**HB 700 House Committee Passed**

**Still Only Partial Medicaid Expansion:**

**Who’s In & Who’s Out?**

* **Does not expand Medicaid eligibility for parents and other working adults.**
	+ **Only extends Medicaid to adults, earning up to 100% of the poverty not to the full 138% required by federal law.**
	+ This expansionis **not authorized by federal law** and the Secretary of HHS issued another statement on March 29, 2013 that she will not grant waivers providing enhanced federal matching funds for expansions that do not go up to 138% of poverty, <http://medicaid.gov/Federal-Policy-Guidance/Downloads/FAQ-03-29-13-Premium-Assistance.pdf>
* Effective 2019, **eliminates CHIP eligibility for children for whom other family health insurance coverage is too expensive**.
	+ It limits CHIP eligibility to only those children whose parents are **not offered** **employer-sponsored insuranc**e **that covers their child or whose children are** **not eligible** **for Exchange tax credits.**
	+ Families that have access to **employee-only coverage for a parent with premium costs up to 9.5%,** will not be eligible for CHIP.
	+ It **does not take into account the premium costs to cover dependent children** for either employer sponsored coverage or Exchange plans.
	+ This is the gap in affordable coverage that CHIP provides beginning in 2014.
* Imposes the same restriction on **Medicaid eligibility for infants under age 1** born to women with Medicaid coverage as a pregnant woman with incomes between 133-185% of poverty, effective 2019 also. The Medicaid provision would require a waiver.

**Eliminates and reduces other categories of Medicaid eligibility**, but only if the federal government approves a partial Medicaid Expansion to 100% federal poverty which the federal government will not do.

* + **Eliminates** Medicaid eligibility for those receiving **blind pensions** and **uninsured women’s health program** effective July 1, 2014.
* **Reduces Medicaid eligibility** for uninsured women diagnosed with **breast and cervical cancer** under the CDC’s early detection program to those with incomes between 100-200% of poverty who do not have access to employer-sponsored insurance or Exchange plans, effective July 1, 2014.
* This provision requires a waiver that is unlikely to be granted because the CDC early detection program targets low income women with incomes up to 250% of poverty.

(continued)

* **Requires pregnant women** with incomes between 133%-185% federal poverty to enroll in Exchange-offered plans with premium costs to be paid for by the state’s Medicaid program, effective July 1, 2014.
	+ Federal law requires Medicaid benefits and cost-protections.
	+ This provision will require a federal waiver.
* **Expands CHIP eligibility to include** **not yet born children** whose parents do not have access to affordable insurance through employment or the Exchange.
	+ Covered services include prenatal care and pregnancy related services and continue for 60 days post partum for the mother and up to one year for the child.
* **Extends Ticket to Work Medicaid** eligibility for those with severe disabilities who return to work until July 2014.
* **Moves children ages 6-18** up to 133% federal line into Medicaid rather than CHIP and **expands eligibility for** **children aging out of foster care** as required by federal law