



Medicaid/CHIP Renewal Procedures for Children

State	Frequency of Renewal ¹ (in months)	12-month Continuous Eligibility	Joint Renewal Form	Face-to-Face Interview	Attempts to Administratively Verify Income ²
Total	N/A	33	32	1	43
Alabama	12	Y	Y		Y
Alaska	12	Medicaid only	N/A		Y
Arizona ³	12				Y
Arkansas ⁴	12		N/A		Medicaid only
California ⁵	12	Y			
Colorado	12	CHIP only	Y		Y
Connecticut	12		Y		Y
Delaware	12	CHIP only	Y		Y
District of Columbia	12		N/A		Medicaid only
Florida ^{7,14}	12	CHIP only			Y
Georgia	6 (Medicaid)/ 12 (CHIP)				
Hawaii	12		N/A		Medicaid only
Idaho	12	Y	Y		Y
Illinois	12	Y	Y		
Indiana ⁷	12		Y		Y
Iowa ⁶	12	Y	Y		Y
Kansas	12	Y	Y		Y
Kentucky	12		Y		Y
Louisiana	12	Y	Y		Y
Maine	12	Y	Y		
Maryland ¹⁰	12		N/A		Medicaid only
Massachusetts	12		Y		Y
Michigan	12	Y	Y		Y
Minnesota ¹¹	12		N/A		
Mississippi	12	Y	Y	Y	Y
Missouri	12		Y		
Montana ⁶	12	Y	Y		Y
Nebraska	12		N/A		Medicaid only
Nevada	12	CHIP only			Y
New Hampshire	12		Y		
New Jersey	12	Y	Y		Y
New Mexico	12	Medicaid only	N/A		Medicaid only
New York	12	Y			Y
North Carolina	12	Y	Y		Y
North Dakota	12	Y	Y		Y
Ohio	12	Medicaid only			Medicaid only
Oklahoma	12		N/A		Medicaid only
Oregon	12	Y	Y		Y
Pennsylvania ¹²	12	CHIP only	Y		Y
Rhode Island	12		N/A		
South Carolina	12	Medicaid only	N/A		Medicaid only
South Dakota	12		Y		Y
Tennessee	12	CHIP only			Y



State	Frequency of Renewal ¹ (in months)	12-month Continuous Eligibility	Joint Renewal Form	Face-to-Face Interview	Attempts to Administratively Verify Income ²
Texas ^{6,13}	6 (Medicaid)/ 12 (CHIP)	CHIP only	Y		Y
Utah	12	CHIP only	Y		Y
Vermont	12		Y		Y
Virginia ¹⁴	12	CHIP only	Y		Y
Washington	12	Y	Y		Y
West Virginia	12	Y	Y		Y
Wisconsin	12		Y		Y
Wyoming ⁶	12	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: This column shows the frequency of renewals. Some states require monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual income reporting or reporting a change in income, which is not addressed in this table. If the frequency of renewal is every 12 months, as opposed

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 behind the scenes verification of self-attested information. This is a change from how it was defined in last year's report so data are not compared year to year.

3: In Arizona, the 12-month continuous eligibility policy in CHIP applies only to the first 12 months of coverage.

4: In Arkansas, children above 133% FPL and <6 years of age, and those above 100% FPL and >6 years of age, receive 12 months of continuous eligibility.

5: 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."

6: In Iowa, Montana, Texas, and Wyoming, although separate forms are used for Medicaid and CHIP the programs will accept the other's renewal form.

7: In Florida's Medicaid program, children younger than age 5 receive 12 months of continuous eligibility and children ages 5 and older receive six months of continuous eligibility.

8: Indiana has 12 months continuous eligibility for children under age 3. Indiana requires telephone interviews at application and renewal (although some families use mail-in paper forms at renewal instead).

9: In Iowa, Montana, Texas, and Wyoming although separate forms are used for Medicaid and CHIP, the programs will accept the other's renewal form.

10: Newborns in Maryland are given 12-month continuous eligibility.

11: In "regular" Medicaid, income is reviewed every 6 months and eligibility is reviewed every 12 months; children covered under the 1115 waiver in Minnesota have eligibility reviewed every 12 months.

12: In Pennsylvania, in Medicaid, there is a 12 month renewal period, but income is reviewed at 6 months for some categories, excluding children in foster care, pregnant women, and families whose only enrollee is less than one year old.

13: In Texas, children covered under CHIP get 12 months of continuous coverage. However, the state will conduct administrative renewal for children with incomes between 185% and 200% of the FPL at 6 months to determine whether income has exceeded 200% of the FPL.

14: Children covered under CHIP in Virginia get 12 months of continuous coverage unless the family's income exceeds the program's income eligibility guidelines or the family leaves the state.

