

### Medicaid/CHIP Enrollment and Renewal Procedures for Pregnant Women and Parents<sup>1</sup>

State	Enrollment Procedures for Pregnant Women		Enrollment Procedures for Parents [2]			Renewal Procedures for Parents [2]	
	Presumptive Eligibility	Asset Test [3]	Family Application	Face-to-Face Interview	Asset Test [4]	Frequency of Renewal (in months)	Face-to-Face Interview
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Alaska	No	No	Yes	Yes	\$2,000 [5]	12	No
Arizona	No	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Arkansas	Yes	\$3,100 [6]	No	Yes [7]	\$1,000	12	No
California	Yes	No	No [8]	No	\$3,150	12 [9]	No
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Connecticut	Yes [10]	No	No	No	No	12	No
Delaware	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
District of Columbia	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Florida	Yes	No	No	No [11]	\$2,000	12 [12]	No [11]
Georgia	Yes	No	No [8]	No	\$1,000	6	No
Hawaii	No	No	Yes	No	\$3,250	12	No
Idaho	Yes	\$5,000	No [8]	No	\$1,000	12	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Indiana	Yes	No	No [8]	No [13]	\$1,000	12	No [13]
Iowa	Yes	\$10,000 [14]	No [8]	No	\$2,000	12	No
Kansas	No	No	Yes	No	No [15]	12	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	Yes	\$2,000	12	Yes
Louisiana	No [16]	No	Yes [17]	No	No	12	No
Maine	Yes	No	Yes	No	\$2,000 [18]	12	No
Maryland	No [19]	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Michigan	Yes	No	No	No	\$3,000	12	No
Minnesota	No	No	Yes	No	\$10,000/ \$20,000 [20]	6 (Medicaid / 12 (1115 Waiver) [21])	No
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	12	Yes
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	No	No [22]	12	No
Montana	Yes	\$3,000	No	No	\$3,000	12	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	Yes	\$6,000	12	Yes
Nevada	No	No	No	No	\$2,000	12	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No	Yes	\$1,000 [23]	6	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
New Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
New York	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	No [8]	No	\$3,000	6	No
North Dakota	No	No	Yes	No	No	12 [24]	No
Ohio	No [25]	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No [8]	No	No	12	No
Oregon	No	No	Yes	No	\$2,500	12 [26]	No
Pennsylvania	Yes [27]	No	Yes	No	No	6	No
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	No	No [28]	12	No
South Carolina	No [29]	\$30,000	No [8]	No	\$30,000 [30]	12	No
South Dakota	No	\$7,500	No [8]	No	\$2,000	12	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes [31]	\$2,000	12	No
Texas	Yes	No	No	Yes	\$2,000 [32]	6	Yes
Utah	Yes	\$5,000 [33]	Yes	No	\$3,025	12 [34]	No
Vermont	No	No	Yes	No	\$3,150 [35]	12	No
Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	12	No
Washington	No	No	No	No	\$1,000	6	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	Yes	\$1,000	12	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	12	No

SOURCE: D. Cohen Ross, et al., "A Foundation for Health Reform," Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, (December 2009); updated by the Center for Children and Families.

NOTES:

[1] Data as of April 2010.

[2] Information for parents refer to enrollment/renewal procedures under regular Medicaid; some states have expanded Medicaid for parents (through waivers or state funds) and procedures under the expansion may be different than the procedures for regular Medicaid.

[3] With the exception of Arkansas, all states with an asset test for pregnancy coverage rely on a standard limit regardless of family size.

[4] Asset limits noted are for a family of three.

[5] Asset limit for parents is \$3,000, if the household includes a person age 60 or older in Alaska.

[6] The asset limit in Arkansas is as shown for a family of three.

[7] In Arkansas, county offices have the option of requiring either a face-to-face or telephone interview for Medicaid. Applicants who have had an active Medicaid case within the past year are not required to do an interview.

[8] The same simplified application can be used to apply for coverage for children and parents, however, parents must complete additional forms or take additional steps prior to an eligibility determination for themselves.

[9] In California, parents must submit a status report at six month intervals; a full eligibility review is done annually.

[10] Connecticut has a presumptive-like eligibility process for pregnant women, known as expedited eligibility.

[11] In Florida, interviews may be required if an application appears questionable.

[12] In Florida, parents who are enrolled in Medicaid, who do not receive other benefits such as food stamps or TANF, have a 12-month renewal period.

[13] In Indiana, county offices may require telephone interviews, but not face-to-face interviews.

[14] The asset limit applies to "regular" Medicaid only and only considers liquid assets; pregnant women with income between 200-300% FPL with high medical expenses can "spend down" to qualify for Iowa's waiver program.

[15] In Kansas, there is no asset limit for parents unless there is a trust involved; trusts are evaluated on a case by case basis and if countable, there is a limit of \$2,000 for one person and \$3,000 for a family of two or more.

[16] Louisiana has an expedited enrollment process; the state can enroll a pregnant woman in 3 calendar days.

[17] Louisiana's Medicaid/CHIP application is not designed for use by parents, but can be used in some circumstances to determine parent eligibility.

[18] Maine's asset rules exempt \$8,000 for an individual and \$12,000 for a household of two or more in certain savings, including retirement savings.

[19] Maryland does not have a presumptive eligibility process but does have Section 1115 waiver authority to operate an Accelerated Certificate of Eligibility process that provides for accelerated enrollment in coverage for pregnant women who appear to be eligible based on a preliminary income determination.

[20] In Minnesota, the asset limit is \$10,000 for a single-parent family and \$20,000 for a two-parent family.

[21] In "regular" Medicaid, income is reviewed every 6 months and eligibility is reviewed every 12 months. Individuals who qualify under Minnesota's Section 1115 expansion have eligibility reviewed every 12 months.

[22] In Missouri, children in families with income above 150% of the FPL are subject to a "net worth" test of \$250,000.

[23] In New Hampshire, the asset limit for a parent coverage at application is \$1,000; the asset limit for recipient families is \$2,000.

[24] In North Dakota, parents must report their income monthly; a full eligibility review is done annually.

[25] Ohio has an "expedited eligibility" process through which pregnant women can obtain 60 days of partial coverage pending documentation of eligibility factors; inpatient coverage is not available during this period.

[26] The renewal period for parents coverage under Section 1931 in Oregon is "up to 12 months," though most families not receiving other benefits have a six-month eligibility period.

[27] Presumptive eligibility is available in most of Pennsylvania, however, an alternate expedited procedure is being piloted in Philadelphia and four surrounding counties.

[28] Rhode Island has adopted a \$10,000 asset limit for children and parents, however, no implementation date has been set.

[29] South Carolina has an "assumptive" eligibility process through which pregnant women can obtain 30 days of partial coverage pending documentation of eligibility factors.

[30] In South Carolina, families do not need to present proof of assets.

[31] A face-to-face or telephone interview is required in Tennessee.

[32] Asset limit applies only to families above 150% FPL in Texas.

[33] Pregnant women who exceed the asset limit may still qualify for coverage in Utah if they make a one-time payment of four percent of the value of their assets or \$3,367, whichever is less.

[34] In Utah, renewal periods for parent coverage are 12 months, but can be more frequent if income fluctuates.

[35] In Vermont, there is an asset test for children's Medicaid and CHIP, however if the countable assets exceed the asset limit the children are eligible under the 1115 waiver which does not have an asset test.