

Assuring That Child Health Applications Do Not Deter Enrollment Among Eligible Children in Non-Citizen Families

December 1999

covering
Kids

A National Health Access
Initiative for Low-Income,
Uninsured Children

 CENTER ON BUDGET
AND POLICY PRIORITIES

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About *Covering Kids*

Covering Kids is a national health access initiative for low-income, uninsured children. The program was made possible by a \$47 million grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, New Jersey, and is designed to help states and local communities increase the number of eligible children who benefit from health insurance coverage programs by: designing and conducting outreach programs that identify and enroll eligible children into Medicaid and other coverage programs; simplifying the enrollment processes; and coordinating existing coverage programs for low-income children. *Covering Kids* receives direction and technical support from the Southern Institute on Children and Families, located in Columbia, South Carolina.

About the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, located in Washington, D.C., is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization that studies government spending and the programs and public policy issues that have an impact on low- and moderate-income Americans. The Center works extensively on federal and state health policies, and provides technical assistance to state policymakers and policy organizations on these issues and on the design of child health insurance applications, enrollment procedures and outreach activities. The Center is supported by foundations, individual contributors and publication sales.

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ASSURING THAT CHILD HEALTH APPLICATIONS DO NOT DETER ENROLLMENT AMONG ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN NONCITIZEN FAMILIES

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The high uninsured rate among children from noncitizen families must be addressed if initiatives to lower substantially the number of uninsured children are to be successful. An estimated one in five children is either an immigrant or has at least one immigrant parent, and the percentage of children living in noncitizen families who lack health insurance coverage is growing.

- An analysis by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research shows that in 1997, 43 percent of noncitizen children were uninsured, up sharply from 36 percent in 1995.¹
- The uninsured rate among citizen children living with noncitizen parents was 27 percent in 1997, compared to 23 percent in 1995.
- *Poor* noncitizen children are at even greater risk of being uninsured. Nearly half - 49 percent - of noncitizen children with incomes below the poverty line had no health insurance coverage in 1997. Among poor citizen children with noncitizen parents, 29 percent were uninsured.
- By contrast, in 1997, 19 percent of poor citizen children living with U.S.-born citizen parents were uninsured.

The low rates of coverage among low-income children in noncitizen families is due to many factors, most having nothing to do with children's eligibility for coverage. Although changes in federal law did result in large numbers of immigrants losing access to public benefits, citizen children living with immigrant parents and most immigrant children continue to be eligible for Medicaid, and now for separate CHIP-funded programs as well.

¹ E. Richard Brown, Roberta Wyn and Victoria D. Ojeda, *Noncitizen Children's Rising Uninsured Rates Threaten Access to Health Care*, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, June 1999.

Many states, as well as health care providers, schools and a wide range of community organizations are engaged in aggressive outreach strategies and public education campaigns to turn these high uninsured numbers around. In this context, it is important to assure that child health applications do not unintentionally create additional barriers to coverage. Efforts to promote enrollment among eligible children in noncitizen families are likely to fall short of their goals if child health applications ask unnecessary questions about citizenship or inappropriately require Social Security numbers from people living in the household who are *not* applying for benefits for themselves. Such information is not necessary to determine a child's eligibility for health coverage under either Medicaid or a separate CHIP-funded program and is likely to deter families with noncitizen family members from completing the application process.

The Health Care Financing Administration, the federal agency that oversees Medicaid and CHIP, issued guidance to states on September 10, 1998 clarifying the procedures to be followed with respect to Social Security numbers:²

“We wish to clarify that, under Section 1137 of the (Social Security) Act, a SSN (Social Security Number) must be supplied *only by applicants for and recipients of Medicaid benefits*. In all other cases, including non-applicant parents of children applying for Medicaid and children applying for a separate State CHIP program (non-Medicaid), States *are prohibited* from making the provision of a SSN by another family member a condition of the child's eligibility. This also applies to other members of the household whose income might be used in making the child's eligibility determination” (emphasis added).

The guidance further states that while non-applicant family members *may be asked* for an SSN in order to help verify their income, states *cannot require* an SSN from non-applicants and cannot deny an application based on failure to provide an SSN for a non-applicant member of the household.³

The guidance also advises states that there is no basis for asking about the immigration status of persons who are not applying for benefits. It states, “The citizenship and immigrant status of non-applicant parents or other (household members) is irrelevant to their children's eligibility. States may not require that parents disclose this information.”

² Letter from Sally Richardson, Director, Center for Medicaid State Operations, Health Care Financing Administration, September 10, 1998 (<http://www.hcfa.gov/init/chpelig.htm>).

³ With respect to separate CHIP-funded programs, the proposed CHIP regulations issued on November 8, 1999, provide that a state may *not* “require that any individual provide a social security number, including the social security number of the child or that of a family member whose income or resources might be used in making the child's eligibility determination.” Proposed section 457.320(b)(4). Fed. Reg., Vol. 64, No. 215, page 60951.

A review of state child health applications shows that the questions about citizenship and Social Security numbers in child health applications often do not comply with the rules laid out in the guidance and proposed regulations. In some cases, there seems to be some effort to comply with these rules, but the application contains conflicting or confusing instructions with respect to the information that is required. Table 1 provides the results of an analysis of each state's child health application(s) with respect to questions in the application about Social Security numbers and citizenship status. The methodology used to analyze these applications is described in the section that follows, and the applications reviewed are identified in the appendix to this report.

As states consider revisions to their child health applications to comply with the federal SSN and citizenship rules, it might be helpful to look at how some states have addressed these issues in their child health applications.⁴ Two state applications— from California and Illinois— are described below.

- **California.** California's joint Medi-Cal/Healthy Families application, in section 2, asks for the Social Security number and citizenship of "children under 19 and/or the pregnant woman who want health coverage" and further states in that same section that "Social Security Numbers are not required for Healthy Families or for persons who want emergency or pregnancy related services only." (Medi-Cal is the state's Medicaid program and Healthy Families is the California CHIP-funded program.) In section 3, the application asks about other family members living in the home, but this section does not ask about SSNs or citizenship status.

The California application instructions, moreover, provide clear information to applicants about the rules relating to SSNs and citizenship status. In addition, the instructions also assure applicants of confidentiality. The instructions state, "Immigration information we get as part of this application is private and confidential. The State will use this information only for eligibility determination and program administration. (See Privacy Notifications.) Medi-Cal and Healthy Families do not collect information on the immigration status of parents/guardians who are not seeking health coverage for themselves. These programs cannot and will not provide information on the immigration status of such parents to the INS or use immigration information to demand or collect repayment information from recipients for services lawfully received." (Application instructions, page 3.)

- **Illinois.** Illinois' KidCare application (Medicaid and CHIP) asks a number of questions about "all children and pregnant women living with you who want health benefits." This section of the application asks for such individual's SSN

⁴ Most state child health applications are posted on the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities *Start Healthy Stay Healthy* website <http://www.cbpp.org/shsh/apply.htm>.

(the application states that SSNs are optional for pregnant women) and citizenship status. (See questions 4 and 7.) In a section of the application that follows, information is sought about spouses and children not listed in the earlier section of the application. Question 12 asks for the SSNs of such persons but clearly states that this information is optional.

Methodology: Explanation of Table 1

This analysis considers whether the application reviewed appears to require an SSN from either a parent or a child in the household who is not applying for health coverage for themselves. It also considers whether the application requires information about citizenship or immigration status for parents or children in the home who are not applying for benefits.

SSNs. The first two columns in Table 1 review the questions in the application relating to SSNs. **Column 1** reports whether the application requires the parent's SSN if only the child is applying for coverage and **Column 2** asks if children who are not applying for coverage are required to provide an SSN.

- A “**Yes**” is entered in column 1 if the application appears to require SSNs from parents who are not seeking coverage for themselves.
- A “**Yes**” is entered in column 2 if the application appears to require SSNs from children who are not seeking benefits for themselves.
- In some cases, the application asks for the SSN of parents and/or children who are not seeking coverage for themselves but elsewhere in the application (for example, in the instructions or in the “rights and responsibility” section) there is a statement to the effect that SSNs are required only for persons applying for benefits. If this statement either does not appear in the same section where the SSN question is asked or is not cross-referenced in that section, the application is considered not to have effectively limited the request for an SSN to persons seeking coverage for themselves, and a “**Yes**” answer is consequently entered in columns 1 and/or 2.
- A “**No**” is entered in column 1 if the application either does not ask for SSNs, or it asks for a parent's SSN only if the parent is applying for coverage for him or herself.
- A “**No**” is entered in column 2 if the application either does not ask for SSNs, or it asks for an SSN for a child only if the child is applying for coverage.

- A “**No**” is also entered in column 1 if the application asks for the SSN of a parent when only a child is applying for coverage but the application clearly states that the parent’s SSN is optional. Similarly, a “**No**” is entered in column 2 if the application asks for the SSN of a child who is not applying for benefits but the application clearly states that providing an SSN for that child is optional.
- A few applications ask for an SSN “if one is available,” or “if you have one” or “if one has been issued.” A “**Yes**” is recorded for these applications because they technically require SSNs from persons not applying for coverage, and, more important, because the question may deter enrollment since it requires the person completing the form to acknowledge that certain family members do not have a SSN. If SSNs are being requested from persons who are not applying for coverage, it is better to make it clear that the request for an SSN for such persons is purely optional.
- Table 1 does not indicate whether or not the application (either a joint Medicaid application or a separate CHIP application) states that children are not required to provide an SSN in order to be found eligible under a separate CHIP-funded program.. Only two states– California and Arizona– attempted to set different SSN requirements depending on whether the child was applying for Medicaid or for coverage under a separate CHIP program. California’s language is cited above. Arizona’s application is less clear. While it states that SSNs are required for Medicaid only, the same section of the application states that information about all children in the household must be provided “even if not applying for KidsCare.”

Citizenship. **Column 3** reports whether the application requires information about the parent’s citizenship status if only children are applying for coverage and **column 4** reports whether the application requires information on citizenship status for children who are not applying for coverage.

- A “**Yes**” is entered in column 3 if the application appears to require information about citizenship status for parents who are not applying for benefits for themselves.
- A “**Yes**” answer is entered in column 4 if the application appears to require information about citizenship status for children who are not applying for coverage.
- A “**No**” is entered in column 3 if the application either does not ask for the parent’s citizenship status or it only asks about parents’ citizenship status for parents seeking coverage for themselves.

- A “No” is entered in column 4 if the application either does not ask for the citizenship status of children or it only asks about citizenship status for children who are applying for coverage.

Many of the applications that require SSNs for parents or children who are non-applicants, and that require citizenship information for parents or children who are non-applicants also seek SSNs and citizenship information for other persons living in the household, including related and unrelated adults. Several applications ask a set of questions about a child’s absent parent, and sometimes these questions ask for the SSN of the absent parent. These questions raise a number of concerns about the way in which some states are pursuing medical support. For example, some applications do not appear to inform the person completing the application that if she has good cause for not providing information about the absent parent she need not supply the information requested. However, questions about absent parents, including requests for the absent parent’s SSN, are not analyzed in this report.

Applications reviewed. The child health applications reviewed here vary across states depending on the type of form a state uses to enroll children in Medicaid and, if applicable, a separate CHIP program.

- If a state uses a joint Medicaid/CHIP application, that application is reviewed.
- If a state has separate CHIP and Medicaid applications, both are reviewed.
- In a few states, most children apply for Medicaid through a joint Medicaid/TANF – food stamp application; for those states, these joint applications are reviewed.

The applications reviewed were in use in October/November, 1999. Since states are regularly revising their applications, it is possible that an application considered in this analysis has been revised or is under review. The applications reviewed are identified in the appendix to this report. Note, however, that some states do not code or date their applications.

Table 1
Citizenship and Social Security Number Questions in State Children's Health Applications

	Application Type	Column 1 Is a Social Security number required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 2 Is a Social Security number required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?	Column 3 Is citizenship information required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 4 Is citizenship information required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?
Alabama ¹	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Medicaid	No	No	No	No
Arizona ²	Joint	No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes
Arkansas	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California ³	Joint	No	No	No	No
Colorado ⁴	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Joint	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware ⁵	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Medicaid	No	No	No	No
Florida ⁶	Joint	Yes	See endnote 6	No	See endnote 6
Georgia ⁷	Joint	Yes	See endnote 7	No	See endnote 7
Hawaii	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Medicaid	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Joint	No	No	No	No
Indiana ⁸	Medicaid	Adult completing form: No Other Adults: Yes	Yes	Adult completing form: No Other Adults: No	No
Iowa ⁹	Joint	No	Yes	No	Yes

	Application Type	Column 1 Is a Social Security number required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 2 Is a Social Security number required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?	Column 3 Is citizenship information required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 4 Is citizenship information required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?
Kansas ¹⁰	Joint	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	No
Louisiana ¹¹	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	No
Maine	Joint	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland ¹²	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	No
Massachusetts ¹³	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan ¹⁴	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Medicaid	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri ¹⁵	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	No
Montana	Separate	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid :Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid : Yes CHIP: No
Nebraska	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada ¹⁶	Separate	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes
New Hampshire ¹⁷	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Joint	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Mexico ¹⁸	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York ¹⁹	Joint (Pilot)	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	Joint	No	Yes	No	Yes

	Application Type	Column 1 Is a Social Security number required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 2 Is a Social Security number required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?	Column 3 Is citizenship information required for a parent who is seeking coverage for a child only?	Column 4 Is citizenship information required for siblings or other children in the household who are not seeking coverage?
North Dakota ²⁰	Separate	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes
Ohio	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon ²¹	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania ²²	Separate	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: Yes	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No	Medicaid: Yes CHIP: No
Rhode Island	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas ²³	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Joint and Separate CHIP	Joint: Yes CHIP Only: Yes	Joint: Yes CHIP Only: Yes	Joint: Yes CHIP Only: No	Joint: Yes CHIP Only: No
Vermont	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington ²⁴	Medicaid	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
West Virginia	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin ²⁵	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Joint	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes

1. Alabama's application requests a SSN for all household members and states that the question can be left blank if the SSN is not available. The parent is asked for an SSN twice; the first request states that a SSN need not be supplied if unavailable. Alabama specifically asks if anyone in the household is an "illegal alien."
2. Arizona's application instructs the person completing the form to list the information requested in section 2 (which asks for SSNs and citizenship status) for all children in the home even if the child is not applying for coverage although in that part of section 2 where the SSN would be entered the form states, "SSN(required for Medicaid only)." In addition, a statement not referenced in the application (found on the back page of application) notes that SSNs are required only for individuals approved for Medicaid. The application also asks for proof of citizenship or immigrant status for any child who was not born in the United States, although an additional statement not referenced in the application (found on the cover page of application) instructs the person completing the form to attach proof of citizenship for any child who was not born in the United States and wants health insurance.
3. California's application also states in the application instruction that information on immigrant status is confidential and that the program "can not and will not" provide immigration information to the INS.
4. Colorado's "Application Checklist" states that a SSN is required for each individual applying for benefits but this information is not referenced in the part of the application that asks for SSNs.
5. Delaware's application, in the "Rights and Responsibility" section, states that a SSN must be supplied for "each person applying." It also instructs the person completing the form to give the SSN "of anyone whose income affects whether or not I am eligible for medical assistance." These statements may mean that a SSN is not required from a child who is not applying for benefits (since the income of a child who is not applying for benefits should not affect the eligibility of other household members) but is required for a parent regardless of whether the parent is applying for benefits for herself (since the parent's income does not affect eligibility). It is not likely, however, that this distinction would be understood by most applicants. In any event, these statements are not cross referenced in the part of the application that asks for a SSN.
6. Florida's application is somewhat unclear as to whether it is asking only for information about children who are applying for coverage. It states that "If you are applying for more than three children, attach another piece of paper" which might suggest that information only about children applying for benefits needs to be included, but it does not state this directly.
7. Georgia's PeachCare application can serve as an application for either PeachCare or Medicaid; for purposes of this analysis, it is considered to be a joint application. Like Florida, Georgia's application is somewhat unclear as to whether it is asking only for information about children who are applying for coverage. It states that "If there are more than three children in the household for whom you wish to apply, please attach a separate sheet" which might suggest that information only about children applying for benefits needs to be included, but it does not state this directly. Moreover, if it were to be read this way, there would be no other place in the application where other family members would be listed (information on the number of family members is necessary to determine financial eligibility).
8. Indiana's application does not ask for a SSN or citizenship information for the person completing the application unless she is applying for coverage for herself (the application covers children and pregnant women). It does, however, request SSNs be provided for all other persons in the household whether or not they are applying for coverage for themselves.
9. Iowa's Hawk-I application can be used to apply for Medicaid; for purposes of this analysis it is considered a joint application.

10. The Kansas application asks that a SSN be provided for all children in the home if the child has a SSN. A statement at the end of the application that is not referenced in the section of the application requesting SSNs says, "I understand that I may have to provide or apply for a Social Security Number of the children for whom I am applying."
11. At the point in the application where the citizenship question is asked, Louisiana's application refers to a statement appearing elsewhere in the application that only those applying for coverage are required to answer the citizenship question.
12. Maryland's application states on a cover page and again at the end of the application that "you must give the Social Security number of any person who wants to be eligible for the Maryland Children's Health Program." This statement might suggest that persons who do not seek coverage need not provide a SSN, but in any event this statement is not referenced in the part of the application where SSNs are requested.
13. Massachusetts' application ask for SSNs for all household members "if one has been issued." It asks about citizenship of all members of the family (page 1 of the application) although elsewhere in the application (in the "Immigration" section on page 3) it asks about citizenship and immigration status only for persons applying for benefits.
14. Michigan's application asks for SSNs and citizenship status "for each child in the household" although it instructs the applicant to attach a separate sheet of paper "if applying for more than two children."
15. Missouri's application includes the following at the end of the application: "I agree that I must provide Social Security Numbers of all persons applying for MC+ as required by law." While this statement implies that SSNs are not required for those individuals not applying for coverage, it does not say so directly and, in any event, it is not referenced in that part of the application which asks for SSNs.
16. The Nevada Medicaid application reviewed is for Medicaid, food stamps, and cash assistance.
17. New Hampshire's cover page to its application states that "federal laws require each person applying for medical assistance to provide his or her Social Security Number to DHS to be eligible." This statement is not referenced in the section of the application where SSNs are requested; the application asks for SSNs from all adults and all children "who live with you."
18. New Mexico's application also asks if anyone living in the home is an illegal alien.
19. New York is piloting a new joint application, which is the application reviewed here. The application section requesting SSNs refers to the "Rights and Responsibilities" section. This section states "Social Security numbers are not required of legally responsible adults or any other person residing in the Medicaid applicants' household who is not applying for Medicaid."
20. The North Dakota Medicaid "Application for Assistance" reviewed here is for Medicaid and food stamps. North Dakota's CHIP application requires SSNs and citizenship information for all children in the household. Additionally, the person completing the application is required to sign a statement saying, "I certify that the children listed on this application are U.S. citizens or lawful immigrants." Because of this statement, families with a child who is eligible for coverage may feel they cannot complete this application if they have a child in the household who is not a lawful immigrant even if they are not applying for coverage for that child.
21. Oregon's application states, "When you apply for benefits, you must give proof of the Social Security Number for all household members. Federal rules require this."
22. Pennsylvania's Medicaid application states at the end in the "Client Responsibility" section that "you must provide a Social Security Number (SSN) for each person for whom you are applying." This statement is not

referenced in the section of the application that asks for SSNs. Pennsylvania CHIP applicants have a choice of four health plans and each uses a different application. CHIP application information in this chart is based on the *Caring Foundation for Children* application.

23. The Texas application reviewed here is for Medicaid, cash assistance and food stamps. Texas' application, in addition to asking about citizenship status and SSNs for non-applicants, states "Your alien status may be verified by INS." It also asks if household members are illegal aliens.

24. The Washington application asks if each family member, other than the parent(s), is a U.S. citizen without regard to whether the family member is applying for coverage. If a family member is not a citizen, the person completing the form is referred to "Attachment A." This attachment requires further information on immigration status but states that the information is needed only for "persons applying for medical benefits."

25. Wisconsin's application states on the cover page that "the Social Security Act requires each individual applicant or recipient of aid to provide their Social Security Number (SSN) as a condition of eligibility." This statement does not clarify who is considered an "applicant" for purposes of the SSN requirement, and, in any event, it is not cross referenced in the section of the application that asks for SSNs for all household members.

Appendix Applications Reviewed

State	Application Title	Date	Form Number
Alabama	Joint Application for All Kids and Sobra	Revised 08/15/98	291B
Alaska	Denali KidCare	Revised 2/99B	Gen 132 (06-3815)
Arizona	Application for KidCare/AHCCCS (Medicaid)	4/14/99	KC 101
Arkansas	Application for ARKids First Program	Revised 2/99	DCO-998
California	Joint Application for Medi-Cal For Children and Healthy Families	Revised 3/99	MC 321 HFP
Colorado	Application for Colorado Health Care	Revised 11/98	395-80-93-0210
Connecticut	Husky Application	Revised 7/98	W-1HUS
Delaware	Diamond State Health Plan and Delaware Healthy Children Application	Not indicated	Not indicated
District of Columbia	DC Healthy Families	Not indicated	Not indicated
Florida	Florida KidCare Application	7/99	CF-ES 1055
Georgia	CHIP: PeachCare for Kids	Not indicated	Not indicated
Hawaii	Application for Medical Assistance	Revised 7/97	DHS 1100
Idaho	Application for Assistance	10/99	HW 2000
Illinois	KidCare Application	Revised 4/99	DPA 2378KC IL478-2437
Indiana	Application for Hoosier Healthwise	Revised 6/98	State Form 43202/FI 2030
Iowa	Hawk-I: Healthy and Well Kids in Iowa	Revised 4/99	470-3526
Kansas	HealthWave	Not indicated	Not indicated
Kentucky	Kentucky CHIP	6/99	CHP-1
Louisiana	LaChip Application	Revised 4/99	BHSF Form 1-CH
Maine	Application for Health Insurance	Revised 7/29/98	BFI-CC001
Maryland	The Maryland Children's Health Program	Revised 10/98	Not indicated
Massachusetts	MassHealth and Children's Medical Security Plan Benefits	3/98	MBRCL-1 05-282-0398-80
Michigan	MiChild Application	Not indicated	Not indicated
Minnesota	Minnesota Health Care Programs Application	5/98	DHS-3239
Mississippi	Medicaid Application for Children & Pregnant Women	Revised 7/1/98	MDHS-EA-901- MEDI
Missouri	Missouri MC+ Application	8/99	MO886-2726

Montana	Children's Health Insurance Plan of Montana	Not indicated	Not indicated
	Application for Assistance	Revised 9/97	DPHHS-FA-250
Nebraska	Application for Kid Connection	Revised 4/99	MS-90
Nevada	CHIP: Nevada Check Up	4/98	Not indicated
	Medicaid: Application for Assistance	12/97	2905
New Hampshire	Healthy Kids	1/99	800P
New Jersey	NJ Kid Care	4/99	KC-APP
New Mexico	Medicaid Application for Children or Pregnant Women or Women Who Want Family Planning	Revised 1/11/99	MAD 023
New York (Pilot)	Growing Up Healthy	9/98	DOH-4133
North Carolina	Health Choice for Children	10/1/98	DMA-5063
North Dakota	Application for Assistance	Revised 10/97	SFN 405
	Healthy Steps Insurance Application	Revised 10-99	SFN 214
Ohio	Combined Programs Application-Medical and Nutritional Benefits	Revised 5/99	ODHS 7216
Oklahoma	SoonerCare Health Benefits Application	Revised 12/16/97	SC-1
Oregon	Oregon Health Plan (OHP) Application	Revised 7/98	OHP 7210
Pennsylvania	ACCESS to Medical Assistance	7/93	PA 600
	Caring Foundation for Children	Not indicated	Not indicated
Rhode Island	Rite Care Application	Revised 9/98	MARÇ-1
South Carolina	Partners for Healthy Children	4/99	DHHS 505
South Dakota	South Dakota CHIP	4/99	DSS-EA-301M
Tennessee	TennCare Application		PH-3445
Texas	Application for Assistance	10/98	1010
Utah	CHIP Application Form	5/99	61-CH
	Application for Medical Assistance	6/98	61M
Vermont	Application for Health Care Programs	Revised 4/98	HC 202MED
Virginia	Application/Redetermination for Medicaid	Not indicated	Not indicated
Washington	Application for Children's Medical Benefits	Draft 6/99	DSHS 14-380 (X)
West Virginia	The WV Children's Health Insurance Program	Not indicated	CHIP-1
Wisconsin	Application for Healthy Start for Pregnant Women and Children	11/97	DES-2272
Wyoming	Combined Application for Benefits and Health Programs	12/99	DFS 100