

2102(d) and 2110(b)(7)

**Targeted Low-Income Children Who Become Incarcerated**

- The state assures that it does not terminate eligibility for children enrolled in a separate CHIP because the child is an inmate of a public institution.

States may either suspend CHIP coverage or continue to provide CHIP state plan (or waiver of such plan) services otherwise not covered by the carceral facility to children who are incarcerated. States that elect to suspend CHIP coverage for the duration of a child's incarceration may implement a benefits or eligibility suspension.

The state elects to suspend CHIP coverage for the duration of a child's incarceration:

- Yes  No

If yes, then check an option below:

- Benefits suspension  
 Eligibility suspension

- The state assures that it redetermines eligibility for any child prior to their release if it has been longer than 12 months since the child's last redetermination and restores coverage for child health assistance to eligible children upon their release.

- Within the 30 days prior to release (or within one week of release, or as soon as practicable after release), the state assures that it provides eligible children with any screenings, diagnostic services, or case management services that would otherwise be available to children under the CHIP state plan (or waiver of such plan).

Additional information regarding implementation of mandatory provisions of section 5121 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (CAA, 2023), including providing screenings, diagnostic services, or case management services:

Under section 5122 of the CAA, 2023, states may consider otherwise eligible children who are inmates pending disposition of charges as eligible for CHIP and provide all services covered under the CHIP state plan.

- The state elects to provide all CHIP state plan benefits (or waiver of such plan) to eligible children who are inmates pending disposition of charges.

#### **Children Determined Eligible for CHIP While Incarcerated**

Generally, children who apply for CHIP when they are in a carceral facility are not eligible because of the eligibility exclusion for inmates of a public institution under section 2110(b) of the Act. However, section 2110(b)(7) of the Act provides an exception to this eligibility exclusion for children who are within 30 days prior to their release.

- The state assures that it will process any application submitted by or on behalf of a child and make an eligibility determination for child health assistance to provide all services available under the CHIP state plan (or waiver of such plan) upon their release from the institution.
- Children who apply and are found eligible within 30 days prior to their release will be provided screening and diagnostic services, and case management services that are otherwise available under the CHIP state plan (or waiver of such plan).

#### **Targeted Low-Income Pregnant Women Who Become Incarcerated**

- The state assures that it does not terminate eligibility for pregnant women enrolled in a separate CHIP because the pregnant woman is an inmate of a public institution.

States may either suspend CHIP coverage or continue to provide CHIP state plan (or waiver of such plan) services otherwise not covered by the carceral facility to pregnant women who are incarcerated. States that elect to suspend CHIP coverage for the duration of a pregnant woman's incarceration may implement a benefits or eligibility suspension.

The state elects to suspend CHIP coverage for the duration of a pregnant woman's incarceration:

- Yes  No

If yes, then check an option below:

- Benefits suspension  
 Eligibility suspension