

## Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap 2024

### EXPANDED INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE

#### What progress have states made in the last year to adopt and fully implement Medicaid expansion?

State	State Context and Policy Progress
Alabama	<p>Alabama is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Although the governor can take executive action to expand Medicaid, the legislature must include funding in the budget to cover program expenses not covered by federal funding. In 2023, Alabama did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 152, which included a proposal to use gambling revenue to expand health insurance coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level. Legislators ultimately removed this proposal from the bill and the bill died when the session ended. An estimated 174,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
Alaska	<p>Alaska has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. The state adopted Medicaid expansion in July 2015 after then-Governor Walker used a fiscal maneuver to submit the proposal through Alaska's Legislative Budget and Audit Committee and enacted the policy without the full legislature's approval. Coverage became effective on September 1, 2015. In 2024, Alaska implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Arizona	<p>Arizona has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2015, the legislature passed S.B. 1092, requiring the state to submit a Section 1115 waiver request to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to impose a work requirement. In 2016, CMS granted a waiver that required individuals earning between 100% and 138% of the federal poverty level to contribute a modest amount to a Health Savings Account, and to offer, but not mandate, a job search program. In 2019, the Trump administration allowed the state to make the work requirement mandatory, but the state never implemented it due to legal concerns. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement. In 2023, Arizona implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>

Arkansas	<p>Arkansas has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014, after the state received approval of a Section 1115 waiver to implement a modified expansion program. The approved waiver allowed the state to use Medicaid expansion funds to subsidize premiums for beneficiaries who purchased private health insurance through the marketplace. The legislature must reauthorize the program each year with a 75% majority in both the House and Senate.</p> <p>In 2018, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved a waiver to impose a work requirement, which became effective in June of that year. Until 2023, of the 13 states that previously received approval to impose work requirements, Arkansas was the only state that had ever implemented penalties for failure to comply. By the end of 2018, an estimated 18,000 people lost coverage. A federal judge overturned the work requirement rule in March 2019. In September 2021, following the Biden administration's rescission of waivers that included work requirements, Arkansas submitted a Section 1115 waiver request to CMS to seek approval of its new Medicaid program, which removed the work requirement and eliminated premiums for the Medicaid expansion population. CMS approved the new program in December 2021. As of October 2024, Arkansas is one of two states that had not extended postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 1024 which reauthorized and funded the state's Medicaid expansion program using tobacco settlement funds.</p>
California	<p>California has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2010, California was one of six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. California used this early option to provide coverage for childless adults with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level. In 2013, then-Governor Brown signed H.B. X1-1 to expand Medicaid. The full expansion went into effect in 2014. In January 2020, California extended Medicaid coverage to young adults (ages 19 to 25) who are eligible based on their income, regardless of their immigration status. Building on this progress and expanding coverage further, California enacted S.B. 184, effective July 1, 2022, to expand coverage to lower-income Californians ages 26 to 49 who were previously ineligible due to immigration status. In 2022, California implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Colorado	<p>Colorado has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Then-Governor Hickenlooper signed legislation authorizing the expansion of coverage in 2013. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, the legislature enacted H.B. 1289 to expand Medicaid and CHIP to children and pregnant individuals who were previously ineligible due to immigration status, effective January 1, 2025. In 2023, Colorado implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, Colorado enacted H.B. 1400, which delays disenrolling individuals from coverage prior to their next annual redetermination, through January 1, 2025. This legislative action was an effort to mitigate coverage losses following the end of the COVID-era disenrollment freeze. Colorado took similar legislative steps to delay disenrollment in the 2023 legislative session as well.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Connecticut has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2010, Connecticut was the first among six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. Under the early expansion, Connecticut transitioned adults with very low incomes (up to 56% of the federal poverty level [FPL]) from the State Administered General Assistance program into HUSKY D, the state's Medicaid program for childless adults. In 2014, the state fully expanded coverage by raising the income limit to 138% of the FPL. In 2022, Connecticut implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>

Delaware	<p>Delaware has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Markell signed the budget for the following year, which included funding to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2023, Delaware implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
District of Columbia	<p>The District of Columbia has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2010, the District of Columbia was one of six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. The District of Columbia used this early option to provide coverage for childless, non-pregnant adults with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Currently, the District of Columbia provides coverage to childless, non-pregnant adults with incomes at or below 215% of the FPL, which is the highest income eligibility threshold of any state. In 2022, the District of Columbia implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, council members did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Florida	<p>Florida is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2022, Florida did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 1529/S.B. 946, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level. Legislators also introduced H.B. 277/S.B. 140, which would have required the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration to conduct a study and make recommendations on increasing income eligibility for young adults 19 to 26 years old in the health insurance coverage gap. The bills did not pass this session. An estimated 570,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
Georgia	<p>Georgia is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2014, the Georgia legislature passed H.B. 990, which requires legislative approval before the state can adopt and implement Medicaid expansion. In 2020, the Trump Administration approved a new, limited Medicaid coverage program in Georgia, known as Pathways to Coverage, under Section 1115 waiver authority. Through Pathways to Coverage, Georgia extended Medicaid eligibility to childless adults with incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) who meet a work requirement. Georgia planned to implement the coverage extension on July 1, 2021, but postponed its start date due to the Biden administration rescinding approval of Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement.</p> <p>Following litigation, Pathways to Coverage began enrollment on July 1, 2023, with coverage beginning in September 2023. Georgia is the only state with an active work requirement in Medicaid, and one of only two states to ever implement such a policy. Pathways to Coverage enrollees are required to work 80 hours each month and provide documentation to maintain their Medicaid coverage. The policy does not allow any exceptions for caregiving or high child care costs. As of July 2024, Pathways to Coverage has enrolled approximately 4,300 individuals, which is only 2.5% of the 175,000 uninsured individuals who may be eligible for the program based on income alone. In 2022, Georgia did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced S.B. 487 which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. This bill did not pass this session. An estimated 359,000 Georgians in total would be eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand Medicaid eligibility under the ACA.</p>

Hawaii	<p>Hawaii has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, Hawaii implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced several bills to expand access to health insurance: S.B. 842, which would have funded health care services for low-income, uninsured individuals ineligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status; S.B. 2783, which would have funded CHIP coverage of pregnant people and children regardless of immigration status; and S.B. 2307, which would have assisted incarcerated individuals with determining Medicaid eligibility leading up to reentry. None of these bills passed this session.</p>
Idaho	<p>Idaho has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Voters approved a ballot initiative in 2018 to expand Medicaid. Governor Little signed S.B. 1204 in April 2019 to legislatively alter the Medicaid expansion program by imposing a work requirement. The state submitted a Section 1115 waiver request to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in September 2019 to gain approval for the work requirement. Enrollment began November 1, 2019, and expansion was effective starting January 1, 2020. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded previously approved work requirement waivers, and did not approve pending waiver requests.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 633, which will require the state to submit a state plan amendment to extend Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum. As of October 2024, the state had not yet submitted a state plan amendment to extend coverage. Legislators also enacted H.C.R. 30, a resolution requesting that the Department of Health and Welfare develop and apply for a waiver to impose a work requirement on the Medicaid expansion population, similar to current and previously implemented requirements in Georgia and Arkansas, respectively. The resolution also requests that the department apply for waivers to allow individuals earning between 100% and 138% of the federal poverty level to choose between Medicaid and private insurance plans. The enacted resolution does not provide a timeline for the department to submit waivers to CMS.</p> <p>Legislators also introduced H.B. 419, which would have effectively repealed Medicaid expansion by October 2025 if various restrictions were not approved by CMS, including the imposition of a work requirement of 20 hours per week on the Medicaid expansion population. Following several hours of testimony in support of expansion, committee members voted 8-5 to hold the bill in committee, killing the bill for the session.</p>
Illinois	<p>Illinois has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Quinn signed S.B. 26, which amended the Medical Assistance Article of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2021, Illinois implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Indiana	<p>Indiana has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Coverage became effective on February 1, 2015, after the state received approval for a Section 1115 waiver to implement a modified expansion program. In 2018, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services approved an additional Section 1115 waiver to mandate a work requirement; however, the work requirement was temporarily suspended by the state in October 2019, due to a legal challenge. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement. In 2022, Indiana implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 1392, which would have imposed a work requirement of 20 hours per week on the Medicaid expansion population. The bill did not pass this session.</p>

Iowa	<p>Iowa has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed S.B. 446, which appropriated funding for the expansion. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted S.F. 2251, which requires the state to submit a state plan amendment to extend Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum while also decreasing income eligibility for the pregnancy Medicaid population from 375% to 215% of the federal poverty level, effective January 1, 2025. As of October 2024, the state had not yet submitted a state plan amendment to extend coverage.</p> <p>Legislators also introduced H.F. 2236, which would have required the Department of Health and Human Services to apply for a Section 1115 waiver to provide continuity of care to incarcerated individuals receiving treatment for substance use disorders. The bill did not pass this session.</p>
Kansas	<p>Kansas is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2014, the Kansas legislature passed H.B. 2552, which requires legislative approval before the state can adopt and implement Medicaid expansion. In 2022, Kansas did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 2556/S.B.355, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level. In March 2024, legislators held the first hearing on Medicaid expansion in 4 years, but ultimately the bill did not pass this session. An estimated 72,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Kentucky has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. The state expanded Medicaid under the authority of KRS 205.520(3), which provides legislative authorization for the executive branch to “take advantage of all federal funds that may be available for medical assistance.” Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, Kentucky implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 6, which will provide funding for Fiscal Year 2025 to develop a Section 1115 waiver to enhance and expand substance use disorder treatment services to Medicaid-eligible incarcerated individuals reentering the community. As of October 2024, the state had not submitted the waiver to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Louisiana has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2016, then-Governor Edwards signed Executive Order No. JBE 16-01 to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective on July 1, 2016. In 2022, Louisiana implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Maine	<p>Maine has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2017, Maine voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid. This was the first citizen-initiated measure to expand Medicaid. After delays in implementation, Governor Mills issued Executive Order 1 to enact the expansion, which became effective on January 10, 2019, with coverage retroactive to July 2, 2018. In 2022, Maine implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>

Maryland	<p>Maryland has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed H.B. 228 to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, Maryland implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Massachusetts has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed H.B. 3452 to expand Medicaid, and coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2024, Massachusetts implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Michigan	<p>Michigan has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed H.B. 4714 to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective on April 1, 2014. In December 2018, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services under the Trump administration approved a Section 1115 waiver, which allowed the state to impose a work requirement. The waiver also allowed the state to charge a premium to adults with incomes above 100% of the federal poverty level who had been enrolled in Medicaid for at least 48 months. The Biden administration rescinded the authority to impose a work requirement in April 2021. As of October 2024, the additional premium requirement had not been implemented. In 2022, Michigan implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Minnesota	<p>Minnesota has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In 2010, Minnesota was one of six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. In 2010, the state provided Medicaid coverage for parents with dependent children with incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), and for childless adults with incomes at or below 75% of the FPL. In 2013, the legislature passed H.B. 9 to expand Medicaid coverage under the ACA. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, Minnesota implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.F. 3642/S.F. 3509, which would have allowed incarcerated individuals to enroll in Medicaid coverage 45 days prior to their release. The bills did not pass this session.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Mississippi is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. An initiative to put Medicaid expansion on the 2022 ballot ended in May 2021 after the Mississippi Supreme Court ruled the state's entire ballot initiative process is "unworkable and inoperative" due to outdated language in the state's constitution. In 2023, Mississippi did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced several bills which would expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Of these, H.B. 1725 passed the House. The Senate passed an amended version of H.B. 1725 that would limit coverage to adults with incomes at or below 100% of the FPL and would have only implemented this limited expansion following the approval of a work requirement waiver. The bill died in conference committee in May 2024 when the two chambers could not agree on a compromise. An estimated 123,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>



Missouri	<p>Missouri has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid in August 2020, which made Missouri the sixth state to bypass governors and legislatures and expand Medicaid by public referendum. Coverage was expected to become effective on July 1, 2021, but in May 2021, Governor Parson declared that the state was withdrawing its state plan amendment to expand coverage due to a lack of funding. Later that month, advocates filed a lawsuit against the state arguing that it was unlawful to refuse to expand coverage. In June, a circuit court judge ruled in favor of the state, but in July, the Missouri Supreme Court overturned the lower court's decision. The expansion became effective on August 10, 2021, with coverage retroactive to July 1, 2021. In 2023, Missouri implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.J.R. 124/S.J.R. 76, which would have proposed a ballot initiative in 2024 to add work requirements for Medicaid enrollees. The bills did not pass this session.</p>
Montana	<p>Montana has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2015, the legislature passed S.B. 405 to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective January 1, 2016, but was set to expire on June 30, 2019. After a failed ballot initiative in 2018 to fund the expansion, Montana enacted legislation during the 2019 session to extend Medicaid expansion through 2025, but with a work requirement. The state submitted a Section 1115 waiver request to gain approval for the work requirement in August 2019. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded previously approved work requirement waivers, and did not approve pending waiver requests. In 2023, Montana implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>Montana did not hold a regular legislative session this year.</p>
Nebraska	<p>Nebraska has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. After several years of legislative roadblocks and opposition, voters put Medicaid expansion on the ballot and approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid in 2018. Coverage became effective on October 1, 2020. In 2020, the Trump administration approved Nebraska's proposal to create a tiered benefit package that required participants to meet a work requirement for the "prime" benefit tier under Section 1115 waiver authority. In February of 2021, the Biden administration rescinded authority to impose work requirements, and Nebraska withdrew its waiver in August 2021. Beginning October 1, 2021, all beneficiaries had access to the "prime" benefit. In 2023, Nebraska implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Nevada	<p>Nevada has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In June 2021, then-Governor Sisolak signed S.B.420 into law to create a public option program that requires insurers to submit bids for both the public option plan and the state's Medicaid managed care program. In 2024, Nevada implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>Nevada did not hold a regular legislative session this year.</p>

New Hampshire	<p>New Hampshire has expanded income eligibility for Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Coverage became effective on August 15, 2014. The state implemented the expansion through a state plan amendment authority; however, the authorizing legislation required the state to obtain Section 1115 waiver authority to operate the program differently from the standard approach permitted under the ACA, and it also initially only approved the expansion for 2 years. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved the waiver in March 2015, and the state transitioned the program to a marketplace premium assistance model in January 2016.</p> <p>New Hampshire enacted S.B. 313 in 2018, which required the state to submit new Section 1115 waivers to extend coverage for another 5 years (through 2023), abandon the premium assistance model, and switch to a managed care model. CMS approved the proposals, and changes took effect in January 2019. Under the Trump administration, New Hampshire received Section 1115 waiver approval in 2018 to impose a work requirement, but in July 2019 a federal court ruling blocked the state from moving forward with the work requirement. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement. In 2023, legislators enacted H.B. 2 to extend New Hampshire's Medicaid expansion program for another 7 years, to 2030. In 2023, New Hampshire also implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators rejected S.B. 263, which would have made New Hampshire's expansion of Medicaid permanent. Legislators also introduced H.B. 282, which would have provided Medicaid and CHIP coverage for pregnant individuals and children who are lawful permanent residents of the US. The bill did not pass this session.</p>
New Jersey	<p>New Jersey has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2010, New Jersey was one of six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. New Jersey used this early option to provide coverage for childless adults with incomes at or below 23% of the federal poverty level. Then in 2013, the legislature passed the Fiscal Year 2014 Appropriations Act to implement the full expansion. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2021, New Jersey implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced several bills to expand health insurance coverage: A.B.577/S.B. 779, which would have provided comprehensive health care coverage to undocumented immigrants, including pregnant individuals and children; A.B. 2057/S.2235, which would have required that incarcerated individuals participate in Medicaid enrollment sessions 60 days prior to release; and A.B. 2828, which would have required the Department of Corrections to ensure incarcerated individuals are able to enroll in Medicaid pre-release. As of October 2024, none of the bills had passed.</p>
New Mexico	<p>New Mexico has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Martinez announced that the state would expand Medicaid. The legislature passed H.B. 2, an appropriations act that included funding for the expansion. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, New Mexico implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>



New York	<p>New York has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed S.B. 02606 to expand Medicaid. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2023, New York implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced S.B. 2237A/A.B. 3020A, which would have expanded full eligibility under the basic health program to individuals who are currently ineligible due to immigration status. Legislators also introduced A.B. 7039, which would have extended Medicaid eligibility to employees who are on strike or involved in labor disputes. The bills did not pass this session.</p>
North Carolina	<p>North Carolina is now the 41<sup>st</sup> state (including the District of Columbia) to expand Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In March 2023, the legislature passed H.B. 76 to expand Medicaid. However, expansion was contingent on legislators passing the 2023-25 budget. The legislature passed the state budget in September 2023 and Medicaid coverage became effective on December 1, 2023. In July 2024, North Carolina celebrated reaching the milestone of enrolling more than 500,000 individuals in Medicaid expansion during the first 6 months of enrollment. Governor Roy Cooper's office noted that previous estimates projected it may take up to 2 years to reach that goal. In 2022, North Carolina implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
North Dakota	<p>North Dakota has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed H.B. 1362, which appropriated funding for the expansion, but with a sunset clause that funding would only be appropriated through July 2017. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. Legislators twice extended coverage and in 2021, legislators passed H.B. 1012, which appropriated continued funding without a sunset date. In 2023, North Dakota implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>North Dakota did not hold a regular legislative session this year.</p>
Ohio	<p>Ohio has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Kasich took executive action to expand Medicaid, approved by the Controlling Board. Following a lawsuit filed by legislators, coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services approved a Section 1115 waiver in 2019, which allowed the state to impose a work requirement, but the state never implemented the requirement. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement. In 2022, Ohio implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Oklahoma has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In June 2020, voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid, which made Oklahoma the fifth state to bypass governors and legislatures and expand Medicaid by public referendum. Coverage became effective on July 1, 2021. In 2023, Oklahoma implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>

Oregon	<p>Oregon has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature enacted H.B. 5201, which appropriated funding for the expansion. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2021, legislators enacted H.B. 3352, which dedicated \$100 million to expand Medicaid eligibility to all adults who are eligible based on their income, regardless of immigration status. In 2022, Oregon implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Pennsylvania has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In 2014, the state received approval of a Section 1115 waiver to implement a modified expansion program. Instead of enrolling eligible adults in Medicaid, the modified program used federal funds to subsidize private health insurance. Coverage for the modified program became effective on January 1, 2015. In February 2015, then-Governor Wolf directed the Department of Human Services to withdraw the 2014 approved waiver, and to instead implement the traditional Medicaid expansion as outlined in the ACA. In 2022, Pennsylvania implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 1800, which would have imposed a work requirement of 20 hours per week on Medicaid enrollees. As of October 2024, the bill had not passed.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Rhode Island has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Former Governor Chafee signed the Fiscal Year 2014 budget in 2013, which appropriated the funding for the expansion. Enrollment began in October 2013, and expansion coverage went into effect on January 1, 2014. In 2023, Rhode Island implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 7205, which would have required Medicaid enrollment to be maintained or provided in the first and last 30 days of incarceration and requiring a Section 1115 demonstration waiver. The bill did not pass this session.</p>
South Carolina	<p>South Carolina is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2019, the Trump administration approved two Section 1115 waivers to impose work requirements in South Carolina. The Healthy Connections Works waiver imposed a work requirement on parents and caretakers with incomes up to 67% of the federal poverty level (FPL) who were already eligible for Medicaid coverage under the state plan. The Palmetto Pathways to Independence waiver extended Medicaid coverage to parents and caretakers, as well as a targeted adult population, with incomes up to 100% of the FPL, subject to a work requirement. The Biden administration rescinded the approvals of both of South Carolina's work requirements in August of 2021, which allowed the partial expansion without the work requirement. But in September of 2021, South Carolina officials notified the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services the state was withdrawing its Palmetto Pathways to Independence waiver, stating it had not implemented the coverage expansion nor enrolled any individuals. In 2022, South Carolina did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 4980 and H.B. 3206, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. The bills did not pass this session. An estimated 141,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>

South Dakota	<p>South Dakota has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In November 2022, voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid, which made South Dakota the seventh state to bypass governors and legislatures and expand Medicaid by public referendum. Coverage became effective on July 1, 2023. In 2023, South Dakota implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators passed S.J.R. 501, which will add a referendum to the November 2024 general election ballot by which voters will decide whether to impose a work requirement on Medicaid enrollees.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Tennessee is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2014, the legislature passed H.B. 937, which requires legislative approval before the state can adopt and implement Medicaid expansion. In 2022, Tennessee did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced several bills to authorize the governor to expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL), thereby removing the requirement for legislative approval. The bills did not pass this session, but the state did increase income eligibility for parents from 82% of FPL to 105% of the FPL. An estimated 194,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
Texas	<p>Texas is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Texas has the highest uninsured rate among the nonelderly population and has the lowest income eligibility threshold for parents of any state, at 15% of the federal poverty level. In 2024, Texas did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>Texas did not hold a regular legislative session this year. More than 1.2 million uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
Utah	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b></p> <p>Utah has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2018, the legislature passed H.B. 472, which directed the state to submit a Section 1115 waiver to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to request approval to provide coverage for childless adults with incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and impose a work requirement. The state submitted the waiver in June 2018. Then, in November 2018, voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. Lawmakers intervened and passed S.B. 96 in February 2019, which again called for the limited expansion and a work requirement. In March 2019, CMS approved the 1115 waiver for the limited expansion, and the state implemented the coverage change in April 2019 and intended to impose the work requirement in 2020.</p> <p>The cost to provide limited coverage proved to be greater without the enhanced federal funding offered to states that provide coverage to 138% of the FPL. As a result, the state submitted a new Section 1115 waiver in November 2019, which requested to expand eligibility to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL, impose a work requirement, and require premiums from enrollees with incomes above 100% of the FPL. CMS approved the new Section 1115 waiver, and expanded coverage became effective on January 1, 2020. The state suspended the work requirement in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement. In 2024, Utah implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 501, which provides limited Medicaid coverage for incarcerated individuals transitioning back into society. This bill became effective on May 1, 2024.</p>

Vermont	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b>  Vermont has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Enrollment began in October 2013, and expansion coverage went into effect on January 1, 2014. In 2023, Vermont implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 721/S. 240, which would have expanded eligibility for the state's Medicaid expansion CHIP program to pregnant individuals earning up to 312% of the federal poverty level, as well as young people up to age 26. The bills did not pass this session.</p>
Virginia	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b>  Virginia has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2018, two budget bills, H.B. 5001 and H.B. 5002, calling for the state to adopt Medicaid expansion with an additional work requirement provision passed. Enrollment began on November 1, 2018, and coverage became effective on January 1, 2019. The state withdrew the Section 1115 waiver that imposed the work requirement on July 1, 2020. In 2021, Virginia implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
Washington	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b>  Washington has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2010, Washington was one of six states to sign up for the early Medicaid expansion option. Washington used this early option to provide coverage for childless adults with incomes at or below 133% of the federal poverty level. Later, state legislators included federal funding for Medicaid expansion in the 2013-2015 Omnibus Budget. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. In 2022, Washington implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>
West Virginia	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b>  West Virginia has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Former Governor Tomblin announced in 2013 that the state would expand Medicaid. Enrollment began in October 2013, and expansion coverage went into effect on January 1, 2014. In 2022, West Virginia implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 5557, which would have imposed a work requirement as a condition of Medicaid eligibility. The bill did not pass this session.</p>
Wisconsin	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b>  Wisconsin is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act, but adults with incomes up to 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) are covered. In December 2018, then-Governor Walker signed a law that effectively prohibits the Wisconsin governor from expanding Medicaid without some involvement from the state legislature. Wisconsin is also one of two states that has not extended postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months, but the state has a 90-day expansion pending approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced A.B. 745/S.B. 716, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. As of October 2024, the bills had not passed. An estimated 15,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage from its current income eligibility threshold of 100% of the FPL to the ACA threshold of at or below 138% of the FPL.</p>

Wyoming	<p><b>State Context and Policy Update</b></p> <p>Wyoming is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2023, Wyoming did implement an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements. An estimated 20,000 uninsured adults would become eligible for Medicaid if the state opted to expand coverage.</p>
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Find additional information on the [methods and sources](#) used throughout the Roadmap and for each state.