

# Medicaid Timeline

<p><b>1965</b> Medicaid is established and provides states with the option of receiving federal funding for providing health care services to certain groups.</p>	<p><b>1972</b> Medicaid eligibility for the elderly and people with disabilities was linked to the eligibility for the newly enacted Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.</p>	<p><b>1986</b> Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants (up to 1 year of age) up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) was established as a state option.</p>	<p><b>1990</b> Federal Medicaid rules required coverage for children ages 6-18 in families under 100% of the FPL. The rules also created the prescription drug rebate program.</p>	<p><b>1997</b> The Balance Budget Act of 1997 created the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).</p>	<p><b>1999</b> The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvements Act allowed states to cover working people with disabilities up to 250% FPL and charge income-based premiums.</p>	<p><b>February 2019</b> 72,232,316 individuals are currently enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP.</p>
<p><b>1967</b> Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) comprehensive health services benefit is established for all children receiving Medicaid.</p>	<p><b>1981</b> Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers were established,</p>	<p><b>1989</b> Medicaid coverage of pregnant women and children under age 6 up to 133% of the Federal Poverty Level was mandated; expanded EPSDT requirements were established.</p>	<p><b>1996</b> Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) replaced a program that linked Medicaid enrollment/termination with the receipt of welfare cash assistance.</p>	<p><b>1999</b> The Supreme Court ruled on a case that established expanded civil rights for people with disabilities. They determined that people with disabilities have a qualified right to receive state funded supports and services in the community rather than in nursing homes or other formal settings.</p>	<p><b>2010</b> The Affordable Care Act was signed, providing states with the option to expand Medicaid to adults who earn up to 138% of the FPL.</p>	