

Prenatal-to-3 State Policy Roadmap 2025

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 implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 564 and S.B. 245, which would have prohibited the state Medicaid agency from waiving periodic income checks or accepting self-attestations without additional verification. The bills would have also required the state to conduct additional data matching reviews monthly. These bills did not pass this session.</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 introduced H.B. 151, which would have required the state to apply for a waiver to provide continuous Medicaid eligibility to children from birth to age 6. The bill did not pass this session.</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 In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded approved Section 1115 waivers that included a work requirement.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 passed H.B. 2953, which would have limited presumptive eligibility for pregnant women and children, and prohibited the state Medicaid agency from accepting self-attestations without additional verifications. The bill was ultimately vetoed by Governor Hobbs. Legislators also introduced H.B. 2926, which would have adjusted the state's trigger law by requiring the repeal of Medicaid expansion if the federal matching rate drops below 90% (as opposed to the current law's limit of 80%). The bill would have also made the continued implementation of Medicaid expansion contingent on several policy changes including the implementation of work requirements for able-bodied adults, low improper payment rates, the suspension of automatic renewals, the implementation of 60-month lifetime coverage limits for certain adults, biannual redeterminations of eligibility, and limited presumptive eligibility redeterminations for women and children. The bill did not pass this session.</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 noncompliance. By the end of 2018, an estimated 18,000 people had lost coverage. A federal judge overturned the work requirement rule in March 2019. In September 2021, following the Biden administration's rescindment 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 expansion population. CMS approved the new program in December 2021, however, in early 2025, the state submitted a new waiver that reintroduced work requirements to the program. That waiver has not yet been approved. Arkansas is one of two states that has not extended postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 1004, H.B. 1008, and H.B. 1269, which would have extended postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months, pending federal approval. H.B. 1004 made the most progress of the three pieces of legislation, passing the House but ultimately stalling out in the Senate. Legislators also introduced S.B. 62, which would have repealed Arkansas's modified expansion program that provides premium assistance and replaced it with a more straightforward expansion option in which individuals are enrolled in traditional Medicaid. Finally, legislators introduced H.B. 1588, which would have prohibited the Department of Human Services from applying for or implementing any waivers that would expand coverage to additional individuals without receiving approval from the state legislature. The Department would have also been prohibited from increasing Medicaid reimbursement rates or adopting any rule changes that would result in an increase in general revenue costs without first receiving the approval of the governor. These bills did not pass this session.</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 income, regardless of their immigration status. Building on this progress, California enacted S.B. 184, effective July 1, 2022, to further 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 enacted A.B. 116, which will freeze new full-scope Medicaid enrollment for income-eligible adults over age 19 who do not meet federal immigration status requirements, preserving access only to pregnancy-related and postpartum services. This policy will take effect January 1, 2026.</p>
Colorado	<p>Colorado has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Hickenlooper signed legislation authorizing the expansion of coverage. 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, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</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 introduced H.B. 5432, H.B. 6104, and S.B. 170, which would have required the state to seek a Section 1115 waiver to implement work requirements for able-bodied adults receiving Medicaid. These bills did not pass this session.</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 enacted S.J.R. 6, which requires the Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance to explore the state's options for expanding postpartum coverage to individuals who are currently ineligible for Medicaid or CHIP due to their immigration status. The resolution requires the Department to submit a report on its findings by January 2026.</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, legislators 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 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>

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, under Section 1115 waiver authority, the Trump administration approved a new, limited Medicaid coverage program in Georgia known as Pathways to Coverage. 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 when, that year, the Biden administration rescinded 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 April 2025, Pathways to Coverage had enrolled approximately 7,400 individuals, which is less than one-third of the state's estimated enrollment of 25,000 in the first year. In 2022, Georgia implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 97 and S.B. 50, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. The bills would have done so by using Medicaid expansion funds to cover premiums for beneficiaries who purchased private health insurance through a qualified marketplace. The bills did not pass this session.</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 H.B. 1349, S.B. 713, and S.B. 714, which would have provided funding to expand CHIP coverage to pregnant individuals and children who would be eligible if not for their immigration status. The bills did not pass 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. 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 became effective on January 1, 2020. In 2021, the Biden administration rescinded previously approved work requirement waivers, and did not approve pending waiver requests. This year, Idaho began implementing an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum after CMS approved its state plan amendment in January 2025.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H. 345, which makes several changes to the state's Medicaid program. The law requires the Department of Health and Welfare to receive legislative approval before seeking or implementing a waiver that would increase costs to the state or expand coverage to additional individuals. The bill also requires the state to seek a waiver for work requirements and would change the way individuals with incomes at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) receive coverage. Instead of being under traditional Medicaid, those individuals would receive premium tax credits to receive coverage through qualified health plans.</p> <p>Legislators also introduced H. 58, which would have repealed Medicaid expansion, and H. 138, which would have conditioned Medicaid expansion on several factors including the ability to implement an enrollment cap and lifetime coverage limits, low improper payment rates, and limits on presumptive eligibility, among others. These bills did not pass this 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 introduced S.B. 2034, which would make foreign-born victims of human trafficking who otherwise meet income and residency requirements eligible for Medicaid. Legislators also introduced S.B. 1847, which would allow the state to eliminate Medicaid asset limits when determining program eligibility, pending federal approval. These bills did not pass this session.</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 in October 2019 due to a state 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 enacted S.B. 2 which made several changes to the state's Medicaid program effective July 1, 2025. The bill prohibits state agencies or individuals that are contracted to work with the Medicaid program from advertising or marketing the Medicaid program. The bill also prohibits the state from accepting self-attestations without additional verifications, limits the use of presumptive eligibility for Medicaid, and implements work requirements for individuals in the expansion population.</p> <p>Legislators introduced S.B. 486 and H.B. 1470, which would have required sheriff's offices to assist individuals leaving incarceration with Medicaid applications before their release and would have required the state to apply for a waiver to provide services to individuals with Medicaid who are incarcerated starting 90 days before they are released. These bills did not pass this session.</p>
Iowa	<p>Iowa has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed S.F. 446, which appropriated funding for the expansion. Coverage became effective on January 1, 2014. This year, Iowa began implementing an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum after the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services approved its state plan amendment in January 2025. The coverage became available in April 2025.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted S.F. 615, which requires the state to seek federal approval to implement work requirements as a condition of Medicaid eligibility. The law also directs the state to align the work requirements across the Medicaid and SNAP programs.</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 implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 2240, which restricts state agencies' authority to make changes to the state's SNAP, Medicaid, TANF, or child care programs without legislative approval. The legislature overrode Governor Kelly's veto of the legislation and it became effective on July 1, 2025.</p> <p>Legislators also introduced H.B. 2375 and S.B. 257, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to individuals with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL). The expanded coverage would have included work requirements and been contingent on the continued 90% federal matching rate. Legislators also introduced S.B. 271, which would have increased the income eligibility for CHIP to 250% of the FPL for children. These bills did not pass this session.</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. 695, which limits the Cabinet for Health and Family Services' ability to make changes to eligibility, coverage, or benefits in the Medicaid program without legislative approval. The law also requires the agency to submit a waiver to establish work requirements for able bodied adults receiving Medicaid. The legislature overrode Governor Beshear's initial veto of the legislation.</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 enacted S.B. 130, which prohibits the state agency from relying on ex parte, or automatic, renewals for Medicaid redeterminations except when required by federal law. The bill also prohibits the state from accepting self-attestations without additional verifications. The law became effective on June 20, 2025.</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, Maine introduced L.D. 896, which would have required the state to apply for a waiver to provide continuous Medicaid eligibility to children from birth to age 6. Legislators also introduced L.D. 1070, which would have required a report on the feasibility of a Medicaid Forward plan to provide coverage to families who are ineligible for Medicaid because their incomes are too high. These bills did not pass this session.</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. 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. 3057 and S.F. 3138, which would have created a public option for individuals to buy into the Medicaid program if they were deemed ineligible due to income. Families would have paid into the program on a sliding scale based on their income. Legislators also introduced H.F. 2950 and S.F. 3308, which would have made individuals who are in county jail eligible for Medicaid coverage if they are otherwise qualified. These 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 (ACA). In May 2021, an initiative to put Medicaid expansion on the 2022 ballot ended after the Mississippi Supreme Court ruled the state's entire ballot initiative process as "unworkable and inoperative" due to outdated language in the state constitution. In 2023, Mississippi implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced several bills to expand Medicaid coverage to individuals with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level. Eight bills (H.B. 55, H.B. 132, H.B. 427, H.B. 466, H.B. 706, H.B. 1105, H.B. 1597, and S.B. 2394) would have expanded Medicaid under the ACA. Two bills, H.B. 125 and H.B. 546, would have provided traditional Medicaid coverage to some of the expansion population and provided premium assistance for the rest, based on income. S.B. 2386 would have extended Medicaid coverage to children aging out of foster care until age 26, required less frequent reenrollments for children with certain long-term or chronic conditions, and extended access to Medicaid's family planning services to adults of reproductive age at or below 194% of the federal poverty level. The bill was passed by the state legislature but ultimately vetoed by Governor Reeves. Legislators also introduced S.B. 2554, which would have established a non-binding ballot initiative asking voters if they support Medicaid expansion with a work requirement, and H.B. 1591, which would have required a study of work requirements on any potential Medicaid expansion program. These bills did not pass this session.</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 to expand Medicaid by public referendum. Coverage was expected to become effective on July 1, 2021, but in May 2021, then-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 2021, 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 S.J.R. 43, which would have added a constitutional amendment requiring the state to implement work requirements for Medicaid eligibility. Individuals between the ages of 18 and 49 who are not either pregnant or caretakers of young children would have been required to meet work requirements pending federal approval. The bill 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>In the last year, legislators enacted H.B. 245, which reauthorizes the state's Medicaid expansion program that was set to expire in July 2025. The law removed the termination date of the program, preventing the need for future reauthorizations, but added work requirements for Medicaid eligibility.</p> <p>Legislators also introduced S.B. 62, which would have phased out Medicaid coverage for the expansion population, and S.B. 199, which would have made Medicaid expansion contingent on the implementation of work requirements. Additionally, legislators introduced H.B. 185, which would have provided 3 years of continuous Medicaid eligibility for children under age 6. These bills did not pass this session.</p>

Nebraska	<p>Nebraska has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. After several years of legislative roadblocks and opposition, voters 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 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 tier. In 2023, Nebraska implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced L.B. 153, which would have extended postpartum CHIP coverage to 6 months. The extension would have been paid for using Medicaid Managed Care Excess Profit Fund dollars. The bill did not pass this session.</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>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</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 legislation required the state to obtain Section 1115 waiver authority to operate the program differently from the standard approach permitted under the ACA, and only initially 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 provision. 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 introduced S.B. 134, which would have required the state to resubmit their Section 1115 waiver to add work requirements for Medicaid eligibility. 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 did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</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 introduced H.B. 186, which would have created a “Medicaid Forward Plan” that would have provided health coverage to individuals with incomes above 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Under the bill, families would have been able to buy into the program and individuals with incomes between 138% and 400% of the FPL would have been eligible for financial assistance. The bill did not pass this session.</p>
New York	<p>New York has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, the legislature passed S. 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 A. 1710 and S. 3762, which would have expanded Medicaid eligibility to individuals who would otherwise be eligible if not for their immigration status. Legislators also introduced S. 1499, which would have directed the state to seek federal approval to add work requirements to the state Medicaid program. These bills did not pass.</p>
North Carolina	<p>North Carolina has expanded 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 the enrollment of more than 500,000 individuals in Medicaid expansion during the first 6 months of the expansion. Governor 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 introduced H.B. 491 and S.B. 403, which would require the state to implement work requirements for adults receiving Medicaid coverage. Legislators also introduced H.B. 619 and H.B. 653, both of which addressed the state’s existing trigger law—which requires the repeal of coverage for the Medicaid expansion population if the federal matching rate falls below 90%. H.B. 619 would have repealed the trigger entirely, and H.B. 653 would have altered the language so that expansion coverage would only be revoked if the federal matching rate for the expansion population fell below the federal matching rate for other Medicaid recipients. These bills did not pass this session.</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>In the last year, legislators did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</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 (CMS) 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 included a provision in the state budget (H.B. 96) to repeal the requirement that the state must seek federal approval for continuous Medicaid eligibility for children from birth to age 3. Governor DeWine vetoed that proposal, leaving the original statute in place. Despite this, as of September 2025, CMS' decision in July 2025 to reject all new state waiver requests for continuous eligibility makes implementation of this extension unlikely.</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 to 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 introduced H.B. 3722, which would have removed Medicaid eligibility from adults who otherwise qualify for Medicaid but for their immigration status. The bill did not pass this session.</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. 298, which would revoke Medicaid coverage from recipients in the Medicaid expansion population who fail to report changes to their circumstances and prohibit them from reapplying to the program for 6 months, pending federal approval. The bill would also suspend automatic renewals and the use of prepopulated renewal forms, and require redeterminations for adults every 6 months instead of 12. As of September 2025, the bill had not passed.</p>

Rhode Island	<p>Rhode Island has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Then-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 S.B. 924, which would have required Medicaid enrollment to be maintained or provided to individuals during the first and last 30 days of incarceration. Legislators also introduced H.B. 5205 and S.B. 254, which would have required the state apply for a waiver to provide continuous Medicaid eligibility to children from birth to age 3. These bills 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 2021, which allowed the partial expansion without the work requirement. In September 2021, however, South Carolina officials notified the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services that 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 implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 3109 and H.B. 4383, which would have expanded Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL. Legislators also introduced H.J.R. 3377, which would have added a non-binding referendum on whether to expand Medicaid to the 2026 general election ballot, and H.J.R. 3611, which would have established a committee to study the impacts of Medicaid expansion in the state. These bills did not pass this session.</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 H.J.R. 5001, which will add a measure to the next general election ballot that would condition continued Medicaid expansion on the existing 90% federal matching rate for the expansion population. If voters approve the measure, Medicaid expansion will be repealed if the federal matching rate is lowered. This initiative follows South Dakota voters' approval of a 2024 general election ballot measure which allows the state to impose work requirements on Medicaid recipients. As of September 2025, the state had withdrawn its resulting work requirement proposal due to Congress's newly introduced federal work requirements through H.R. 1, the 2025 reconciliation bill.</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 implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced H.B. 1101 and S.B. 851, which would have authorized the governor to expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level. Legislators also introduced H.B. 15, which would have authorized the governor to expand Medicaid eligibility to individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease. These bills did not pass this session.</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 (FPL). In 2024, Texas implemented an extension of pregnancy Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum.</p> <p>In the last year, legislators introduced 23 bills to expand Medicaid coverage to additional populations. Fifteen bills (H.B. 197, H.B. 262, H.B. 726, H.B. 807, H.B. 814, H.B. 1311, H.B. 1432, H.B. 2604, H.B. 2939, H.B. 4910, S.B. 45, S.B. 255, S.B. 637, S.B. 638, and S.B. 657) would have expanded Medicaid coverage to individuals with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL through traditional Medicaid, and three bills (H.B. 895, H.B. 2627, S.B. 232) would have expanded Medicaid to the same population but through a Texas-specific program that includes health savings accounts. Legislators also introduced H.B. 1920, H.B. 2019, H.B. 2072, and H.B. 3216, which would have expanded Medicaid to individuals with incomes at or below 138% of the FPL, who have certain mental health diagnosis, are under 26 years old, are women of reproductive age, or have dependents, respectively. Finally, H.B. 792 would have directed the state to seek waivers based on a county's request to expand coverage, thereby allowing the county to provide benefits.</p> <p>Additionally, legislators introduced H.B. 1539, which would have required the state to apply for a waiver to provide continuous Medicaid eligibility to children from birth to age 5. Legislators also introduced H.B. 2865, which prohibits the use of ex parte, or automatic, renewals for Medicaid redeterminations unless required by federal law. None of these bills passed this session.</p>
Utah	<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 Section 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 did not introduce any bills to modify Medicaid eligibility requirements.</p>

Vermont	<p>Vermont has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. Enrollment began in October 2013, and expansion coverage became effective 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. 114 and S. 14, which would have expanded income eligibility for pregnant individuals from 213% to 312% of the federal poverty level (FPL). The bill also requires the Agency of Human Services to draft a report on the feasibility and costs of expanding eligibility for adults up to age 64 with incomes below 312% of the FPL. These bills did not pass this session.</p>
Virginia	<p>Virginia has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2018, = H.B. 5001 and H.B. 5002 passed, calling for the state to adopt Medicaid expansion with an additional work requirement provision. 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>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>West Virginia has expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2013, then-Governor Tomblin announced 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. 3518, which would have established a trigger law to repeal Medicaid expansion if the federal matching rate was reduced below 90%. Legislators also introduced H.B. 3233, which would have established a program to allow families who are ineligible for Medicaid to buy into the program. Families with incomes between 138% and 200% of the federal poverty level would pay based on a sliding scale, meanwhile other families would be able to buy in at full cost. These bills did not pass this session.</p>

Wisconsin	<p>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 any 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. 97 and S.B. 23, which would have required the state to seek federal approval to extend postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months. S.B. 23 passed the Senate, but as of September 2025, had not moved in the Assembly. A.B. 50 and S.B. 45, Governor Evers' executive budget bills, would have also extended postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12 months. Signed on July 7, 2025, the final budget bill did not include funding for this extension. Additionally, legislators introduced A.B. 163, which would have prohibited the state from conducting ex parte, or automatic, renewals except as required by federal law. The bill also prohibits the use of prepopulated forms for renewals and prohibits individuals who fail to report changes in their circumstances that impact their eligibility from reapplying for up to 6 months. As of September 2025, these bills had not passed.</p>
Wyoming	<p>Wyoming is one of 10 states that has not expanded Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. In 2023, Wyoming 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>

Find additional information on the [methods and sources](#) used throughout the Roadmap and for each state.