

Table 5
Enrollment: Selected Simplified Procedures in Children’s Regular Medicaid,
Children’s CHIP-funded Medicaid Expansions and Separate CHIP Programs¹
December 2009

State	Program	Joint Application	No Face-to-Face Interview	No Asset Test ²	Presumptive Eligibility ³
Total	Medicaid (51)*	N/A	48	48	14
	CHIP (39) **	N/A	38	37	9
	Aligned Medicaid and Separate CHIP ***	36	48	48	11
Alabama	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Alaska	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Arizona	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Arkansas	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
California³	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Connecticut	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Delaware	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
District of Columbia	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Florida³	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Georgia	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Hawaii	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Idaho	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Illinois³	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Indiana⁴	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Iowa³ ▲	Medicaid for Children		Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Kansas³	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Kentucky	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Louisiana³	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Maine	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Maryland³	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Massachusetts	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Michigan⁵	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
Minnesota	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Mississippi	Medicaid for Children	Y		Y	
	Separate CHIP			Y	
Missouri^{3,6}	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Montana⁷ ▲	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	

State	Program	Joint Application	No Face-to-Face Interview	No Asset Test ²	Presumptive Eligibility ³
Nebraska	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Nevada ⁸	Medicaid for Children		Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
New Hampshire	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
New Jersey	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	Y
New York ⁹	Medicaid for Children	Y		Y	Y
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	Y
North Carolina	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
North Dakota	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Ohio	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
Oregon ¹⁰	▲ Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Pennsylvania ¹¹	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Rhode Island	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	
South Carolina ¹²	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	(\$30,000)	
	Separate CHIP		Y	(\$30,000)	
South Dakota	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Tennessee ¹³	Medicaid for Children			Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Texas ¹⁴	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	(\$2,000)	
	Separate CHIP		Y	(\$10,000)	
Utah ¹⁵	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	(\$3,025)	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Vermont ¹⁶	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Virginia	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Washington	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
West Virginia	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		Y	Y	
Wisconsin ³	Medicaid for Children	N/A	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Medicaid for Children	Y	Y	Y	
	Separate CHIP		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 5

- ▲ Indicates that a state has simplified one or more of its procedures between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.
- ▼ Indicates that a state has rescinded one or more simplified procedures between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

* “Total Medicaid” indicates the number of states that have adopted a particular enrollment simplification strategy for their children’s Medicaid program. All 50 states and the District of Columbia operate such programs.

** “Total CHIP” indicates number of states that have adopted a particular enrollment simplification strategy for their CHIP-funded separate program. 39 states operate such programs. The remaining 11 states and the District of Columbia used their CHIP funds to expand Medicaid, exclusively.

*** “Aligned Medicaid and Separate CHIP” indicates the number of states that have adopted a particular enrollment simplification strategy and have applied the procedure to both their children’s Medicaid program and their CHIP-funded separate program. States that have used CHIP funds to expand Medicaid exclusively are considered “aligned” if the simplified procedure applies to children in the “regular” Medicaid program and the CHIP-funded expansion program.

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

1. “Regular” Medicaid refers to coverage under Medicaid eligibility standards for children in place prior to CHIP; states receive “regular” Medicaid matching payments as opposed to enhanced CHIP matching payments for these children.
2. In states with asset limits, the limit noted is for a family of three.
3. Under federal law, states may implement presumptive eligibility procedures in Medicaid and CHIP. In **California**, the CHIP program has a presumptive eligibility process available to families with income up to 200 percent of the federal poverty line. This process is available through the Child Health and Disability Prevention program provider and the accelerated enrollment process, which provides temporary full scope no cost medical coverage. In **Illinois**, presumptive eligibility is available in children’s Medicaid and CHIP but not in the state-funded expansion program. **Iowa** plans to implement a presumptive eligibility process for children’s Medicaid and CHIP, starting in January 2010. In **Kansas**, presumptive eligibility is being piloted at four entities. **Louisiana** has legislative authority to implement presumptive eligibility, but has not implemented it in either Medicaid or CHIP. In **Maryland**, there is an accelerated eligibility process that is available to children who already have an open case for other benefits at a local eligibility office. These children can receive up to three months of temporary eligibility pending a final eligibility determination. In **Missouri**, children eligible for presumptive eligibility must have a gross family income of 150 percent of the federal poverty line or less. In **Wisconsin**, presumptive eligibility is available for children in families with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line.
4. In **Indiana**, county offices may require telephone interviews but not face-to-face interviews.
5. In **Michigan**, presumptive eligibility is available through the electronic application only, and applicants have to be assisted by a trained or qualified entity.
6. In **Missouri**, children in families with income greater than 150 percent of the federal poverty line are subject to a “net worth” test of \$250,000.
7. **Montana** implemented a joint application for Medicaid and CHIP, and eliminated the asset test for children’s Medicaid, in October 2009. The state plans to implement a presumptive eligibility process for children by October 2010.
8. In **Nevada**, families that use the CHIP application but are found to be eligible for Medicaid must complete a Medicaid addendum before eligibility can be determined.
9. In **New York**, a contact with a community-based “facilitated enroller” meets the face-to-face interview requirement for Medicaid. The state plans to eliminate the interview requirement in April 2010.
10. **Oregon** eliminated the asset test for CHIP in October 2009.
11. **Pennsylvania** uses Medicaid and CHIP applications that solicit “common data elements” in collecting information for Medicaid and CHIP, thus making Medicaid and CHIP applications interchangeable.
12. In **South Carolina**, families do not need to present proof of assets.
13. In **Tennessee**, a face-to-face or telephone interview is required in children’s Medicaid.
14. In **Texas**, the CHIP asset test applies only to families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line.
15. **Utah** counts assets in determining Medicaid eligibility for children older than age 6.
16. 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 has no asset test.