

EXHIBIT 35. Medicaid Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the FPL for Non-Aged, Non-Disabled, Non-Pregnant Adults by State, July 2016

State	Parents and caretaker relatives of dependent children ¹	Additional individuals age 19–64 ²
Alabama	13%	–
Alaska	142	133 (142 only for those age 19–20)%
Arizona	106	133
Arkansas	17	133
California	109	133
Colorado	68	133
Connecticut	150	133
Delaware	87	133
District of Columbia	216	210 (216 only for those age 19–20)
Florida	29	29 only for those age 19–20
Georgia	34	–
Hawaii	105	133
Idaho	24 ³	– ⁴
Illinois	133	133
Indiana	19	133
Iowa	54	133
Kansas	33	–
Kentucky	23	133
Louisiana	19	133
Maine	100	156 only for those age 19–20
Maryland	123	133
Massachusetts	133	133 (150 only for those age 19–20)
Michigan	54	133
Minnesota	133 ⁵	133 ⁵
Mississippi	23	–
Missouri	18 ³	– ⁴
Montana	24	133
Nebraska	58	–
Nevada	32	133

EXHIBIT 35. (continued)

State	Parents and caretaker relatives of dependent children ¹	Additional individuals age 19–64 ²
New Hampshire	68%	133%
New Jersey	32	133
New Mexico	46	133
New York	133 ⁵	133 ⁵
North Carolina	44	44 only for those age 19–20
North Dakota	52	133
Ohio	90	133
Oklahoma	41 ³	– ⁴
Oregon	40	133
Pennsylvania	33	133
Rhode Island	116	133
South Carolina	62	–
South Dakota	57	–
Tennessee	103	–
Texas	15	–
Utah	44 ³	– ⁴
Vermont	53	133
Virginia	49	–
Washington	40	133
West Virginia	19	133
Wisconsin	95	95
Wyoming	55	–

Notes: FPL is federal poverty level. In 2016, 100 percent FPL is \$11,880 for an individual plus \$4,140–\$4,160 for each additional family member in the lower 48 states and the District of Columbia. When determining Medicaid and CHIP eligibility prior to 2014, states had the flexibility to disregard income sources and amounts of their choosing. Beginning in 2014, uniform modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) rules must be used to determine Medicaid and CHIP eligibility for most non-disabled children and adults under age 65, including the groups shown in this table. As a result, states are now required to use MAGI-converted eligibility levels that account for the change in income-counting rules. The eligibility levels shown in this table reflect these MAGI-converted levels or another MAGI-based income limit in effect in each state for these groups as of July 2016. Under federal regulations, the effective income limits may be higher by 5 percentage points of the FPL than those shown on this table to account for a general income disregard that applies to an individual's determination of eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP overall, rather than for particular eligibility groups within Medicaid or CHIP.

EXHIBIT 35. (continued)

States are required to provide Medicaid coverage for parents and other caretaker relatives (and their dependent children), at a minimum, at their 1988 Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility levels. Under regular Medicaid state plan rules, states may opt to cover additional parents and caretaker relatives; children age 19 or 20; and other individuals aged 19–64 who are not pregnant, not eligible for Medicare, and have incomes at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level. States may also provide coverage under Section 1115 waivers, which allow them to operate their Medicaid programs without regard to certain statutory requirements. As noted in this table, the covered benefits under these waivers may be more limited than those provided under regular state plan rules and may not be available to all individuals at the income levels shown.

– Dash indicates that state does not use this eligibility pathway.

¹ In states that use dollar amounts rather than percentages of the FPL to determine eligibility for parents, those amounts were converted to a percent of the FPL for 2016, and the highest percentage was selected to reflect eligibility level for the group.

² Reflects state plan coverage under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act for individuals who are age 19–64, not pregnant, not eligible for Medicare, and have income at or below 133 percent FPL; state plan coverage for children age 19 or 20 where indicated; and Section 1115 waiver coverage that is not subject to the limitations indicated in note 4.

³ Reflects parent coverage under the Medicaid state plan. The state has some additional coverage above state plan eligibility standards through a Section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, or includes an enrollment cap.

⁴ The state has a Section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal that provides Medicaid coverage to some low-income adults. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, or includes an enrollment cap.

⁵ In Minnesota and New York, individuals with incomes between 133 and 200 percent FPL are covered under the Basic Health Program.

Sources: MACPAC, 2016, analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2016, State Medicaid and CHIP income eligibility standards (For selected MAGI Groups, based on state decisions as of June 1, 2016), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/medicaid-chip-eligibility-levels.html>; and MACPAC, 2016, analysis of state websites.