	306%
Wyoming	205%	159%		159%		138%	138%	205%

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 1 NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect MAGI-converted income standards and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the federal poverty level (FPL) applied at the highest income level for Medicaid and separate CHIP coverage. Eligibility levels are reported as percentage of the FPL. The 2015 FPL for a family of three was \$20,090.
2. States may use Title XXI CHIP funds to cover children through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs and/or separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Use of Title XXI CHIP funds is limited to uninsured children. The Medicaid income eligibility levels listed indicate thresholds for children covered with Title XIX Medicaid funds and uninsured children covered with Title XXI funds through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs. To be eligible in the infant category, a child has not yet reached his or her first birthday; to be eligible in the 1-5 category, the child is age one or older, but has not yet reached his or her sixth birthday; and to be eligible in the 6-18 category, the child is age six or older, but has not yet reached his or her 19th birthday.
3. The states noted use federal CHIP funds to operate separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Such programs may either provide benefits similar to Medicaid or a somewhat more limited benefit package. They also may impose premiums or other cost-sharing obligations on some or all families with eligible children. These programs typically provide coverage for uninsured children until the child's 19th birthday.
4. Arizona instituted an enrollment freeze in its CHIP program, KidsCare, on December 21, 2009, prior to the ACA's maintenance of effort requirement. A temporary successor program, KidsCare II, was eliminated on January 31, 2014. As of April 2015, less than 1,300 children remain enrolled in the original KidsCare program.
5. Arkansas converted its CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion program to a separate CHIP program in 2015.
6. In California, children with higher incomes may be eligible for separate CHIP coverage in certain counties.
7. Florida operates three CHIP-funded separate programs. Healthy Kids covers children ages 5 through 19, as well as younger siblings in some locations; MediKids covers children ages 1 through 4; and the Children's Medical Service Network serves children with special health care needs from birth through age 18.
8. Florida, Maine, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania allow families with incomes above the levels shown to buy into Medicaid/CHIP. For details, see Table 3.
9. In Illinois, infants born to non-Medicaid covered mothers are covered up to 147% FPL in Medicaid, and up to 318% FPL under CHIP. Infants born to mothers enrolled in Medicaid coverage are deemed eligible for Medicaid until age 1.
10. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
11. Kansas covers children in a separate CHIP program at an income level equal to 238% FPL in 2008. In 2016, the equivalent eligibility level adjusted for the conversion to Modified Adjusted Gross Income and reflecting the five percentage point of income disregard is 244% FPL.
12. In Maine, children ages 0-1 not born to mothers covered under Medicaid are eligible up to 196% FPL.
13. Massachusetts also covers insured children up to its separate CHIP program income limit under a Section 1115 waiver.
14. Michigan converted its separate CHIP program to a CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion program as of January 2016.
15. In Minnesota, the infant category under Title XIX-funded Medicaid includes insured and uninsured children up to age two with incomes up to 275% FPL. Under Title XXI-funded coverage for uninsured children, eligibility for infants is up to 288% FPL.
16. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to children ages 0 - 18 with income up to 222% FPL with access to employer sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.

17. In Tennessee, Title XXI funds are used for two programs, TennCare Standard and CoverKids (a separate CHIP program). TennCare Standard provides Medicaid coverage to uninsured children who lose eligibility under TennCare (Medicaid), have no access to insurance, and have family income below 216% FPL or are medically eligible.
18. In Wisconsin, a child is not eligible for CHIP if they have access to health insurance coverage through a job where the employer covers at least 80% of the cost.

Table 2
Waiting Period for CHIP Enrollment
January 2016

State	Waiting Period ¹	Income-Related Groups Exempt from Waiting Period (Percent of the FPL)
Total No Waiting Period	34	
Alabama	None	
Alaska	None	
Arizona ²	Enrollment closed	
Arkansas	90 days	
California	None	
Colorado	None	
Connecticut	None	
Delaware	None	
District of Columbia	None	
Florida	2 months	
Georgia	2 months	
Hawaii	None	
Idaho	None	
Illinois	90 days	Below 209%
Indiana	90 days	
Iowa	1 month	Below 200%
Kansas	90 days	Below 200%
Kentucky	None	
Louisiana	90 days	Below 212%
Maine	90 days	
Maryland	None	
Massachusetts	None	
Michigan ³	None	
Minnesota	None	
Mississippi	None	
Missouri	None	
Montana	None	
Nebraska	None	
Nevada	None	
New Hampshire	None	
New Jersey	90 days	Below 200%
New Mexico	None	
New York	90 days	Below 250%
North Carolina	None	
North Dakota	90 days	
Ohio	None	
Oklahoma	None	
Oregon	None	
Pennsylvania	None	
Rhode Island	None	
South Carolina	None	
South Dakota	90 days	
Tennessee	None	
Texas	90 days	
Utah	90 days	
Vermont	None	
Virginia	None	
Washington	None	
West Virginia	None	
Wisconsin ⁴	None	
Wyoming	1 month	

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 2 NOTES

1. "Waiting period" refers to the length of time a child is required to be without group coverage prior to enrolling in CHIP coverage. Waiting periods generally apply to separate CHIP programs only, as they are not permitted in Medicaid without a waiver. The ACA limits waiting periods to no more than 90 days, and states must waive the waiting period for specific good causes established in federal regulations. States may adopt additional exceptions to the waiting period, which vary by state. In addition to the income exemptions shown, specific categories of children such as newborns may be exempt from the waiting periods.
2. Arizona instituted an enrollment freeze in its CHIP program, KidsCare, on December 21, 2009, prior to the ACA's maintenance of effort requirement.
3. In Michigan, the waiting period was eliminated effective January 1, 2016, as children transitioned from separate CHIP to Medicaid expansion coverage.
4. Wisconsin eliminated its income-based exemption from the CHIP waiting period in July 2015.

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.

Table 4
Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Pregnant Women
January 2016

State	Income Eligibility Limits (Percent of the FPL) ¹			Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait (ICHIA Option) ³		Full Medicaid/CHIP Benefit Package for Pregnant Women ⁴	
	Medicaid (Title XIX)	CHIP (Title XXI)	Unborn Child Option (Title XXI) ²	Medicaid	CHIP (Total = 5)	Medicaid	CHIP (Total = 5)
Total	51	5	15	23	4	45	5
Alabama ⁵	146%				N/A	Y	N/A
Alaska ⁵	205%				N/A	Y	N/A
Arizona	161%				N/A	Y	N/A
Arkansas ⁶	214%		214%		N/A		N/A
California	213%		322%	Y	N/A		N/A
Colorado ⁷	200%	265%		Y	Y	Y	Y
Connecticut	263%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Delaware	217%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
District of Columbia ⁸	211%	324%		Y	Y	Y	Y
Florida	196%				N/A	Y	N/A
Georgia	225%				N/A	Y	N/A
Hawaii	196%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Idaho	138%				N/A		N/A
Illinois	213%		213%		N/A	Y	N/A
Indiana ⁹	218%				N/A	Y	N/A
Iowa	380%				N/A	Y	N/A
Kansas	171%				N/A	Y	N/A
Kentucky	200%				N/A		N/A
Louisiana	138%		214%		N/A	Y	N/A
Maine	214%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Maryland	264%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Massachusetts	205%		205%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Michigan	200%		200%		N/A	Y	N/A
Minnesota	283%		283%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Mississippi	199%				N/A	Y	N/A
Missouri	201%				N/A	Y	N/A
Montana	162%				N/A	Y	N/A
Nebraska	199%		202%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Nevada	165%				N/A	Y	N/A
New Hampshire	201%				N/A	Y	N/A
New Jersey ⁸	199%	205%		Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	255%			Y	N/A		N/A
New York ^{5,8}	223%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
North Carolina	201%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
North Dakota	152%				N/A	Y	N/A
Ohio	205%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Oklahoma ¹⁰	138%		190%		N/A	Y	N/A
Oregon	190%		190%		N/A	Y	N/A
Pennsylvania	220%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Rhode Island	195%	258%	258%			Y	Y
South Carolina	199%				N/A	Y	N/A
South Dakota ¹¹	138%				N/A		N/A
Tennessee	200%		255%		N/A	Y	N/A
Texas	203%		207%		N/A	Y	N/A
Utah	144%				N/A	Y	N/A
Vermont	213%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Virginia	148%	205%		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	198%		198%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
West Virginia	163%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Wisconsin	306%		306%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Wyoming	159%			Y	N/A	Y	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 4 NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect MAGI converted income standards, and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the federal poverty level (FPL). As of 2015, the FPL for a family of three in 2015 was \$20,090.
2. The unborn child option permits states to consider the fetus a "targeted low-income child" for purposes of CHIP coverage.
3. These columns indicate whether the state received approval through a State Plan Amendment to adopt and has implemented the option to cover immigrant pregnant women who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years, otherwise known as the ICHIA option.
4. These columns indicate whether pregnant beneficiaries in the state receive the full Medicaid or CHIP benefit package. During a presumptive eligibility period, pregnant women receive only prenatal and pregnancy-related benefits. Pregnant women who are covered through the unborn child option may receive more limited pregnancy-related benefits. N/A responses indicate that the state does not provide CHIP coverage to pregnant women.
5. In 2015, Alabama, Alaska and New York implemented full Medicaid benefits for pregnant women.
6. Arkansas provides the full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women with incomes up to levels established for the old Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which is \$124 per month. Above those levels, more limited pregnancy-related benefits are provided to pregnant women covered under Medicaid and the unborn child option in CHIP with incomes up to 209% FPL.
7. Colorado passed legislation authorizing coverage of lawfully residing immigrant pregnant women in CHIP during 2012; it implemented this coverage in July 2015.
8. The District of Columbia, New Jersey, and New York provide pregnancy-related services not covered through emergency Medicaid for some income-eligible pregnant women regardless of immigration status using state-only funds.
9. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
10. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to pregnant women with incomes up to 205% FPL who have access to employer sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.
11. South Dakota provides full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women with incomes up to \$591 per month (for a family of three). Above those levels, more limited pregnancy-related benefits are provided to pregnant women covered under Medicaid.

Table 5
Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level¹
January 2016

State	Parents (in a family of three)		Childless Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska ²	143%	143%	138%
Arizona	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas	16%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut ³	155%	155%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia ⁴	221%	221%	215%
Florida	34%	34%	0%
Georgia	37%	37%	0%
Hawaii ⁴	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	26%	26%	0%
Illinois	25%	138%	138%
Indiana ⁵	18%	139%	139%
Iowa	52%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	20%	138%	138%
Louisiana	24%	24%	0%
Maine	105%	105%	0%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ^{4,6}	138%	138%	138%
Michigan	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁷	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	27%	27%	0%
Missouri	22%	22%	0%
Montana ⁸	45%	138%	138%
Nebraska ⁹	63%	63%	0%
Nevada	29%	138%	138%
New Hampshire ¹⁰	57%	138%	138%
New Jersey	30%	138%	138%
New Mexico	45%	138%	138%
New York ^{4,7}	90%	138%	138%
North Carolina	44%	44%	0%
North Dakota	52%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ¹¹	44%	44%	0%
Oregon	36%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania ^{4,12}	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	52%	52%	0%
Tennessee	101%	101%	0%
Texas ¹³	18%	18%	0%
Utah ¹⁴	45%	45%	0%
Vermont ¹⁵	45%	138%	138%
Virginia ¹⁶	39%	39%	0%
Washington	48%	138%	138%
West Virginia	18%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹⁷	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	57%	57%	0%

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 5 NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect MAGI-converted income standards, and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the federal poverty level (FPL) applied to the highest income limit for the group. In some states, eligibility limits for Section 1931 parents are based on a dollar threshold. The values listed represent the truncated FPL equivalents calculated from these dollar limits. Eligibility levels for parents are presented as a percentage of the 2015 FPL for a family of three, which is \$20,090. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2015 FPL for an individual, which is \$11,770.
2. Alaska expanded Medicaid to adults as a state plan option during 2015.
3. Connecticut reduced parent eligibility from 201% to 155% FPL during 2015.
4. The District of Columbia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania cover some income-eligible adults, regardless of immigration status using state-only funds.
5. Indiana expanded Medicaid to adults in February 2015 under Section 1115 waiver authority. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
6. Massachusetts also provides subsidies for Marketplace coverage for parents and childless adults with incomes up to 300% through its Connector Care program. The state's Section 1115 waiver also authorizes MassHealth coverage for HIV-positive individuals with incomes up to 200% FPL, uninsured individuals with breast or cervical cancer with incomes up to 250% FPL, and individuals who work for a small employer and purchase ESI with incomes up to 300% FPL, as well as coverage through MassHealth CommonHealth for adults with disabilities with no income limit.
7. Minnesota and New York received approval to implement a Basic Health Program (BHP) established by the ACA. Minnesota received approval in December 2014, and transferred coverage for Medicaid enrollees with incomes between 138% - 200% FPL to the BHP as of January 1, 2015. New York began phasing in its BHP during 2015 and will complete the phased-in implementation as of January 1, 2016.
8. Montana expanded Medicaid to adults under Section 1115 waiver authority as of January 1, 2016. When the state implemented the expansion, it reduced Section 1931 eligibility for parents to the minimum level allowed under federal rules.
9. Nebraska converted the basis of 1931 parent eligibility from a dollar threshold to a percent of the FPL during 2015, which resulted in a small increase in the income eligibility limit.
10. New Hampshire converted its Medicaid expansion to low-income adults from state option to under Section 1115 waiver authority effective January 1, 2016.
11. In Oklahoma, individuals without a qualifying employer with incomes up to 100% FPL are eligible for more limited subsidized insurance through the Insure Oklahoma Section 1115 waiver program. Individuals working for certain qualified employers with incomes at or below 200% FPL are eligible for premium assistance for employer-sponsored insurance.
12. Pennsylvania converted its Medicaid expansion to low-income adults from under Section 1115 waiver authority to the state option during 2015.
13. In Texas, the income limit for parents and other caretaker relatives is based on monthly dollar amounts which vary based on whether it is a one-parent family or a two-parent family and the family size. The eligibility level shown is for a single parent household and a family size of three.
14. In Utah, adults with incomes up to 100% FPL are eligible for coverage of primary care services under the Primary Care Network Section 1115 waiver program. Enrollment is opened periodically when there is capacity to accept new enrollees.

15. Vermont also provides a 1.5% reduction in the federal applicable percentage of the share of premium costs for individuals who qualify for advance premium tax credits to purchase Marketplace coverage with income up to 300% FPL.
16. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
17. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.