

**Table 4**  
**Selected Criteria Related to Health Coverage of Pregnant Women**  
**December 2009**

	Income Eligibility Level (Percent of Federal Poverty Line)	No Asset Test <sup>1</sup>	Presumptive Eligibility	Unborn Child Option <sup>2</sup>	Legal Immigrants Covered w/o 5-Year Wait <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	N/A	44	30	15	14
Alabama	133	Y			
Alaska	175	Y			
Arizona	150	Y			
Arkansas <sup>1</sup>	200	(\$3,100)	Y	Y	
California <sup>4</sup>	200 (300)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado <sup>5</sup>	200	Y	Y		Y
Connecticut <sup>6</sup>	250	Y			Y
Delaware	200	Y	Y		
District of Columbia	300	Y	Y		Y
Florida	185	Y	Y		
Georgia	200	Y	Y		
Hawaii <sup>7</sup>	185	Y			Y
Idaho	133	(\$5,000)	Y		
Illinois	200	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana <sup>8</sup> ▲	200	Y	Y		
Iowa <sup>9</sup> ▲	<b>300</b>	(\$10,000)	Y		
Kansas	150	Y			
Kentucky	185	Y	Y		
Louisiana <sup>6,10</sup>	200	Y		Y	
Maine	200	Y	Y		Y
Maryland <sup>6</sup>	250	Y			Y
Massachusetts	200	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michigan	185	Y	Y	Y	
Minnesota	275	Y		Y	
Mississippi	185	Y			
Missouri	185	Y	Y		
Montana	150	(\$3,000)	Y		
Nebraska	185	Y	Y	Y	
Nevada <sup>11</sup>	185	Y			
New Hampshire	185	Y	Y		
New Jersey <sup>12</sup>	200	Y	Y		Y
New Mexico <sup>13</sup> ▲	235	Y	Y		Y
New York <sup>14</sup>	200	Y	Y		Y
North Carolina	185	Y	Y		
North Dakota	133	Y			
Ohio <sup>6</sup>	200	Y			
Oklahoma	185	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon <sup>15</sup>	185	Y		Y	
Pennsylvania <sup>16</sup>	185	Y	Y		Y
Rhode Island <sup>17</sup>	250 (350)	Y		Y	
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	185	(\$30,000)			
South Dakota	133	(\$7,500)			
Tennessee <sup>18</sup>	250	Y	Y	Y	
Texas	185	Y	Y	Y	
Utah <sup>19</sup>	133	(\$5,000)	Y		
Vermont <sup>20</sup>	200	Y			
Virginia <sup>21</sup> ▲	<b>200</b>	Y			
Washington	185	Y		Y	Y
West Virginia	150	Y			
Wisconsin <sup>22</sup>	300	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	133	Y	Y		

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2009.

## Notes for Table 4

▲ Indicates that a state has expanded eligibility or adopted a simplified procedure for pregnant women between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

▼ Indicates that a state has reduced eligibility or eliminated a simplified procedure for pregnant women between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

Table presents rules in effect as of December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

1. With the exception of **Arkansas**, all states with an asset test for pregnancy coverage rely on a standard limit regardless of family size. In **Arkansas**, the asset limit shown is for a family of three.
2. The unborn child option permits states to consider the fetus a “targeted low-income child” for CHIP coverage.
3. This column indicates whether the state has submitted a State Plan Amendment to adopt the new option to cover immigrant pregnant women who have been legally residing in the U.S. for less than five years.
4. In **California**, the Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program is available to pregnant women with income between 201 and 300 percent of the federal poverty line. This program is funded using Title 21 (Unborn Child Amendment).
5. In **Colorado**, coverage for pregnant women with income between 134 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line is provided under a HIFA waiver. The state adopted the option to cover immigrant pregnant women with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty line who have been legally residing in the U.S. for less than five years. **Colorado** plans to expand income eligibility for pregnant women to 250 percent of the federal poverty line in 2010.
6. **Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, and South Carolina** do not have presumptive eligibility, but all have presumptive eligibility-like processes. **Connecticut** has a process for pregnant women, known as expedited eligibility. The state plans to implement presumptive eligibility for pregnant women, although no implementation date is planned. **Louisiana** has an expedited enrollment process in which the state can enroll a pregnant woman in 3 calendar days. **Maryland** has section 1115 waiver authority to operate an Accelerated Certification of Eligibility process that provides for accelerated enrollment in coverage for pregnant women who appear eligible based on preliminary income determination. **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. **South Carolina** has an “assumptive” eligibility process through which pregnant women can obtain 30 days of coverage pending documentation of eligibility factors.
7. In **Hawaii**, pregnant women enrolled in Medicaid whose income exceeds 185 percent of the federal poverty line can purchase Quest-Net coverage by paying a monthly premium. This coverage has an income eligibility limit of 300 percent of the federal poverty line. Limited coverage is available to persons already receiving Medicaid.
8. **Indiana** implemented presumptive eligibility for pregnant women in July 2009.
9. In **Iowa**, the asset limit only applies to “regular” Medicaid and only considers liquid assets. The state expanded income eligibility for pregnant women from 200 to 300 percent of the federal poverty line in July 2009.
10. In **Louisiana**, the income eligibility guideline is 185 percent of the federal poverty line, but the state disregards income between 185 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line.
11. In **Nevada**, pregnant women with incomes between 134 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are covered under a HIFA waiver.
12. In **New Jersey**, coverage for women with income between 186 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line is provided under a Medicaid Section 1115 waiver. Under this coverage, pregnant women must be uninsured and there are no income deductions.
13. In **New Mexico**, the income eligibility guideline is 185 percent of the federal poverty line, but the state disregards any income between 185 and 235 percent of the federal poverty line. **New Mexico** adopted the new option to cover immigrant pregnant women who have been legally residing in the U.S. for less than five years.
14. In **New York**, pregnant women with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line receive less comprehensive benefits than they would receive in Medicaid.
15. In **Oregon**, pregnant teenagers covered through CHIP who become ineligible for coverage due to an increase in their family incomes can receive coverage through the CHIP unborn child option. The state implemented this change in October 2009.
16. In **Pennsylvania**, presumptive eligibility is available in most of the state; however, an alternate expedited procedure is being piloted in Philadelphia and four surrounding counties.
17. In **Rhode Island**, the Medicaid income eligibility limit for pregnant women is 250 percent of the federal poverty line. There is also a state-funded program for women with income between 251 and 350 percent of the federal poverty line. Under this program, which requires a premium, the state funds the cost of labor and delivery only.
18. In **Tennessee**, women with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty line are covered under Medicaid, and women with incomes between 185 and 250 percent of the federal poverty line are covered under CHIP.
19. In **Utah**, women who exceed the asset limit may still qualify for coverage if they make a one-time payment of four percent of the value of their assets or \$3,367, whichever is less.
20. In **Vermont**, women with income above 185 percent of the federal poverty line are required to pay a premium.
21. **Virginia** expanded income eligibility for pregnant women from 185 to 200 percent of the federal poverty line in July 2009.
22. **Wisconsin** uses state funds to provide coverage for women with income between 251 and 300 percent of the federal poverty line. The state has submitted a state plan amendment to receive federal matching funds to cover pregnant women with incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty line.