



Medicaid/CHIP Enrollment Procedures for Children

State	Joint Application	Face-to-Face Interview Required	Asset Test ¹	Attempts to Administratively Verify Income	Presumptive Eligibility ²	SSA Data Match to Verify Citizenship ³
Total	36	3	5	41	16	44
Alabama	Y			Y		Y
Alaska	N/A			Y		Y
Arizona	Y			Y		
Arkansas	N/A			Y		Y
California ⁴					Y	Y
Colorado	Y			Y	Y	Y
Connecticut ⁵	Y			Y	Y	Y
Delaware	Y			Y		Y
District of Columbia	N/A			Y		Y
Florida	Y			Y		
Georgia ⁶	Y					Y
Hawaii ⁷	N/A			Y		Y
Idaho	Y			Y		Y
Illinois ^{3,7}	Y				Y	Y
Indiana ⁸	Y			Y		
Iowa ⁴	Y			Y	Y	Y
Kansas ⁹	Y				Y	
Kentucky ³	Y			Y		Y
Louisiana	Y			Y		Y
Maine	Y					Y
Maryland ¹⁰	N/A			Y		Y
Massachusetts ³	Y			Y	Y	Y
Michigan ¹¹	Y			Y	Y	Medicaid only
Minnesota ¹²	N/A					Y
Mississippi	Y	Y		Y		Y
Missouri ^{1,13}	Y		\$250,000 (CHIP)		Medicaid only	
Montana ³	Y			Y	Y	Y
Nebraska	N/A			Y		Y
Nevada				Y		CHIP only
New Hampshire	Y				Medicaid only	Y
New Jersey ¹⁶	Y			Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	N/A			Y	Y	Y
New York	Y				Y	Y
North Carolina	Y			Y		Y
North Dakota	Y			Y		
Ohio	N/A			Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma ¹⁴	N/A			Y		Y
Oregon	Y			Y		Y
Pennsylvania ¹⁸	Y			Y		Y
Rhode Island	N/A					Y
South Carolina ¹	N/A		\$30,000	Y		Y





State	Joint Application	Face-to-Face Interview Required	Asset Test ¹	Attempts to Administratively Verify Income	Presumptive Eligibility ²	SSA Data Match to Verify Citizenship ³
South Dakota	Y			Y		Y
Tennessee		Medicaid only		Y		CHIP only
Texas ^{1,6,15}	Y		\$2,000 (Medicaid) \$10,000 (CHIP)	Y		Y
Utah ^{1,16}	Y		\$3,025 (Medicaid)	Y		Y
Vermont	Y			Y		
Virginia	Y			Y		Y
Washington	Y			Y		Y
West Virginia	Y			Y		Y
Wisconsin	Y			Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Y			Y		Y

Source: M. Heberlein, et al., "Performing Under Pressure," Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, (January 2012); updated by the Center for Children and Families. Data as of January 1, 2012.

- 1: Asset limits noted are for a family of three, except for in South Carolina where the same asset limit applies regardless of family size. In Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas families do not need to provide proof of assets. In Utah it is at caseworker discretion whether or not
- 2: The state attempts to verify income administratively either through available databases or collateral contacts with third parties, such as employers. A state may make such attempts prior to asking the family for documentation, if the family is unable to provide the documentation, or conduct a behind-the-scenes verification of self-attested information. This is a change from how it was defined in last year's report.
- 3: This CHIPRA option became newly available in 2010 and allows states to conduct data matches with the Social Security Administration to verify citizenship. States that have adopted the option in 2011 are denoted as implementing a simplification in the table and include California (CHIP), Colorado, Georgia (CHIP), Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana (Medicaid), Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah.
- 4: In California, separate applications are used to apply for Medicaid and CHIP. However, the programs will accept the other's application with the family's consent to the application transfer. The state does not consider this a "joint application."
- 5: Connecticut implemented presumptive eligibility for the state's CHIP children in April 2011.
- 6: In Georgia, Iowa, and Texas although separate applications are used to apply for Medicaid and CHIP, the programs will accept the
- 7: In Illinois, presumptive eligibility is available in Medicaid and CHIP for children under 200% FPL, but not the state-funded coverage between 200% and 300% FPL.
- 8: Indiana requires telephone interviews at application and renewal (although some families use a mail-in paper form at renewal).
- 9: In Kansas, presumptive eligibility is processed in five locations.
- 10: In Maryland, there is an accelerated eligibility process that is available to children who already have an open case for other benefits at
- 11: In Michigan, the SSA match is only conducted in CHIP if the application is received via electronic transfer from the Medicaid agency. Presumptive eligibility is available only through the electronic application and applicants must be assisted by a trained or qualified entity.
- 12: In Minnesota, the SSA match can only be used with the system for Medical Assistance eligibility, which is administered by the counties, and not the system that determines eligibility for coverage under the 1115 waiver.
- 13: In Missouri, families with income above 150% of the FPL are subject to a "net worth" test. Presumptive eligibility is available only to children with gross incomes of 150% FPL or less.
- 14: In Oklahoma, children who qualify for Title XXI funded coverage through Oklahoma's premium assistance program "Insure Oklahoma" must complete a separate application.
- 15: In Texas, the limit is \$3,000 if a family contains a disabled or elderly member. The \$10,000 limit applies to those with income over
- 16: In Utah, the asset limits are \$2,000 for an individual, \$3,000 for a couple, plus \$25 for each additional person. The limit shown is for a two-parent family with one child. The state counts assets when determining eligibility for a child over than the age of 6.

