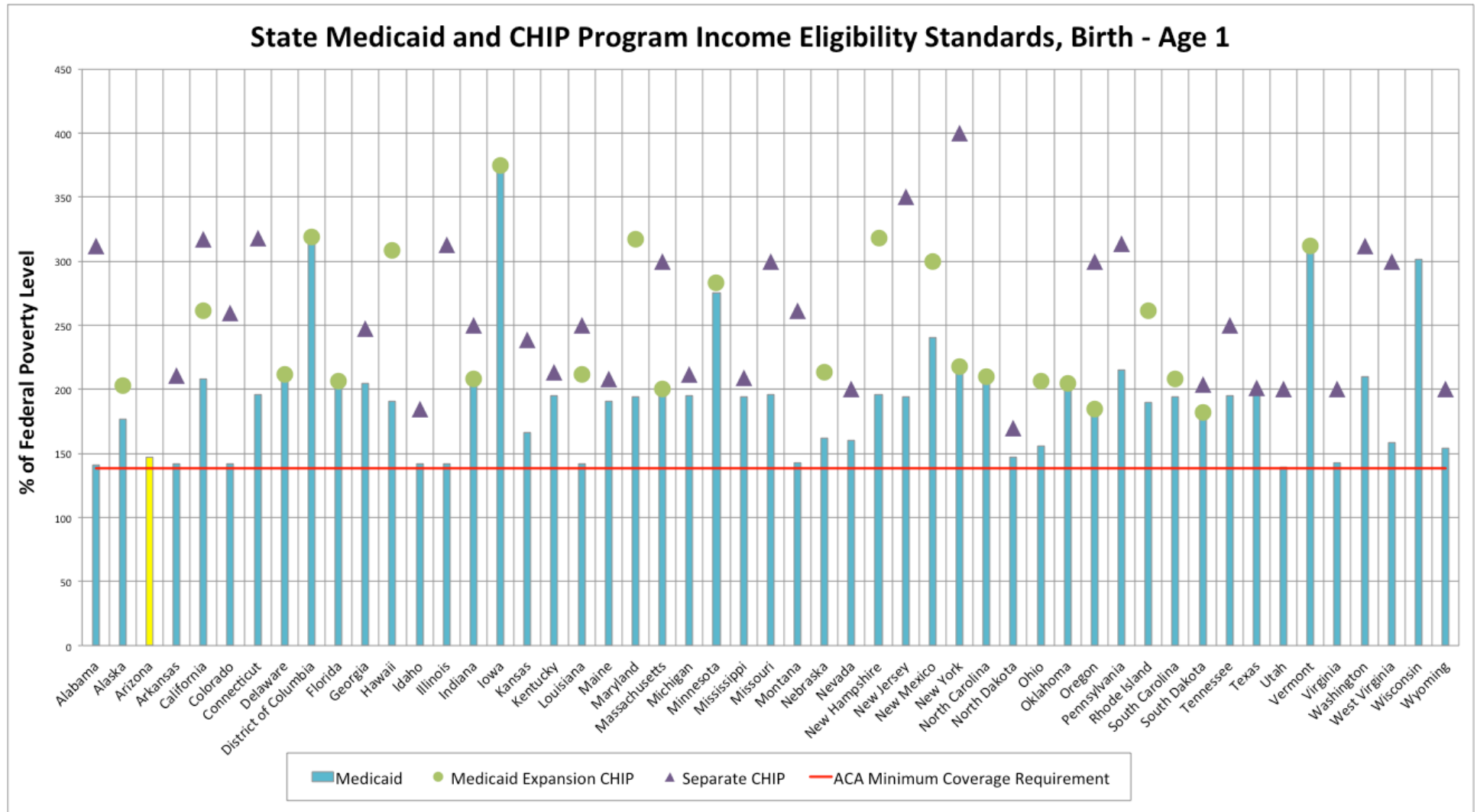
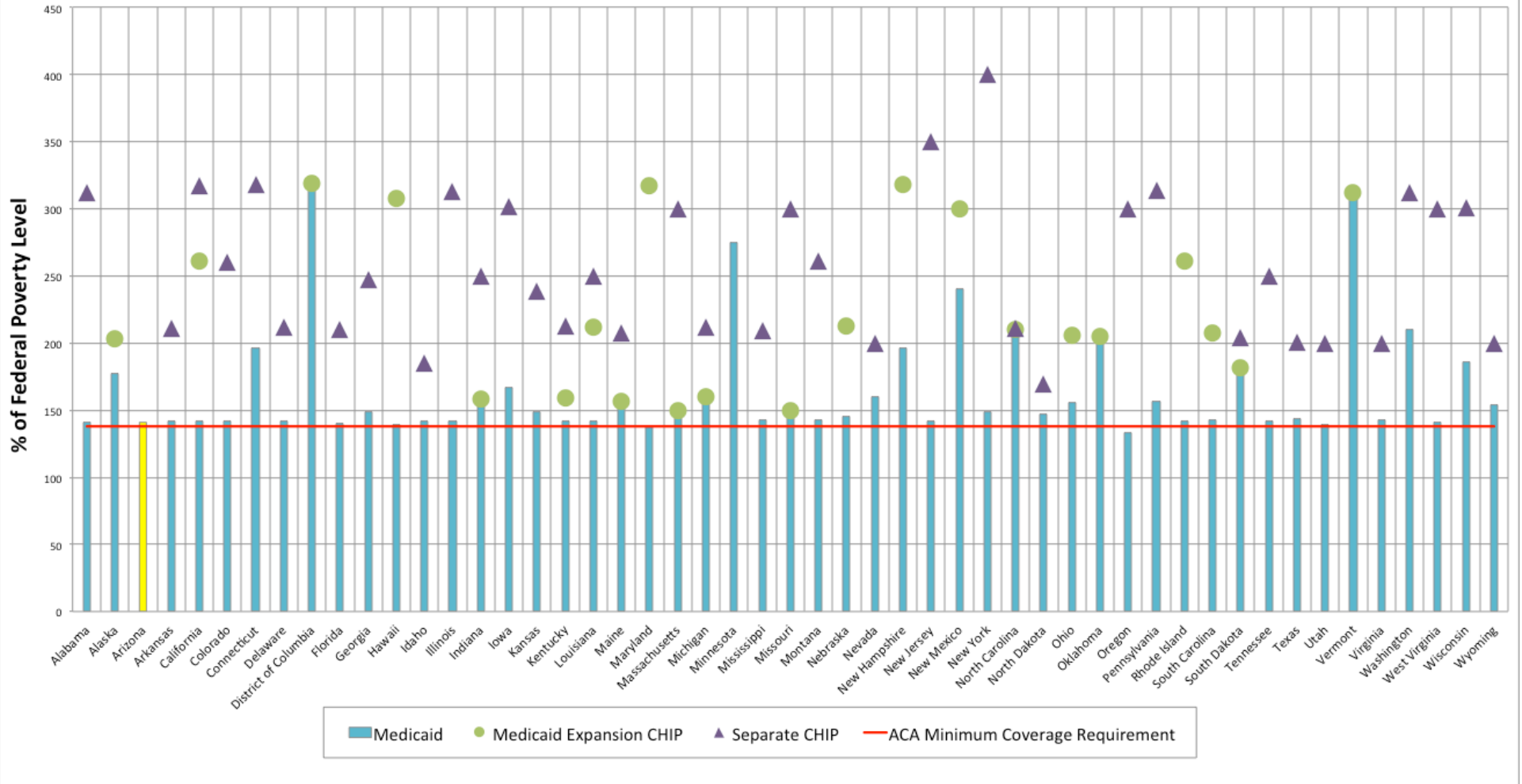


Appendix B



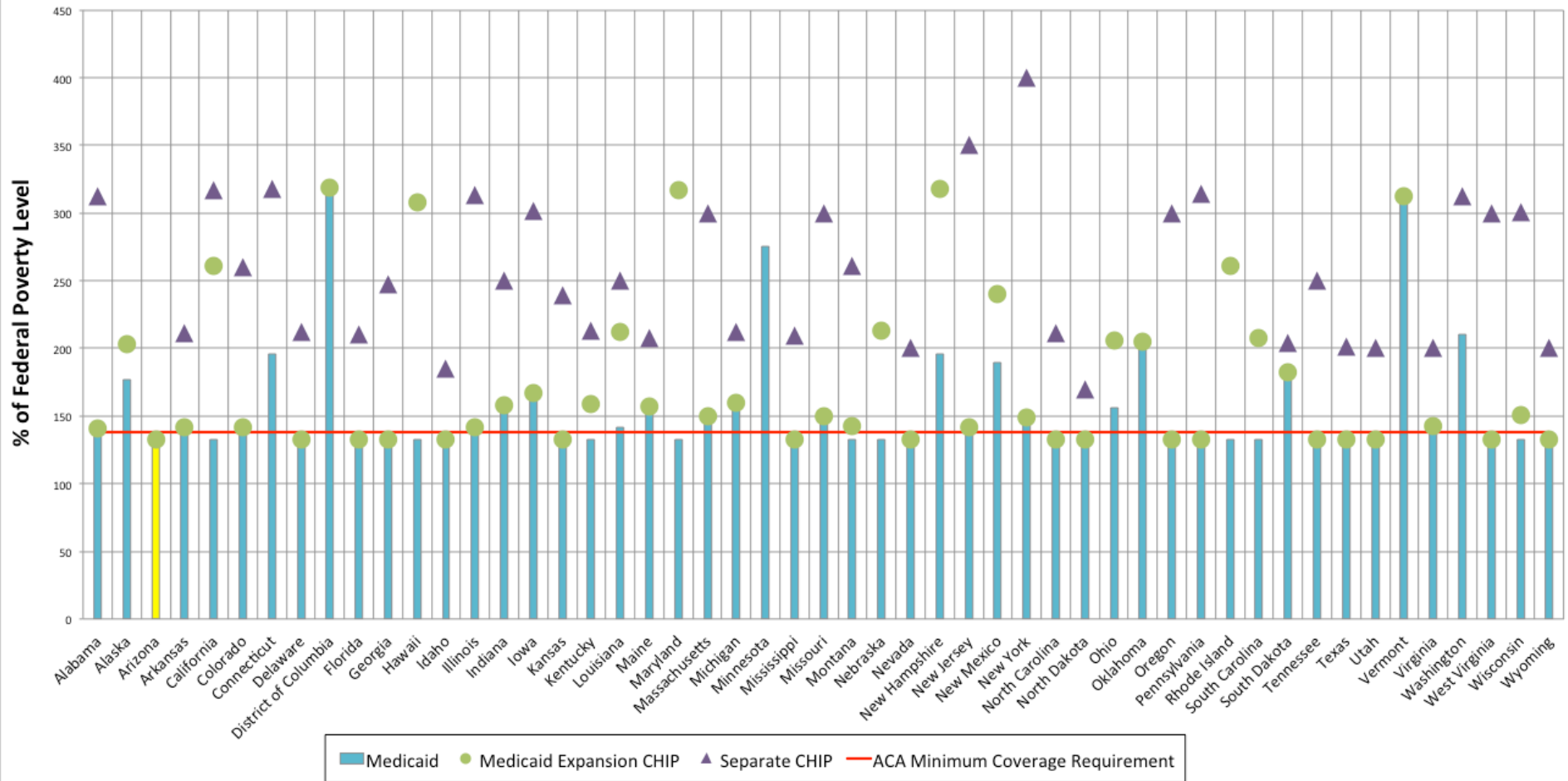
Source: Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), “ Chapter 5: Design Considerations for the Future of Children’s Coverage: Focus on Affordability,” in *March 2016 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP*, (Washington DC, 2016), 118-120.

## State Medicaid and CHIP Program Income Eligibility Standards , Ages 1-5



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), “ Chapter 5: Design Considerations for the Future of Children’s Coverage: Focus on Affordability,” in *March 2016 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP*, (Washington DC, 2016), 118-120.

## State Medicaid and CHIP Program Income Eligibility Standards , Ages 6-18



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), “ Chapter 5: Design Considerations for the Future of Children’s Coverage: Focus on Affordability,” in *March 2016 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP*, (Washington DC, 2016), 118-120.

**Notes:**

- The ACA established a minimum Medicaid income eligibility level of 138% of the FPL (this includes the required 5% income disregard) for those under age 65 that is noted in the chart using the red line.
- Medicaid and CHIP are financed through separate funding streams. CHIP dollars are used to fund both state's separate CHIP and Medicaid expansion CHIP programs at the enhanced federal match rate.
- As noted in the chart, there are states that operate Medicaid and CHIP programs with overlapping eligibility levels. In these cases, children with no other source of health coverage are enrolled in CHIP-funded programs, while those with another source of health coverage are enrolled in Medicaid. Children who have another other coverage are not eligible for CHIP.
- This chart does not include state CHIP programs that cover pregnant women through the unborn child coverage option.
- Arizona ended its CHIP program, but the state's income eligibility levels are noted in the chart for reference.