

Table 8
Online and Telephone Medicaid Applications for Children, Pregnant Women, Parents, and Expansion Adults, January 2017

State	Applications Can be Submitted Online at the State Level ¹	Percent of Applications Submitted Online ²				Applications Can be Submitted by Telephone at the State Level ³
		< 25%	25% - 50%	50% - 75%	75% +	
Total	50	11	16	11	7	49
Alabama ⁴	Y		Y			Y
Alaska	Y		Y			Y
Arizona	Y		Y			Y
Arkansas	Y		Y			Y
California	Y		Not Reported			Y
Colorado	Y			Y		Y
Connecticut	Y		Y			Y
Delaware	Y	Y				Y
District of Columbia	Y	Y				Y
Florida	Y				Y	Y
Georgia	Y			Y		Y
Hawaii	Y		Not Reported			Y
Idaho ⁵	Y		Y			Y
Illinois	Y			Y		Y
Indiana	Y				Y	Y
Iowa	Y			Y		Y
Kansas	Y		Y			Y
Kentucky	Y	Y				Y
Louisiana	Y		Y			Y
Maine	Y	Y				Y
Maryland	Y		Not Reported			Y
Massachusetts	Y		Y			Y
Michigan	Y				Y	Y
Minnesota	Y			Y		
Mississippi ⁶	Y	Y				Y
Missouri	Y			Y		Y
Montana	Y		Y			Y
Nebraska	Y		Y			Y
Nevada	Y			Y		Y
New Hampshire	Y			Y		Y
New Jersey	Y				Y	Y
New Mexico	Y			Y		Y
New York	Y				Y	Y
North Carolina	Y		Y			Y
North Dakota	Y	Y				Y
Ohio	Y		Not Reported			Y
Oklahoma	Y				Y	Y
Oregon	Y	Y				Y
Pennsylvania	Y		Y			Y
Rhode Island	Y		Not Reported			Y
South Carolina	Y	Y				Y
South Dakota	Y	Y				Y
Tennessee						
Texas	Y		Y			Y
Utah	Y			Y		Y
Vermont	Y		Y			Y
Virginia	Y	Y				Y
Washington	Y				Y	Y
West Virginia	Y		Y			Y
Wisconsin	Y			Y		Y
Wyoming	Y	Y				Y

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, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 8 NOTES

1. This column indicates whether individuals can complete and submit an online application for Medicaid through a state-level portal. For State-based Marketplace (SBM) states, such a portal may be either exclusive to Medicaid or integrated with the Marketplace. For Federally-facilitated Marketplace (FFM), Partnership Marketplace states and states with SBMs using the federal platform (SBM-FP), state Medicaid agency portals are indicated.
2. This column indicates the share of total applications for non-disabled groups (children, pregnant women, parents, and expansion adults) that are submitted through the online portal.
3. This column indicates whether individuals can complete Medicaid applications over the telephone at the state level, either through the Medicaid agency or the SBM.
4. In Alabama, families can call an eligibility worker to complete a Medicaid application; the application is then mailed to the applicant for signature.
5. Idaho reported the percentage of all health coverage applications that are submitted online.
6. Mississippi's online application is a downloadable PDF that can be submitted via email. Required documentation can be added as additional attachments to the email.

Table 9
Functions of Online Medicaid Applications for Children, Pregnant Women, Parents, and Expansion Adults, January 2017

State	Individuals Can Start, Stop, and Return to Application	Individuals Can Scan and Upload Documents	Online Portal for Application Assisters ¹	Can be Used for:	
				Medicaid for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	At Least One Non-Health Program ²
Total	50	33	26	30	25
Alabama	Y				
Alaska	Y			Y	
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arkansas	Y				
California	Y	Y	Y		Y
Colorado	Y	Y		Y	Y
Connecticut	Y	Y			
Delaware	Y		Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y		
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	Y	Y		Y	Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y		
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y			Y	
Iowa	Y				
Kansas	Y	Y			
Kentucky ³	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana	Y		Y	Y	
Maine	Y			Y	Y
Maryland	Y	Y			Y
Massachusetts ⁴	Y		Y		
Michigan	Y	Y		Y	Y
Minnesota	Y		Y		
Mississippi	Y	Y			
Missouri	Y				
Montana	Y	Y		Y	Y
Nebraska ⁵	Y	Y		Y	
Nevada	Y	Y		Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y		Y	Y
New Jersey ⁴	Y		Y		
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York	Y	Y	Y		
North Carolina	Y			Y	Y
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ohio ⁶	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y		
Oregon	Y	Y	Y		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y				
South Dakota	Y	Y		Y	Y
Tennessee ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah	Y			Y	Y
Vermont	Y		Y		
Virginia	Y	Y		Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y		
West Virginia	Y		Y	Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y		Y	

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, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 9 NOTES

1. This column indicates whether the Medicaid eligibility system provides either a separate online portal for application assisters or a secure log-in for assisters to submit facilitated applications. Some states are able to identify and collect information about assister-facilitated applications although they do not have a separate portal or secure log-in for assisters to submit facilitated applications.
2. In these states, a combined online multi-benefit application is available that allows applicants to apply for Medicaid and one or more non-health programs, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; food stamps) or cash assistance.
3. Kentucky launched its multi-benefit application with its new integrated Medicaid and non-health programs system in February 2016.
4. Massachusetts and New Jersey launched a separate online portal for application assisters in December 2016 and April 2016, respectively.
5. In Nebraska, applicants can return to and complete an application for 30 days only.
6. Ohio implemented a combined online application for all Medicaid groups in August 2016.
7. Tennessee does not have an online application, so responses are indicated as N/A.

Table 12
Medicaid Renewal Processes for Children, Pregnant Women, Parents, and Expansion Adults, January 2017

State	Processing Automated Renewals ¹	Percentage of Renewals that are Automated ¹				Prepopulated Renewal Form ²	Form Populated with Updated Data ²	Telephone Renewals ³
		<25%	25%-50%	50%-75%	75%+			
Total	42	9	10	9	10	43	13	41
Alabama	Y		Y			Y		Y
Alaska						Y		
Arizona	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y
Arkansas ⁴	Y				Y			Y
California	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y
Connecticut	Y			Y		Y		Y
Delaware	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia ⁵	Y				Y	Y		Y
Florida ⁶	Y		Y					Y
Georgia	Y	Y				Y		
Hawaii	Y		Not Reported			Y	Y	Y
Idaho	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois								
Indiana	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y
Iowa						Y	Y	Y
Kansas ⁷	Y		Y			Y		
Kentucky ⁸	Y			Y		Y		Y
Louisiana ⁹	Y				Y			Y
Maine						Y		Y
Maryland	Y			Y		Y		Y
Massachusetts ^{8,10}	Y		Y			Y		Y
Michigan ^{8,10}	Y				Y	Y		
Minnesota	Y		Y			Y	Y	
Mississippi	Y		Y			Y		Y
Missouri	Y		Not Reported			Y	Y	Y
Montana ¹⁰	Y			Y		Y		Y
Nebraska	Y	Y				Y		Y
Nevada						Y		Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y				Y		Y
New Mexico ¹⁰	Y			Y		Y		Y
New York	Y		Y			Y		Y
North Carolina	Y				Y			Y
North Dakota	Y		Not Reported			Y		Y
Ohio	Y				Y	Y		Y
Oklahoma	Y		Y					Y
Oregon ¹¹						Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y	Y				Y		Y
Rhode Island	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y		Y			Y		
South Dakota	Y		Y			Y		Y
Tennessee								
Texas ⁴	Y		Not Reported			Y	Y	Y
Utah ⁷	Y			Y		Y		
Vermont ^{10,12}	Y	Y						Y
Virginia	Y	Y				Y		Y
Washington	Y				Y	Y		Y
West Virginia ⁷	Y	Y				Y		
Wisconsin						Y		Y
Wyoming						Y		Y

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, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

Table 12 Notes

1. Under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), states must seek to re-determine eligibility at renewal using electronic data matches with reliable sources of data prior to requiring enrollees to complete a renewal form. This process is technically called ex parte but is often referred to as automated renewals. These columns indicate whether the state system is able to process automated renewals and the share of renewals for non-disabled groups that are successfully completed via automated processes.
2. Under the ACA, when a state is unable to process an automated renewal, it is expected to send the enrollee a renewal notice or form pre-populated with data on file. These columns indicate if a state is able to produce pre-populated renewal forms and whether the pre-populated information is updated with information accessed from electronic sources of data.
3. This column indicates whether enrollees are able to complete a Medicaid renewal over the phone at the state level, either through the Medicaid agency or a State-based Marketplace call center.
4. Arkansas and Texas began accepting renewals by telephone in August 2016 and September 2016, respectively.
5. The District of Columbia stopped including updated sources of data from electronic matches on pre-populated renewal forms in 2016.
6. Florida's renewal form is prepopulated when the enrollee completes an online renewal, but the state does not mail prepopulated forms.
7. In Kansas, Utah, and West Virginia, families may report changes by telephone but still need to sign and return the pre-populated renewal form.
8. Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Michigan began producing prepopulated renewal forms in 2016.
9. Louisiana is delaying certain renewals in 2016 as it dedicates resources to serving the needs of flood victims.
10. Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, and Vermont began completing automated renewals in 2016.
11. Oregon stopped conducting automated renewals during 2016 due to system issues.
12. Vermont prepopulates renewal forms with contact information only.

Table 13
Presumptive Eligibility in Medicaid and CHIP, January 2017

State	Hospital-based ¹	Using Qualified Entities ²							Former Foster Youth
		Children Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total =36)	Pregnant Women Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total = 5)	Parents	Adults ³ (Total = 33)	Family Planning Expansion ³ (Total = 29)	
Total	46	20	11	30	3	9	6	6	10
Alabama	Y				N/A		N/A		
Alaska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Arizona	Y				N/A			N/A	
Arkansas					N/A			N/A	
California ⁴	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			N/A	
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	Y
Delaware ⁴	Y				N/A			N/A	
District of Columbia ⁴	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	
Florida	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Georgia	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Hawaii			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			N/A	
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y
Illinois		Y	Y	Y	N/A			N/A	
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y			Y
Kansas ⁵	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Kentucky	Y			Y	N/A				
Louisiana	Y				N/A				
Maine ⁴	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
Maryland	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Massachusetts	Y				N/A			N/A	
Michigan	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			N/A	Y
Minnesota	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			Y	
Mississippi	Y				N/A		N/A		
Missouri ⁶	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N/A		
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y		Y
Nebraska	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Nevada	Y				N/A			N/A	
New Hampshire	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey ⁴	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	
New Mexico ⁷	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A				
New York		Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y	
North Carolina ⁴	Y			Y	N/A		N/A		
North Dakota	Y				N/A			N/A	
Ohio	Y	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Oklahoma ⁴	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
Oregon	Y				N/A				
Pennsylvania	Y			Y	N/A				
Rhode Island	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)						
South Carolina	Y		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A		N/A		
South Dakota ⁴	Y				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Tennessee ⁸	Y	Y		Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Texas	Y			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Utah	Y			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	
Vermont			N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A				
Virginia	Y						N/A		
Washington	Y				N/A				
West Virginia	Y	Y		Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y		Y	N/A			Y	
Wyoming ⁹	Y	Y		Y	N/A	Y	N/A		Y

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, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 13 NOTES

1. This column indicates whether a state has implemented the hospital-based presumptive eligibility process required by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). This process allows hospitals to conduct presumptive eligibility determinations to expedite access to Medicaid coverage, regardless of whether a state has otherwise adopted presumptive eligibility.
2. These columns indicate whether a state has elected to implement the broader presumptive eligibility option, under which a state can authorize qualified entities such as hospitals, community health centers, and schools to make presumptive eligibility determinations for Medicaid and/or CHIP and extend coverage to individuals temporarily until a full eligibility determination is made.
3. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children. N/A responses indicate that the state does not provide CHIP for pregnant women, does not cover other adults under Medicaid expansion and/or does not have a family planning expansion program.
4. In California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, the state has implemented hospital presumptive eligibility but no hospitals are actively submitting applications.
5. Kansas limits presumptive eligibility for children to six sites.
6. Missouri implemented presumptive eligibility for children and pregnant women in CHIP in August 2016.
7. New Mexico has presumptive eligibility for parents and other adults in Medicaid, but it is limited to those in correctional facilities (state prisons/county jails) and health facilities operated by the Indian Health Service, a Tribe or Tribal organization, or an Urban Indian Organization.
8. Tennessee implemented hospital-based presumptive eligibility in July 2016.
9. Wyoming implemented presumptive eligibility for children and parents in CHIP in 2016.

Table 14
Express Lane Eligibility and 12-Month Continuous Eligibility for Children, January 2017

State	Express Lane Eligibility ¹				12-Month Continuous Eligibility ²	
	Enrollment Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total =36)	Renewal Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total =36)	Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total =36)
Total	7	3	6	2	24	26
Alabama	Y		Y		Y	Y
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
Arizona						
Arkansas						Y
California		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
Colorado	Y	Y			Y	Y
Connecticut						
Delaware						Y
District of Columbia		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Florida ⁴						Y
Georgia ⁵						
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Idaho					Y	Y
Illinois					Y	Y
Indiana ⁶						
Iowa	Y	Y			Y	Y
Kansas					Y	Y
Kentucky						
Louisiana	Y		Y		Y	Y
Maine					Y	Y
Maryland ⁷		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Massachusetts ⁸			Y	Y		
Michigan		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Mississippi					Y	Y
Missouri						
Montana ⁸					Y	Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Nevada						Y
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
New Jersey					Y	Y
New Mexico		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
New York ⁸	Y		Y		Y	Y
North Carolina					Y	Y
North Dakota					Y	Y
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Oregon					Y	Y
Pennsylvania		Y		Y		Y
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
South Carolina	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)
South Dakota	Y		Y			
Tennessee						Y
Texas ⁹						Y
Utah						Y
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)
Virginia						
Washington					Y	Y
West Virginia					Y	Y
Wisconsin						
Wyoming					Y	Y

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, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 14 NOTES

1. The Express Lane Eligibility (ELE) option allows states to use data and eligibility findings from other public benefit programs to determine children eligible for Medicaid and CHIP at application or renewal.
2. Under state option, states may provide 12-month continuous eligibility for children, allowing them to remain enrolled by disregarding changes in income or family size until renewal.
3. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
4. In Florida, children younger than age five receive 12-month continuous eligibility and children ages five and older receive six months of continuous eligibility.
5. Georgia ended express lane eligibility at enrollment for children in Medicaid and CHIP in April 2016.
6. In Indiana, 12-month continuous eligibility is provided only to children under age 3.
7. In Maryland, newborns are provided 12-month continuous eligibility.
8. Several states apply 12-month continuous eligibility or ELE to other groups through a Section 1115 waiver. Massachusetts uses ELE at renewal for pregnant women, parents, and other adults and New York uses ELE at enrollment and renewal to parents. Montana and New York provide 12-month continuous eligibility to parents and expansion adults.
9. In Texas, a child in CHIP with income below 185% receives 12 months of continuous eligibility; at or above 185% of the federal poverty level (FPL), a child in CHIP receives 12 months of continuous eligibility unless there is an indication of a change at a six-month income check that would make the child ineligible for CHIP.