

MEDI-CAL STATISTICAL BRIEF

OCTOBER 2017

Medi-Cal's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Population

Abstract

California's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a federal and state partnership designed to provide low-income children with health insurance coverage. The program improves access to health care services and quality of life for nearly 1.3 million California children less than 19 years of age.

Congress established CHIP through the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to expand health insurance coverage to uninsured low-income children. Federal CHIP funds are capped and allotted annually to states based on a specific formula. States are entitled to an enhanced federal matching rate, ranging from 65% to 85%. As part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, the enhanced rate was increased 23 percentage points, raising California's rate from 65% to 88%.

In 1998, California initially implemented CHIP by developing a separate child health insurance program called the Healthy Families Program (HFP), expanding eligibility for the existing Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program, and expanding Medi-Cal's Federal Poverty Level programs for children. In 2013, the HFP and AIM were eliminated, and children formerly covered by these programs were absorbed into Medi-Cal.

Children enrolled in California's CHIP account for 25% of all enrolled Medi-Cal children, and 13% of all California children, between the ages of 0 and 18. Nearly one-third (32%) are between the ages of 10 and 14. Most of these children participate in Medi-Cal's managed care delivery system (94%), and a majority are of Hispanic race/ethnicity (61%).

Introduction

Roughly 1.3 million children are enrolled in Medi-Cal under California's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

In this statistical brief, the Department of Health Care Services' (DHCS) Research and Analytic Studies Division (RASD) provides:

- A description of how California initially implemented CHIP and how it was later folded into Medi-Cal;
- The count of certified eligible CHIP beneficiaries for the most recent reportable period;
- A demographic profile of the CHIP population;
- The trend in CHIP enrollment over the past 24 months; and
- Certified eligible CHIP counts by California county, Assembly district, Senate district, and Congressional district.

Background

The Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997 established Title XXI of the Social Security Act (SSA), creating the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).¹ CHIP provides federal funding to states to initiate and expand health assistance to uninsured low-income children and pregnant women with incomes too high to qualify for state Medicaid programs, but too low to purchase private insurance.

The federal government funds the CHIP program through annual allotments appropriated to states with approved Title XXI state child health plans.² States receive an enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) match for expenditures associated with CHIP-eligible children. Section 2101(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act amended Section 2105(b) of the SSA to increase the Title XXI CHIP-enhanced FMAP for states by 23 percentage points for the period that begins October 1, 2015 and ends September 30, 2019. The revised CHIP FMAP rate for California for this period will be 88%, up from the former FMAP rate of 65%.³

The Implementation of California's CHIP

California initially implemented and administered CHIP through two separate government departments, and three programs.⁴ DHCS implemented and administered one part of California's CHIP through a Medi-Cal expansion. A second department, the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB), implemented and administered two additional CHIP programs.⁵

Medi-Cal's CHIP Expansion

Along with the establishment of CHIP under Title XXI, the BBA of 1997 also amended existing Medicaid law under Title XIX to provide states with an option to expand coverage to uninsured children through their Medicaid programs. A new medical assistance group was established under Title XIX, known as Optional Targeted Low-Income Children (OTLIC). In addition to creating the OTLIC group, the amended Medicaid law also allowed states to claim enhanced CHIP funding established under Title XXI.⁶

In response to the legislative changes, Medi-Cal used the new OTLIC authority. DHCS also exercised the option under federal Medicaid 1902(l)(3) of the SSA. This allowed the state to waive the use of a resource standard for determining eligibility for low-income children.⁷ These children are classified as OTLIC, and the Medi-Cal program receives enhanced federal funding for state plan health care services through Title XXI of the SSA.⁸

Two Medi-Cal child subpopulations constituted California's federal Title XIX CHIP Medicaid OTLIC expansion:

- Children ages 1-5 with incomes at or below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) enrolled in Medi-Cal aid codes 8P (referred to as 133% FPL Excess Property Child) and 8N (133% FPL Excess Property Child-Undocumented); and
- Children ages 6-18 with incomes at or below 100% FPL enrolled in Medi-Cal aid codes 8R (100% FPL Excess Property Child) and 8T (100% FPL Excess Property Child-Undocumented) (Table 1).

The Healthy Families and Access for Infants and Mothers programs

While DHCS implemented one part of California's CHIP through a Medi-Cal expansion, MRMIB separately administered two additional CHIP programs. The Healthy Families Program (HFP) became effective in California in 1998 to provide low-cost health insurance to children ages 1-19 in families with household incomes too high to qualify for Medi-Cal (up to 250% FPL).^{9,10,11} Children eligible for the HFP received health, dental, and vision services from contracted managed care health plans. Depending on their family income, some children required monthly premiums.¹² In addition, the existing Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program^{13,14} was expanded to cover children up to age 2 with enrolled mothers with incomes up to 300% FPL.¹⁵

Consolidation of California's CHIP

As a component of the 2012-13 California State Budget, the HFP was eliminated. All enrollees were transitioned into Medi-Cal and recognized pursuant to the OTLIC classification.¹⁶

In addition to the HFP transition from MRMIB to Medi-Cal, AIM-linked infants were also transferred to Medi-Cal.^{17,18} Throughout 2013, children in the HFP and AIM-linked infants were transitioned into one of two presumptive eligible Medi-Cal aid codes (aid codes 5C and 5D).^{19,20} Upon the child's next annual eligibility redetermination, they were placed into a specific Medi-Cal OTLIC aid code.

Today, California's CHIP population is part of the Medi-Cal program. Eligible children are enrolled into one of 30 specific Medi-Cal aid codes (Table 1).

Data Sources and Methods

RASD extracted Medi-Cal eligibility data from the DHCS Management Information System/Decision Support System (MIS/DSS) data warehouse. Presented in Table 1 are the Medi-Cal aid codes used to create the information presented in this statistical brief. A beneficiary's aid code represents the specific pathway through which they gained eligibility for Medi-Cal. All individuals enrolled into one of the aid codes displayed in Table 1 were captured, along with their corresponding demographic information and health delivery system participation, for the 24-month period spanning June 2015 through May 2017. Demographic and health system participation was assigned based on the May 2017 month of eligibility. Similarly, each individual was assigned to a legislative district based on the May 2017 month-of-eligibility.

Table 1: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children in the CHIP Population, by Aid Code; May 2017

Aid Code	Description	Number of Certified Eligibles	Percent of Certified Eligibles
5C	OTLIC PE(XXI) at or <150% FPL, No Premium	15,853	1.23%
5D	OTLIC PE(XXI) >150-250% FPL, Premium	24,756	1.91%
5E	HFP to Medi-Cal PE	928	0.07%
8N	133% FPL Excess Property Child-Undoc	**	< 0.00%
8P	133% FPL Excess Property Child	2,624	0.20%
8R	100% FPL Excess Property Child	4,613	0.36%
8T	100% FPL Excess Property Child-Undoc	**	< 0.00%
8X	OTLIC PE(XXI) Gateway No SOC	3,326	0.26%
E6	AIM Infant (OTLIC), >213-266% FPL, Premium	2,693	0.21%
E7	AIM-Linked Infant, >266-322% FPL, Premium	819	0.06%
H0	Hospital PE Child 6-19, >108-266% FPL	523	0.04%
H1	OTLIC(XXI) Infant 0-<1, >200–250% FPL	168	0.01%
H2	OTLIC(XXI) Child 1-<6, >133–150% FPL	1,339	0.10%
H3	OTLIC(XXI) Child 1-<6, >150–250% FPL, Premium	2,818	0.22%
H4	OTLIC(XXI) Child 6-<19, >100–150% FPL	11,019	0.85%
H5	OTLIC(XXI) Child 6-<19, >150–250% FPL, Premium	10,808	0.84%
H6	Hospital PE Infant 0-<1, >208-266% FPL	**	< 0.00%

Aid Code	Description	Number of Certified Eligibles	Percent of Certified Eligibles
H9	Hospital PE Child 1-<6, >142-266% FPL	219	0.02%
M5	Expansion Child 6-<19, 108-133% FPL	363,494	28.11%
M6	Expansion Child Undoc 6-<19, 108-133% FPL	**	<0.00%
T0	OTLIC Infant Undoc 0-<1, >208-266% FPL	**	< 0.00%
T1	OTLIC Child 6-<19, 160-266% FPL, Premium	362,222	28.02%
T2	OTLIC Child 6-<19, >133-160% FPL	293,823	22.73%
T3	OTLIC Child 1-<6, 160-266% FPL, Premium	115,120	8.90%
T4	OTLIC Child 1-<6, >142-160% FPL	67,999	5.26%
T5	OTLIC Infant 0-<1, >208-266% FPL	7,752	0.60%
T6	OTLIC Child Undoc 6-<19, 160-266% FPL, Premium	186	0.01%
T7	OTLIC Child Undoc 6-<19, >133-160% FPL	129	0.01%
T8	OTLIC Child Undoc 1-<6, 160-266% FPL, Premium	**	< 0.00%
T9	OTLIC Child Undoc 1-<6, >142-160% FPL, Premium	**	< 0.00%
All CHIP Aid Codes		1,293,370	100.0%

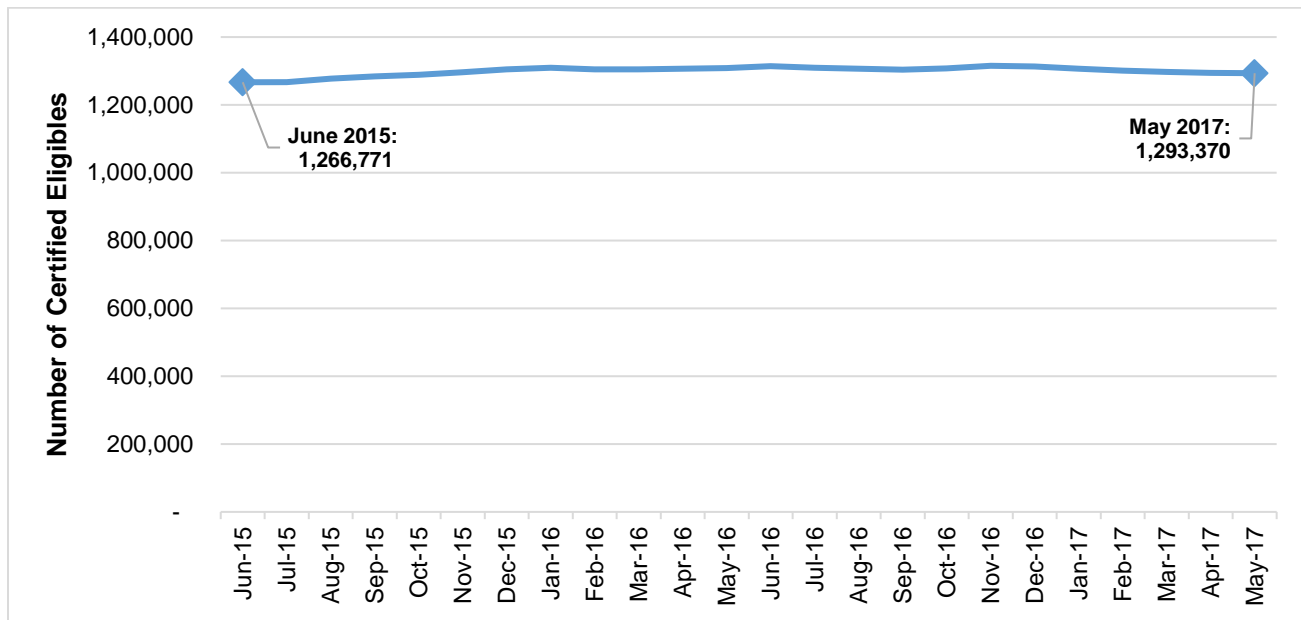
Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

All cells with values less than eleven (11) have been masked with “ ** ” to protect beneficiary confidentiality.

Trend in CHIP Enrollment

In June 2015, there were 1,266,771 children classified as CHIP-eligible. In the 24 months spanning June 2015 to May 2017, the number of children enrolled in CHIP aid codes increased by 26,599, bringing the total to 1,293,370 for an increase of 2.1% (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Enrollment Trend of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes; June 2015 – May 2017

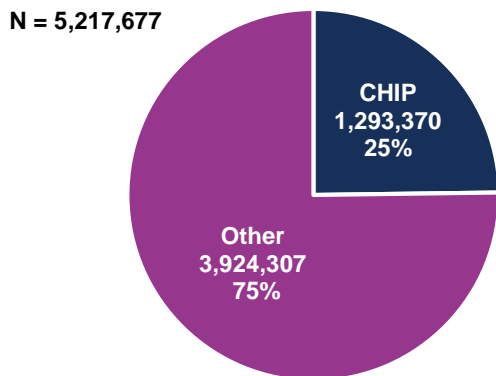


Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

CHIP Population Profile

In May 2017, there were 5,217,677 children between the ages of 0 and 18 enrolled in Medi-Cal. Of these, 1,293,370 (25%) were enrolled in CHIP aid codes.

Figure 2: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Ages 0-18, by CHIP Status; May 2017

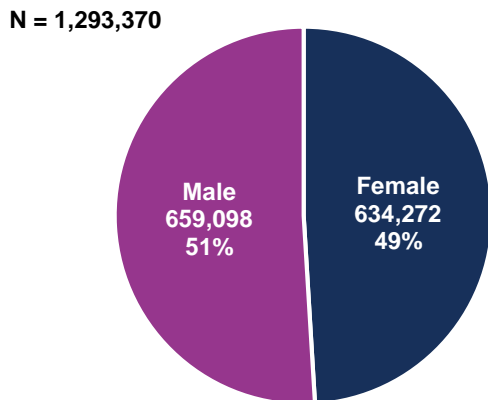


Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Gender

Among the CHIP population, a slightly larger proportion were male (51%) than female (49%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Gender; May 2017



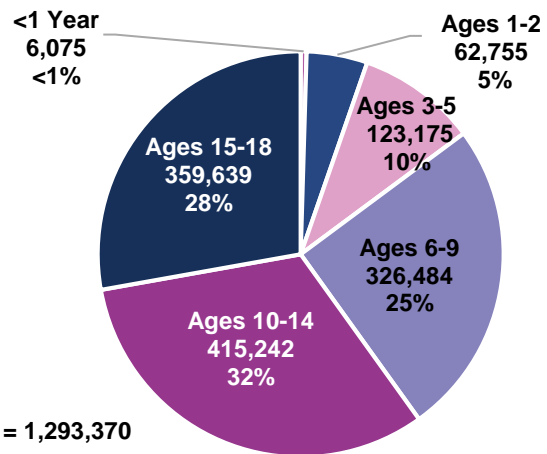
Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data

extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Age Group

Children between the ages of 10 and 14 represented the largest proportion of CHIP enrollees (32%), followed by children ages 15-18 (28%) and ages 6-9 (25%). Those ages 3-5 constituted 10%, ages 1-2 accounted for 5%, and infants less than 1 year of age represented less than 1% of all CHIP beneficiaries (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Age Group; May 2017

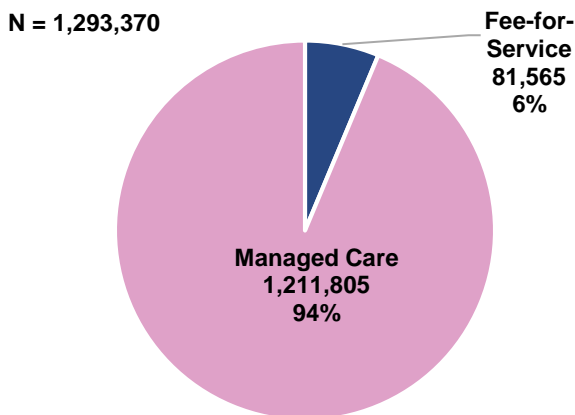


Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Medi-Cal Health Delivery System

The majority of Medi-Cal’s CHIP beneficiaries participated in managed care plans (94%), while a small percentage of individuals participated in Medi-Cal’s traditional Fee-for-Service model (6%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Medi-Cal Health Delivery System; May 2017

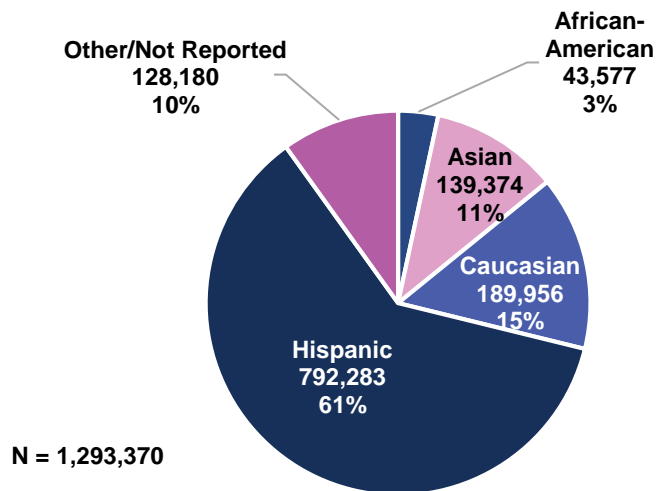


Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Race/Ethnicity

Among Medi-Cal children enrolled in CHIP aid codes, the majority were of Hispanic race/ethnicity (61%). The Caucasian and Asian cohorts constituted another 15% and 11% of CHIP enrollees, respectively. African-Americans represented the smallest proportion of CHIP enrollees (3%). Children among other racial/ethnic cohorts or whose race/ethnicity was not reported accounted for 10% of the population (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Race/Ethnicity; May 2017



Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

County

The county with the largest number of certified eligible CHIP children in May 2017 was Los Angeles County at 303,510 (accounting for 12.4% of all children ages 0-18 in Los Angeles County), while the county with the smallest number was Alpine County with 16 (representing 7.5% of all children ages 0-18 in Alpine County). Twenty of California’s 58 counties had Medi-Cal CHIP enrollment of more than 15,000. Overall, roughly 13% of California’s child population between the ages of 0 and 18 participates in California’s CHIP; however, eight counties had CHIP enrollment close to or exceeding 20% (Table 5).

Legislative Districts

The California Assembly District with the largest number of certified eligible CHIP children was Assembly District 69 (33,098), which includes Santa Ana and Anaheim. The Assembly District with the smallest number was Assembly District 50 (4,776), which includes Malibu, Santa Monica, and Beverly Hills. The average number of CHIP children per Assembly District was 16,117 (Tables 2 and 6).

Table 2: Medi-Cal CHIP Statistics, by California Assembly District; May 2017

Measure	Value
Average California Assembly District CHIP Population	16,117
Median California Assembly District CHIP Population	15,951
Minimum California Assembly District CHIP Population	4,776
Maximum California Assembly District CHIP Population	33,098

Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

The California Senate District with the largest number of certified eligible CHIP children was Senate District 12 (55,736), which includes Merced, Coalinga, Firebaugh, and Chowchilla. The California Senate District with the smallest number was Senate District 26 (8,991), which includes Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Catalina. The average number of CHIP children per Senate District was 32,234 (Tables 3 and 7).

Table 3: Medi-Cal CHIP Statistics, by California Senate District; May 2017

Measure	Value
Average California Senate District CHIP Population	32,234
Median California Senate District CHIP Population	32,328
Minimum California Senate District CHIP Population	8,991
Maximum California Senate District CHIP Population	55,736

Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

The California Congressional District with the largest number of certified eligible CHIP children was Congressional District 46 (45,715), which includes Santa Ana and Anaheim. The Congressional District with the smallest number was Congressional District 33 (6,693), which includes Malibu, Santa Monica, and Beverly Hills. The average number of CHIP children per Congressional District was 24,328 (Tables 4 and 8).

Table 4: Medi-Cal CHIP Statistics, by California Congressional District; May 2017

Measure	Value
Average California Congressional District CHIP Population	24,328
Median California Congressional District CHIP Population	23,227
Minimum California Congressional District CHIP Population	6,693
Maximum California Congressional District CHIP Population	45,715

Source: Created by RASD using eligibility data extracted from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Table 5: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by County; May 2017

County	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children	Total County Population Ages 0-18 in 2017	Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children as Percentage of County Population Ages 0-18
Los Angeles	303,510	2,451,982	12.4%
San Diego	104,270	840,213	12.4%
Orange	113,339	774,555	14.6%
Riverside	96,451	638,375	15.1%
San Bernardino	81,460	614,939	13.2%
Santa Clara	49,961	471,008	10.6%
Sacramento	49,502	385,707	12.8%
Alameda	41,087	371,783	11.1%
Fresno	40,207	298,708	13.5%
Kern	35,397	269,838	13.1%
Contra Costa	27,039	265,588	10.2%
San Joaquin	31,415	212,494	14.8%
Ventura	30,743	210,471	14.6%
San Mateo	18,787	170,391	11.0%
Stanislaus	22,634	154,755	14.6%
Tulare	22,999	151,991	15.1%
San Francisco	15,963	136,566	11.7%
Monterey	23,230	121,963	19.0%
Santa Barbara	20,422	110,818	18.4%
Solano	13,119	106,939	12.3%
Sonoma	19,506	105,671	18.5%
Merced	14,413	85,442	16.9%
Placer	8,257	81,935	10.1%
Santa Cruz	8,838	64,680	13.7%
Imperial	7,467	57,700	12.9%
San Luis Obispo	8,634	56,465	15.3%
Yolo	6,847	55,982	12.2%
Marin	5,511	55,325	10.0%
Butte	5,984	50,480	11.9%
Kings	5,996	48,192	12.4%
Madera	7,127	44,740	15.9%
Shasta	5,486	39,902	13.7%
El Dorado	4,095	38,711	10.6%

County	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children	Total County Population Ages 0-18 in 2017	Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children as Percentage of County Population Ages 0-18
Napa	6,017	31,398	19.2%
Humboldt	4,447	30,522	14.6%
Sutter	4,369	26,573	16.4%
Yuba	2,707	22,588	12.0%
Mendocino	3,823	20,167	19.0%
Nevada	2,937	17,361	16.9%
Tehama	2,693	16,271	16.6%
San Benito	2,380	15,336	15.5%
Lake	2,195	14,305	15.3%
Tuolumne	1,259	9,183	13.7%
Siskiyou	1,132	9,163	12.4%
Glenn	1,801	7,905	22.8%
Calaveras	978	7,795	12.5%
Colusa	1,941	6,467	30.0%
Del Norte	807	6,164	13.1%
Amador	802	6,059	13.2%
Lassen	514	5,653	9.1%
Inyo	665	4,073	16.3%
Plumas	501	3,385	14.8%
Mariposa	436	3,048	14.3%
Mono	624	2,988	20.9%
Trinity	300	2,287	13.1%
Modoc	255	1,911	13.3%
Sierra	75	494	15.2%
Alpine	16	212	7.5%
Total	1,293,370	9,815,617	13.2%

Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Table 6: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Assembly District; May 2017

Assembly District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
1	12,873
2	16,339
3	17,955
4	18,421
5	15,027
6	9,120
7	17,523
8	16,375
9	18,153
10	14,772
11	14,807
12	18,206
13	21,916
14	13,848
15	10,870
16	5,316
17	10,400
18	16,285
19	9,040
20	15,838
21	25,143
22	10,213
23	15,391
24	9,942
25	11,299
26	23,603
27	22,231
28	8,150
29	12,404
30	28,191
31	24,504
32	24,810
33	17,163
34	15,558

Assembly District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
35	22,022
36	15,108
37	16,309
38	10,705
39	20,043
40	16,063
41	9,417
42	13,984
43	9,986
44	18,500
45	13,908
46	14,561
47	25,494
48	17,471
49	16,745
50	4,776
51	14,866
52	22,251
53	14,844
54	9,315
55	13,636
56	23,362
57	16,167
58	17,596
59	18,749
60	22,854
61	23,859
62	13,750
63	20,769
64	19,486
65	21,120
66	7,969
67	18,279
68	14,215
69	33,098
70	10,255

Assembly District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
71	14,971
72	18,678
73	10,295
74	9,120
75	20,666
76	16,242
77	8,255
78	6,524
79	15,532
80	25,864
Zip code not mapped to valid California Assembly District	4,005
Total	1,293,370

Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Table 7: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by California Senate District; May 2017

Senate District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
1	22,314
2	31,553
3	30,312
4	35,862
5	41,091
6	32,999
7	20,372
8	30,776
9	27,093
10	27,075
11	19,342
12	55,736
13	20,222
14	49,826
15	28,741
16	30,779
17	32,689
18	34,427
19	44,630
20	47,745
21	32,662
22	36,660
23	33,529
24	28,605
25	20,088
26	8,991
27	22,851
28	36,178
29	36,241
30	27,388
31	46,713
32	31,993
33	37,771

Senate District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
34	47,574
35	33,812
36	26,872
37	23,446
38	33,580
39	15,607
40	45,220
Zip code not mapped to valid California Senate District	4,005
Total	1,293,370

Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

Table 8: Distribution of Certified Eligible Medi-Cal Children Enrolled in CHIP Aid Codes, by Congressional District; May 2017

Congressional District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
1	20,109
2	20,985
3	26,707
4	16,270
5	27,087
6	27,447
7	20,933
8	23,850
9	30,243
10	30,097
11	19,006
12	13,032
13	18,692
14	18,785
15	19,201
16	36,025
17	15,154
18	11,931
19	28,406
20	35,155
21	39,056
22	28,796
23	23,243
24	29,116
25	20,363
26	28,035
27	18,462
28	13,800
29	30,450
30	18,242
31	27,269
32	26,820
33	6,693
34	20,600

Congressional District	Number of Medi-Cal Certified Eligible CHIP Children
35	36,483
36	30,143
37	17,128
38	22,936
39	23,227
40	32,629
41	37,866
42	26,181
43	22,886
44	29,930
45	16,237
46	45,715
47	21,810
48	18,442
49	21,747
50	27,779
51	37,630
52	10,244
53	20,292
Zip code not mapped to valid California Congressional District	4,005
Total	1,293,370

Source: Created by RASD using data from the MIS/DSS data warehouse.

More Information on the Medi-Cal Population

The Research and Analytic Studies Division (RASD) of the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) performed the analysis for this report. RASD compiles official statistics and performs analytical studies to assist DHCS in achieving its mission and goals. More information regarding Medi-Cal enrollment, program expenditures, and other relevant topics is available at the RASD [website](#).

Subscribe to the RASD Mailing List

Click [here](#) to receive email notifications when new statistical content is added to the RASD website. The RASD website is updated regularly with graphics, pivot tables and statistical briefs describing the Medi-Cal population, Medi-Cal enrollment trends, and other issues relevant to the Medi-Cal program and its stakeholders.

IF YOU PLAN TO CITE THIS PAPER IN A SUBSEQUENT WORK, WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING CITATION:

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CMIO-17-0786

PLEASE NOTE:

This document provides a brief summary of complex subjects and should be used only as an overview and general guide to the Medi-Cal program. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the policies or legal positions of the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) or the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS). These summaries do not render any legal, accounting, or other professional advice, nor are they intended to explain fully all of the provisions or exclusions of the relevant laws, regulations, and rulings of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Original sources of authority should be researched and utilized.

End Notes

¹ Public Law 105-33, §4901 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Retrieved from:

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-105publ33/html/PLAW-105publ33.htm>

² Ibid.

³ Social Security Act (SSA), §2015.

⁴ Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), §457.10 (3). Retrieved from: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2009-title42-vol4/pdf/CFR-2009-title42-vol4-sec457-10.pdf>

⁵ Assembly Bill 1126 (Chapter 623, Statutes of 1997), Senate Bill 903 (Chapter 624, Statutes of 1997), Assembly Bill 1572 (Chapter 625, Statutes of 1997), Assembly Bill 217 (Chapter 626, Statutes of 1997).

⁶ SSA §1905(u)(2)(B), 42 CFR 435.229. Retrieved from https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title19/1905.htm and https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2a2d415d589afb9edad48916662c1a56&mc=true&node=pt42.4.435&rgn=div5%20-%20se42.4.435_1227%20-%20se42.4.435_1227#se42.4.435_1229

⁷ Senate Bill 903, Chapter 624, Statutes of 1997. Section 14148.75 of the Welfare and Institutions Code was amended to state, "...the department shall adopt the federal Medicaid option under Section 1902(l)(3) of the federal Social Security Act ... to waive the use of a resource standard for determining eligibility of pregnant women, infants, and children."

⁸ Public Law 105-33, Section 4911 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Retrieved from:

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-105publ33/pdf/PLAW-105publ33.pdf>

⁹ AB 1126, Chapter 623, Statutes of 1997, Senate Bill (SB) 903, Chapter 624, Statutes of 1997, AB 1572, Chapter 625, Statutes of 1997, AB 217, Chapter 626, Statutes of 1997.

¹⁰ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). *California Title XXI State Program Fact Sheet*. Retrieved from: <https://www.medicaid.gov/CHIP/Downloads/CA/CACurrentFactsheet.pdf>

California implemented the Medicaid expansion CHIP program on March 1, 1998, and the separate CHIP program on July 1, 1998.

¹¹ CMS. (December 2012). *Approval Letter for A Bridge to Reform: California's Medicaid Section 1115 Waiver*.

Retrieved from: <http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Documents/1115amendapprovallet12312012.pdf>

¹² Legislative Analyst's Office. (February 2017.) *The 2012-13 Budget: Analysis of the Governor's Healthy Families Program Proposal*. Retrieved from: <http://www.lao.ca.gov/analysis/2012/health/healthy-families-021712.aspx>

¹³ Assembly Bill (AB) 99, Chapter 278, Statutes of 1991.

¹⁴ AIM is now called the Medi-Cal Access Program (MCAP).

¹⁵ (CMS). *California Title XXI State Program Fact Sheet*.

¹⁶ The 2012 Budget Act, AB 1464 (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2012), Budget Act Trailer Bill AB 1494 (Chapter 28, Statutes of 2012), and HFP clean-up Trailer Bill AB 1468 (Chapter 438, Statutes of 2012).

¹⁷ Assembly Bill 82, Chapter 23, Section 18, Statutes of 2013. Retrieved from:

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140AB82

¹⁸ An "AIM-linked infant" is defined as any infant born to a woman enrolled in AIM after June 30, 2004, and eligible for health care coverage under the HFP.

¹⁹ California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS). (February 2014). *Healthy Families Program Transition to Medi-Cal: Final Comprehensive Report*. Retrieved from:
<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Documents/Waiver%20Renewal/AppendixCHFP.PDF>

²⁰ DHCS. (November 2012.) *ACWDL 12-33: Targeted Low-Income Children's Program*. Retrieved from:
<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/eligibility/Documents/12-33.pdf>