

October 3, 2013

# State Medicaid Expansion Tracker

The **State Medicaid Expansion Tracker** is a monthly publication from the National Association of States United for Aging and Disabilities (NASUAD). It focuses on actions and activities around the implementation of the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) optional Medicaid expansion.

After the enactment of the ACA in March 2010, lawsuits challenging various provisions of the law were filed in federal courts. Many of those cases were dismissed, but some federal appellate courts rendered decisions on the merits of the law. In November 2011, the United States Supreme Court agreed to consider several issues related to the constitutionality of the ACA arising out of two cases in the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*, and *Florida v. Department of Health and Human Services*. Oral arguments before the Supreme Court occurred over a three-day period in March 2012, and a ruling was issued on June 28, 2012, the last day of the Court's 2011-2012 term.

In agreeing to hear the case, the Supreme Court decided to focus on several specific questions raised in the lower courts, including the constitutionality of the ACA's Medicaid expansion. Through the ACA, Congress sought to extend Medicaid benefits to previously uncovered adults by creating a new mandatory eligibility group, beginning in 2014: non-elderly, non-disabled adults with incomes less than 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). To help states fund this expansion, the federal government agreed to pay 100 percent of the costs for this new population from 2014 through 2016, at which point the subsidy would gradually phase down until it reached 90 percent in 2020, where it would remain. Using its Spending Power, which allows Congress to attach conditions on the receipt of federal funds, lawmakers attempted to make all of a state's federal Medicaid funds, not just those associated with this newly-eligible population, contingent upon the state's compliance with the expansion. Arguing such an enforcement mechanism to be unduly coercive, 26 states successfully challenged this piece of the ACA.

In its June 2012 decision, the Court found all of the ACA to be constitutional, except the application of the Medicaid expansion as a mandate. To remedy this aspect of the law while leaving the rest intact, the Court essentially made state participation in the expansion optional by limiting the penalty for non-compliance to a loss of federal funding associated with the expansion only, rather than all of the state's Medicaid funding.

With coverage of this new adult population now optional, state officials have spent the intervening months weighing participation in the expansion, with varying results. To monitor state trends and progress around this issue, NASUAD has drawn from a variety of sources to compile the **State Medicaid Expansion Tracker**. We expect to update this analysis regularly, as 2014 approaches.

***\*Please note that new information is highlighted in yellow\****

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State	Status	State Updates, as of 10/3/2013	Party Control			2013 Legislative Session
Alabama	Not Expanding	In November 2012, Gov. Robert Bentley (R) announced that Alabama would not participate in the Medicaid expansion "because we simply cannot afford it." Bentley's 2013-2014 budget, released February 6, contained no funds for the Medicaid expansion ( <a href="#">Gadsden Times</a> , 11/13; Lyman, <a href="#">Montgomery Advertiser</a> , 11/13; <a href="#">FY 2013-2014 Executive Budget Document</a> ; 2/6).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	February 5 to May 20
Alaska	Unlikely to Expand	On February 28, 2013, Gov. Sean Parnell (R) said he would not ask the state Legislature for funding or authorization to expand Medicaid, but would continue to study the issue for possible inclusion in his December 2013 budget (Bohrer, <a href="#">AP/Anchorage Daily News</a> , 2/28).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 15 to April 14
Arizona	Expanding Medicaid	In her 2013 State of the State Address, Gov. Jan Brewer (R) announced that Arizona would expand Medicaid, because "taking advantage of this federal assistance is the strategic way to reduce Medicaid pressure on the State budget." On June 17, 2013, Brewer signed into law a measure expanding Arizona's Medicaid program to cover an additional 350,000 low-income residents (Office of Gov. Brewer <a href="#">statement</a> , 6/28; <a href="#">State of the State</a> , 1/14; Reinhart, <a href="#">azcentral.com</a> ; 6/18/13).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 14 to late April
	Alternative Expansion Approved	In the fall of 2012, Gov. Mike Beebe (D) said he planned to participate in the Medicaid expansion, upon being assured that the state could opt out later if it were to face a financial crunch. However, the Republican-controlled legislature blocked his expansion plans, forcing a compromise. In April 2013, Arkansas legislators approved – and Gov. Beebe signed – a 'private option' design under which the state would accept the federal money intended for the Medicaid expansion, and use it to buy private insurance for about 250,000 low income residents instead. The state received federal approval for the plan in February 2013 (Brantley, <a href="#">Arkansas Times</a> , 9/11; Hancock, <a href="#">PBS Newshour</a> , 5/2; Ramsey, <a href="#">Arkansas Times</a> , 2/26/13).	Governor (D)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 14 to March 14

<b>California</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	<p>In June 2012, Gov. Jerry Brown (D) said the Supreme Court’s ruling “removes the last roadblock to fulfilling President Obama’s historic plan to bring health care to millions of uninsured citizens.” California was among the first states to begin preparing for the ACA’s Medicaid expansion, with the launch of its <a href="#">Bridge to Reform</a> Section 1115 Waiver program in November 2010. On June 27, 2013, Gov. Brown signed legislation expanding the state’s Medicaid program to more than 1.4 million additional residents (Office of Gov. Brown <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; DeBord, <a href="#">“KPCC News,”</a> KPCC, 6/28; Megerian, <a href="#">Los Angeles Times</a>, 6/27/13).</p>	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>January 7 to Sept. 13</b>
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	<p>On January 3, 2013, Gov. John Hickenlooper (D) formally announced plans to expand Colorado’s Medicaid program. In May, Hickenlooper signed legislation authorizing the expansion of Colorado’s Medicaid program, which is expected to cover an additional 160,000 adults (Office of Gov. Hickenlooper <a href="#">press release</a>, 1/3/13; <a href="#">AP/The Denver Post</a>, 5/13/13.).</p>	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>January 9 to May 8</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	<p>Under Gov. Dan Malloy (D), Connecticut was the first state to adopt the early Medicaid expansion in June 2010. Following the Supreme Court’s ruling, Malloy said “this decision demonstrates that the nation will do the right thing in ensuring accessible, affordable health care for all Americans” (<a href="#">HHS Press Release</a>, 6/21/2010; Office of Gov. Malloy <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28).</p>	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>January 9 to June 5</b>
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	<p>In a statement on June 28, 2012, Gov. Jack Markell (D) said, “The Supreme Court’s ruling enables Delaware to continue to implement provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide access to health care benefits for Delawareans.” He added, “On the Medicaid front, Delaware already voluntarily expanded the state’s Medicaid coverage program in 1996 to cover many Delawareans not previously covered.” On July 1, 2013, Markell signed a FY14 budget plan that includes \$29.8 million to “fund the State’s Medicaid commitment” (Office of Gov. Markell <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; <a href="#">News.Deaware.Gov</a>, 7/1/13).</p>	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>January 8 to June 30</b>
<b>D.C.</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	<p>The District of Columbia signed on for the early expansion in August, 2010. In June 2012, Mayor Vincent Gray (D) said, “District officials have already begun implementation of the ACA’s Medicaid-expansion provisions and will continue to implement the expansion” (<a href="#">DHCF Press Release</a>, 8/6/2010; Executive Office of the Mayor <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28).</p>	<b>Mayor (D)</b>	<b>House (N/A)</b>	<b>Senate (N/A)</b>	<b>Convenes January 2, meets throughout the year</b>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Florida</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Not Expanding</b></p>	<p>In November 2012, Gov. Rick Scott (R) rejected the Medicaid expansion, saying, “Florida will opt out of spending approximately \$1.9 billion more taxpayer dollars required to implement a massive entitlement expansion of the Medicaid program.” However, in February 2013, Gov. Scott reversed his position and announced his support for expanding Medicaid in Florida, because “While the federal government is committed to paying 100 percent of the cost of new people in Medicaid, I cannot, in good conscience, deny the uninsured access to care.” Gov. Scott specifically endorsed a three-year expansion, at which point the legislation would sunset, and need to be reauthorized. However, he was unable to convince the Republican-controlled Legislature to back his plan, and the legislative session ended in a stalemate (Office of Gov. Scott <a href="#">release</a>, 7/1; Kam, <a href="#">The Palm Beach Post</a>, 11/16; <a href="#">AP/Florida Today</a>, 11/14; Office of Gov. Scott <a href="#">release</a>, 11/16; <a href="#">The Miami Herald</a>, 12/20; <a href="#">Orlando Sentinel blog</a>, 1/31; Office of Gov. Scott <a href="#">release</a>, 2/20; Mitchell, <a href="#">The Miami Herald</a>, 5/6/13).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>March 5 to May 2</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Georgia</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Not Expanding</b></p>	<p>In August 2012, Gov. Nathan Deal (R) said, "I do not have any intentions of expanding Medicaid," to which he added "I think that is something our state cannot afford." In his 2013 State of the State Address, Gov. Deal made his position official, saying “I have elected not to expand [Georgia’s] eligibility limits for Medicaid...I did not judge it prudent to expand the eligibility population of an entitlement program by adding an additional 620,000 new enrollees since our state is already spending approximately \$2.5 billion in state taxpayer funds annually” (Kyle Wingfield, <a href="#">Atlanta Journal-Constitution</a>, 8/28; <a href="#">State of the State Address</a>, 1/17).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 14 to early April</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hawaii</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding Medicaid</b></p>	<p>After the Supreme Court’s ruling, Gov. Neil Abercrombie (D) said “The Affordable Care Act is our ally” in the effort to “support a healthcare system that ensures high quality, safety and sustainable costs.” Pat McManaman, the Director of Hawaii’s Department of Human Services, said in June 2012 that Hawaii’s Medicaid eligibility requirements would align with the ACA’s guidelines (Office of Gov. Abercrombie <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; Garcia, <a href="#">AP/CBS News</a>, 6/29).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 16 to late April</b></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Idaho</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Not Expanding</b></p>	<p>In July 2012, Gov. C.L. Otter (R) appointed a 15-member group to explore whether or not Idaho should expand Medicaid. In November, the panel recommended that the state expand and reform its Medicaid program in order to "do something right" and save money. In his 2013 State of the State Address, Gov. Otter referenced the panel's recommendations, but rejected the expansion, saying "We face no immediate federal deadline [for expanding]. We have time to do this right, and there is broad agreement that the existing Medicaid program is broken. So I'm seeking no expansion of those benefits." Instead, he directed the state's Health and Welfare Director to "flesh out a plan" to reform Idaho's system "with an eye toward potential costs, savings, and economic impact." According to his office, Gov. Otter "hope(s) to return in 2014 with specific proposals based on that work" (Office of Gov. Otter <a href="#">press release</a>, 7/13; <a href="#">AP/Idaho Press-Tribune</a>, 8/3; Miller, <a href="#">AP/San Francisco Chronicle</a>, 11/9; Russell, <a href="#">Spokesman-Review</a>, 11/10; <a href="#">Letter from Idaho Workgroup on Medicaid Expansion to Gov. Otter</a>, 12/3; <a href="#">State of the State Address</a>, 1/7).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 7 to early April</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Illinois</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding Medicaid</b></p>	<p>Shortly after the 2012 ruling, Gov. Pat Quinn (D) pledged to "continue to work with President Obama to help working families get the healthcare coverage they need." In July 2013, Quinn signed legislation authorizing the expansion of the state's Medicaid program to approximately 342,000 low-income residents (Office of the Governor <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; Thomason, <a href="#">Rock River Times</a>, 7/3; Ehley, <a href="#">Fiscal Times</a>, 8/20; Frost and Pearson, <a href="#">Chicago Tribune</a>, 7/23/13).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 9 to May 31</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indiana</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seeking Alternative Expansion</b></p>	<p>A critic of the expansion during Indiana's 2012 gubernatorial election, Gov. Mike Pence (R) did not include funding for the Medicaid expansion in his inaugural budget proposal. On February 6, during a call with HHS Secretary Sebelius, Gov. Pence said he had ruled out expanding Medicaid unless Indiana were to receive approval to use its Healthy Indiana savings accounts for the expansion. In April, Pence submitted his proposal to CMS, the "Healthy Indiana Plan waiver." The state is currently awaiting a response. <b>In September, CMS granted Indiana a one-year extension, which included changes to the program</b> (Pence <a href="#">position statement</a>; Pence <a href="#">letter</a>; <a href="#">Gov. Pence's Recommended Budget FY2014 &amp; 2015</a>; 1/15; LoBianco, <a href="#">The Courier-Journal</a>, 1/7; <a href="#">Healthy Indiana Plan</a>; LoBianco, <a href="#">The Courier Journal</a>, 9/16).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 7 to April 29</b></p>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Iowa</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seeking Alternative Expansion</b></p>	<p>Gov. Terry Branstad (R) has consistently rejected the Medicaid expansion, in favor of an alternative plan to expand health care to some 150,000 additional low-income Iowans. However, the Democratic-controlled state Senate quickly rejected Branstad's "Healthy Iowa" plan, forcing lawmakers of both parties and chambers to craft a compromise, the "Iowa Health and Wellness Plan." Under the negotiated deal, the state would expand Medicaid to cover residents up to 100 percent FPL, and residents between 101 and 138 percent FPL would receive coverage and subsidies through the exchange. On June 20, Branstad signed the bill into law. Iowa is awaiting federal approval of the plan (Totland, <a href="#">Washington Times</a>, 7/2; Wiser, <a href="#">AP/Modern Healthcare</a> 2/24; Murphy, <a href="#">THOnline.com</a>, 5/22/13; Henderson, <a href="#">Radiolowa</a> 6/20/13; Iowa Department of Health and Human Services. <a href="#">Iowa Health and Wellness Plan</a>).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 14 to May 3</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kansas</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Not Expanding</b></p>	<p>On November 9, a spokesperson for Gov. Sam Brownback (R) said of the expansion "[t]here are serious concerns that the federal government will keep its promise to pay for its part of the expansion. It cannot meet the spending commitments it already has made. It is very unlikely it will be able to meet additional commitments, which means Kansas taxpayers would be stuck with a gigantic bill." The governor's FY14 budget, filed in January, did not include funding for the expansion. Gov. Brownback has since signaled that he is leaving the decision to expand Medicaid to the Kansas legislature, and that legislators must budget for the expansion before he would sign off on it. In June, state legislators ended their yearly session without adopting the expansion (<a href="#">AP/NECN</a>, 11/9; <a href="#">CJOnline.com/AP</a>, 11/9; <a href="#">The FY14 Governor's Budget Report</a>, 1/16; Mclean, <a href="#">Kansas Health Institute News Service</a>, 4/15).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 14 to late May</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kentucky</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding Medicaid</b></p>	<p>In July 2012, Gov. Steve Beshear (D) said, "If there is a way that we can afford [the expansion and] get more coverage for more Kentuckians, I'm for it." On May 10, 2013, Beshear officially announced that Kentucky would expand Medicaid, saying "[t]his is both the biggest decision affecting the collective health of Kentuckians in our lifetime, and it was also one of the easiest to make" (Office of Gov. Beshear <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; <a href="#">AP/Evansville Courier &amp; Press</a>, 6/28; Autry, <a href="#">WYU</a>, 7/5; Cross, <a href="#">Hazard Herald</a>, 7/20; Halladay, <a href="#">Courier-Journal</a>, 5/10/13).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 8 to March 26</b></p>



Louisiana	Not Expanding	On July 1, 2012, Gov. Bobby Jindal (R) said "Every governor's got two critical decisions to make. One is do we set up these exchanges? And, secondly, do we expand Medicaid? And, no, in Louisiana, we're not doing either one of those things." Barrow, <a href="#">New Orleans Times-Picayune</a> , 7/2).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	April 8 to June 6
Maine	Not Expanding	On November 16, Gov. Paul LePage (R) said that Maine would not participate in the Medicaid expansion, calling it a "degradation of our nation's premier health care system." His decision was met with opposition in the Democratic-controlled state Legislature. In June, LePage successfully vetoed a compromise proposal that would have expanded Medicaid to an additional 60,000 low-income individuals for three years, at which point the legislation would need to be reauthorized (Mistler, <a href="#">Kennebec Journal</a> , 11/16; Adams, <a href="#">AP</a> , 11/7; Sherwood, <a href="#">Reuters</a> , 6/18/13; Stone and Long, <a href="#">Bangor Daily News</a> , 6/19/13).	Governor (R)	House (D)	Senate (D)	January 7 To June 19
Maryland	Expanding Medicaid	In June 2012, Gov. Martin O'Malley (D) said the Supreme Court's decision "gives considerable momentum to our health care reform efforts here in Maryland," adding that the state would move forward to implement the overhaul. On May 5, 2013, O'Malley signed legislation to fully implement the ACA (Office of the Governor <a href="#">release</a> , 6/28; Office of the Governor, <a href="#">Legislative Agenda</a> ).	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (D)	January 9 to April 8
Massachusetts	Expanding Medicaid	Following the Supreme Court's decision, Gov. Deval Patrick (D) said Massachusetts was "an early expansion state... and we're expecting further resources from the federal government to sustain the experiment here in Massachusetts." On July 12, 2013, Gov. Patrick signed into law a FY14 budget that includes funding for the Medicaid expansion (Walker, <a href="#">YNN</a> , 6/28; Office of Gov. Patrick, <a href="#">Remarks</a> on the Affordable Care Act Decision, 6/28; Office of the Governor, <a href="#">Press Release</a> , 7/12/13).	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (D)	Convenes January 2, meets throughout the year
Michigan	Likely to Expand	On February 6, Gov. Rick Snyder (R) announced that his FY14 budget would include an expansion of Michigan's Medicaid program, saying "This makes sense for the physical and fiscal health of Michigan." On September 16, Gov. Snyder signed into law legislation to expand Medicaid in Michigan. The plan will require two waivers from the federal government, which have not yet been approved (Office of Gov. Snyder Press Release, 2/6; Moutzalias, <a href="#">Mlive</a> , 9/16).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	Convenes January 9, meets throughout the year



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<b>Minnesota</b>	Expanding Medicaid	<p>In 2011, Gov. Mark Dayton (D) used federal money to expand Medicaid early to 84,000 adults with annual incomes below \$8,400. Following the Court's 2012 decision, Dayton said "Today's ruling will be met with relief by the Minnesotans whose lives have already been improved by this law." In February 2013, Gov. Dayton signed legislation to officially expand Medicaid to 35,000 childless adults (Lohn, <a href="#">AP/San Francisco Chronicle</a>, 6/28; Office of Gov. Dayton <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; Brooks, <a href="#">StarTribune</a> 2/19).</p>	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (D)	January 8 to May 20
<b>Mississippi</b>	Not Expanding	<p>Since the Supreme Court ruling, Gov. Phil Bryant (R) has maintained his opposition to the Medicaid expansion, and his most recent budget proposal, submitted on November 14, 2012, did not include funding to implement it. In June 2013, the Republican-controlled Legislature blocked legislation that would have expanded Mississippi's Medicaid program to an additional 300,000 low-income residents (Niquette/Wayne, <a href="#">Bloomberg</a>, 7/5; Pender/Hall, <a href="#">Jackson Clarion-Ledger</a>, 11/7; Office of Gov. Bryant <a href="#">release</a>, 11/14; Whitaker, <a href="#">msnbc</a>, 6/28/13).</p>	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 8 to April 7
<b>Missouri</b>	Not Expanding	<p>On November 29, 2012, Gov. Jay Nixon (D) announced his intention to participate in the Medicaid expansion, and pledged to include the necessary funds to do so in his FY14 budget proposal. In his 2013 State of the State Address, he again endorsed the expansion. However, the Republican-controlled legislature has not shown support for the expansion. They adjourned in May 2013 at a standstill (Office of Gov. Nixon <a href="#">release</a>, 11/29; Crisp, <a href="#">Political Fix</a>, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 11/29; Office of Gov. Nixon Press Release, 1/28; Pfannenstiel, <a href="#">Kansas City Business Journal</a>, 4/23; Young, Reischman, <a href="#">Missouri Times</a>, 7/27/13; <a href="#">St. Louis Post Dispatch</a>, 8/15/13).</p>	Governor (D)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 9 to May 30
<b>Montana</b>	Not Expanding	<p>Elected in 2012, Gov. Steve Bullock (D) has consistently supported the expansion. Anticipating pushback from the Republican-controlled legislature, Gov. Bullock used his 2013 State of the State Address as a platform to urge those opposed to the expansion to "set the politics aside on the issue" and "[focus] on the health and welfare of our neighbors." However, the Legislature adjourned without passing a bill to expand Medicaid (11/8; Office of Gov. Schweitzer <a href="#">press release</a>, 11/15; <a href="#">Gov. Bullock's Proposed Budget FY 2014-2015</a>, 1/7; <a href="#">State of the State Address</a>, 1/30).</p>	Governor (D)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 7 to April 27

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nebraska</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Not Expanding</b></p>	<p>On June 28, 2012, Gov. Dave Heineman (R) said, "if this unfunded Medicaid expansion is implemented, state aid to education and funding for the University of Nebraska will be cut or taxes will be increased. If some state senators want to increase taxes or cut education funding, I will oppose them." A few weeks later, Gov. Heineman sent a letter to state lawmakers stating "My position is very clear – Nebraska can't afford an unfunded Medicaid expansion." His 2013-2015 budget proposal did not contain funding to expand Medicaid, and attempts to extend coverage have failed in the state Legislature (Office of Gov. Heineman <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; Office of Gov. Heineman <a href="#">release</a>, 7/11; <a href="#">Office of Gov. Heineman Press Release</a>, 1/15).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (U)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (U)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 9 to early June</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nevada</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding Medicaid</b></p>	<p>On December 11, 2012, Gov. Brian Sandoval (R) announced that the state would participate in the Medicaid expansion, becoming the first Republican governor to do so. Explaining his decision, Sandoval said "Though I have never liked the Affordable Care Act because of the individual mandate it places on citizens, the increased burden on businesses, and concerns about access to health care, the law has been upheld by the Supreme Court...As such, I am forced to accept it as today's reality, and I have decided to expand Nevada's Medicaid coverage" (Office of Gov. Sandoval <a href="#">release</a>, 12/11; Damon, <a href="#">Las Vegas Sun</a>, 12/11).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>February 4 to June 3</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>New Hampshire</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expanding Medicaid</b></p>	<p>In her February 2013 budget address, Governor Maggie Hassan said that New Hampshire would expand Medicaid because "it's a good deal....[that will] allow us to save money in existing state programs, while increasing state revenues." So far, Senate Republicans have blocked the expansion. By October 15, a state commission is required to issue its recommendation on whether New Hampshire should expand Medicaid (Office of Gov. Hassan, <a href="#">Budget Address</a>, 2/14/13; Leubsdorf, <a href="#">Concord Monitor</a>, 7/24/13; Love, <a href="#">Concord Monitor</a>, 9/17/13).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governor (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>House (D)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Senate (R)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>January 2 to July 1</b></p>

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New Jersey	Expanding Medicaid	<p>In a July 2012 interview, Gov. Chris Christie (R) said "Medicaid is pretty well expanded in our state already because of the legacy of previous Democratic governors," adding that he would be unlikely to raise the program's eligibility limit. In his February 2013 budget address, however, Gov. Christie cautiously embraced the expansion, saying "expanding Medicaid...is the smart thing to do for our fiscal and public health. If that ever changes because of adverse actions by the Obama Administration, I will end it as quickly as it started." On June 28, 2013, Christie signed a state budget that includes funding for the Medicaid expansion (<a href="#">Fox News Insider</a>, Fox News, 7/3; <a href="#">Livio/Friedman</a>, <a href="#">Newark Star-Ledger</a>, 7/3; Office of Gov. Christie, <a href="#">FY14 Budget Address</a>, 2/26; <a href="#">Reuters</a>, 6/28/13).</p>	Governor (R)	House (D)	Senate (D)	Convenes January 8, meets throughout the year
New Mexico	Expanding Medicaid	<p>On January 9, 2013, Gov. Susana Martinez (R) announced that New Mexico would expand Medicaid, because "We have an obligation to provide an adequate level of basic healthcare services for those most in need in our state." She noted that the "Medicaid expansion is a federal government promise...if the federal government breaks its promise...we will be forced to scale back this expansion." The Governor incorporated her decision to expand Medicaid, as well as her cautionary tone, into her FY14 budget (<a href="#">Gov. Martinez Announces Medicaid Expansion</a>, 1/9; <a href="#">Office of Gov. Martinez Press Release</a>, 1/13).</p>	Governor (R)	House (D)	Senate (D)	January 15 to March 16
New York	Likely to Expand	<p>On June 28, 2012, Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) said he was "pleased the Supreme Court upheld the [ACA]," and that he was looking forward "to continuing to work together with the Obama Administration to ensure accessible, quality care for all New Yorkers." On July 26, Danielle Holahan, project director for New York's health insurance exchange planning, said the state "largely meet[s] the federal required Medicaid levels already" (<a href="#">Office Gov. Cuomo release</a>, 6/28; <a href="#">Grant</a>, <a href="#">North Country Public Radio</a>, 7/27).</p>	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (R)	Convenes January 9, meets throughout the year
North Carolina	Not Expanding	<p>On February 12, 2013, Gov. Pat McCrory (R) officially rejected the Medicaid expansion, saying "we have done a thorough review of the advantages and disadvantages of expanding Medicaid...the results of our findings make it abundantly clear that North Carolina is not ready to expand the Medicaid system." In March, McCrory signed legislation blocking the expansion (<a href="#">Cheney/Smith</a>, <a href="#">Politico</a>, 11/12; Office of Gov. McCrory <a href="#">release</a>, 2/12; <a href="#">Frank</a>, <a href="#">Charlotte Observer</a>, 3/7).</p>	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 30 to early July

North Dakota	Expanding Medicaid	<p>In January, Gov. Jack Dalrymple (R) submitted a bill to the state Legislature that sought to expand North Dakota's Medicaid program. On April 16, 2013, Dalrymple signed the expansion legislation, which is expected to cover approximately 20,000 low-income residents (Office of Gov. Dalrymple <a href="#">press release</a>, 12/5; <a href="#">House Bill No. 1012</a>; AP, <a href="#">Prairie Business</a>, 4/16/13).</p>	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 8 to March 28
Ohio	Likely to Expand	<p>On February 4, 2013, Gov. John Kasich (R) became the fifth Republican governor to endorse the Medicaid expansion. He was met with resistance from the Republican Legislature, where lawmakers have yet to bring the matter to a vote. However, the Governor continues to support the expansion, calling it "a matter of life and death" over which he is preparing to take action if the Legislature fails to act this fall (Office of Gov. Kasich <a href="#">release</a>, 6/28; <a href="#">Gov. Kasich 2014-2015 Budget Proposal</a>, 2/4; Thompson, <a href="#">Cincinnati.com</a>, 7/21/13).</p>	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	Convenes January 7, meets throughout the year
Oklahoma	Not Expanding	<p>On November 19, Gov. Mary Fallin (R) announced that Oklahoma would not participate in the Medicaid expansion, because "[it] would be unaffordable, costing the state of Oklahoma up to \$475 million between now and 2020, with escalating annual expenses in subsequent years." In April 2013, a spokesperson for Gov. Fallin indicated that she may be interested in pursuing "other options" to provide coverage to the uninsured (Office of Gov. Fallin <a href="#">release</a>, 11/19; Murphy, <a href="#">Tulsa World</a>, 4/30).</p>	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	February 4 to May 31
Oregon	Expanding Medicaid	<p>Gov. John Kitzhaber (D) included "100 percent [federal] funding" for the Medicaid expansion in his 2013-2015 budget (Gov. Kitzhaber's <a href="#">recommended budget</a> for 2013-15; Office of Gov. Kitzhaber <a href="#">release</a>, 11/30).</p>	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (D)	February 4 to July 13

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pennsylvania</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Seeking Alternative Expansion</p>	<p>On February 5, 2013, Gov. Tom Corbett (R) sent a letter to HHS Secretary Sebelius asking the federal government to reform Medicaid, stating "At this time, without serious reforms...I cannot recommend a dramatic Medicaid expansion." Citing these concerns, the Governor did not include funding for the expansion in his 2013-2014 budget proposal. On September 16, Gov. Corbett unveiled an alternative expansion plan, whereby low-income Pennsylvanians would receive federal subsidies to purchase private coverage through the state's federally-run insurance exchange. The plan is subject to approval of the state Legislature and the federal government (Office of Gov. Corbett Press Release on Medicaid Reform, 2/5; Office of Gov. Corbett Press Release on the 2014-2015 budget, 2/5; Wilson, <u>Newsworks</u>, 4/8; Office of Gov. Corbett Healthy Pennsylvania Plan).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Governor (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Senate (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Convenes January 1, meets throughout the year</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rhode Island</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Expanding Medicaid</p>	<p>In June 2012, Gov. Lincoln Chaffee (I) said of the Supreme Court's decision, "I have fully committed to ensuring Rhode Island is a national leader in implementing health reform...and this [ruling] just reinforces that commitment." On July 3, 2013, Gov. Chafee signed a FY14 budget that includes funding to expand Medicaid (Chaffee <u>statement</u>, 6/28; Office of the Governor, <u>Press Release</u>, 7/3/13).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Governor (I)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House (D)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Senate (D)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">January 1 to late June</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Carolina</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not Expanding</p>	<p>On July 1, 2012, Gov. Nikki Haley (R) announced via Facebook that South Carolina "will NOT expand Medicaid, or participate in any health exchanges"(Gov. Haley <u>Facebook page</u>, 7/1; Holleman, <u>Columbia State</u>, 11/9).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Governor (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Senate (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">January 8 to June 6</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Dakota</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not Expanding</p>	<p>In his budget address on December 4, Gov. Dennis Daugaard (R) declared that South Dakota would not expand Medicaid in 2014. However, he left the door open for a future expansion, saying "I really think it would be premature to expand this year...it's not a now-or-never decision." As expected, his proposed FY14 budget did not include expansion funding (Office of Gov. Daugaard <u>release</u>, 12/4; Montgomery, <u>Sioux Falls Argus Leader</u>, 12/4; Gov. Daugaard's Budget <u>Report</u> for FY14).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Governor (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">House (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Senate (R)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">January 8 to mid-March</p>

<b>Tennessee</b>	Seeking Alternative Expansion	In his 2013 State of the State Address, Gov. Bill Haslam (R) told Tennessee lawmakers that “[e]xpanding Medicaid is not reflected in this year’s budget,” but he pledged an ongoing examination of the issue. In March, Gov. Haslam announced his intent to pursue an alternative coverage plan that would allow the state to use federal funds to purchase private health insurance for its low-income residents. Haslam remains in talks with HHS about his proposed ‘third option’ ( <a href="#">State of the State Address, 1/28</a> ; <a href="#">Sisk/Wilemon, The Tennessean/USA Today, 3/27</a> ; <a href="#">Zelinski, The City Paper, 5/24/13</a> ).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 8 to mid-May
<b>Texas</b>	Not Expanding	On July 9, 2012, Gov. Rick Perry (R) said, "If anyone was in doubt, we in Texas have no intention to implement so-called state exchanges or to expand Medicaid under ObamaCare." Perry also sent a letter to HHS Secretary Sebelius on July 9 asserting this position. Following the November 2012 elections, Perry reiterated his opposition to the expansion, saying, "Nothing changes from our perspective" (Office of Gov. Perry <a href="#">press release, 7/9</a> ; Gov. Perry <a href="#">letter to HHS, 7/9</a> ; Garrett, <a href="#">Dallas Morning News, 11/11</a> ).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 8 to May 27
<b>Utah</b>	Not Expanding	Gov. Gary Herbert’s (R) FY14 budget did not include any funding for the Medicaid expansion. As anticipated, the Republican-controlled state Legislature adjourned in March without authorizing an expansion of Utah’s Medicaid program. (Office of Gov. Herbert <a href="#">press release, 12/12</a> ; Budget <a href="#">Recommendations, Fiscal Year 2014</a> ).	Governor (R)	House (R)	Senate (R)	January 28 to March 14
<b>Vermont</b>	Expanding Medicaid	On June 28, Gov. Peter Shumlin (D) said Vermont's Medicaid program already meets the requirements under the ACA’s Medicaid expansion ( <a href="#">Steimle, WCAX, 7/1</a> ).	Governor (D)	House (D)	Senate (D)	January 9 to mid-May
<b>Virginia</b>	Unlikely to Expand	Gov. Bob McDonnell (R) announced on December 17 that he did not include any funding for the Medicaid expansion in a slate of midyear budget amendments. On February 23, Virginia lawmakers struck a deal that would allow the state to expand Medicaid – as long as the program	Governor (R)	House (R)	(Split)	January 9 to February 7



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		were first reformed to the satisfaction of a special legislative committee. Gov. McDonnell responded by saying “As long as I’m governor, there’s not going to be any Medicaid expansion unless there [are] sustainable, long-lasting, cost-saving reforms.” The deal was immediately attacked by some, and there is no guarantee that the special committee would endorse the expansion even if Virginia were to achieve the reforms it seeks (Gov. McDonnell’s <a href="#">remarks</a> , 12/17; Office of Gov. McDonnell <a href="#">press release</a> , 12/17; <a href="#">Richmond Times Dispatch</a> , 2/24).				
<b>Washington</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	Under outgoing Gov. Christine Gregoire (D), Washington state began preparing for the Medicaid expansion in advance of the Supreme Court decision. On June 30, 2013, her successor, Gov. Jay Inslee (D), signed a budget that funds the expansion (Bray, <a href="#">The Oregonian</a> , 10/22; La Corte, <a href="#">AP/Bloomberg</a> 7/1/13).	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>January 14 to April 28</b>
<b>West Virginia</b>	<b>Expanding Medicaid</b>	On May 2, 2013, Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin (D) became the last Democratic governor to announce his support for the expansion, saying “[w]e anticipate expansion will allow us to provide insurance coverage to approximately 91,500 working West Virginians, significantly reducing the number of uninsured” (Office of Gov. Tomblin <a href="#">release</a> , 5/2).	<b>Governor (D)</b>	<b>House (D)</b>	<b>Senate (D)</b>	<b>February 13 to April 13</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>Not Expanding</b>	On February 13, 2013, Gov. Scott Walker (R) rejected the ACA’s Medicaid expansion and unveiled an entitlement reform proposal that would instead shift thousands of individuals into the state’s federally-run health exchange (Office of Gov. Walker <a href="#">release</a> , 2/13).	<b>Governor (R)</b>	<b>House (R)</b>	<b>Senate (R)</b>	<b>Convenes January 7, meets throughout the year</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Unlikely to Expand</b>	Gov. Matt Mead (R) did not include any funding for the Medicaid expansion in his most recent budget, telling lawmakers that he “cannot and will not commit the state to a Medicaid expansion, until and if our questions are answered.” Gov. Mead emphasized that whether or not Wyoming should expand Medicaid “is an important discussion” that “needs to occur in the Legislature.” Accordingly, he has asked “the Legislature to look hard at all sides of this issue” and consider how to best move forward. On January 31, the state Senate struck down a bill that would have expanded Wyoming’s Medicaid program. (Office of Gov. Mead <a href="#">press release</a> , 11/30; 2013-2014 Supplemental Budget <a href="#">Letter and Message</a> ; Beck, <a href="#">Wyoming Public Media</a> , 1/31/13).	<b>Governor (R)</b>	<b>House (R)</b>	<b>Senate (R)</b>	<b>January 8 to early March</b>





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