

# Looking Ahead to the End of the Medicaid Continuous Enrollment Requirement

Wednesday, March 16, 2022

**KFF**

Filling the need for trusted information on national health issues.

# Panelists



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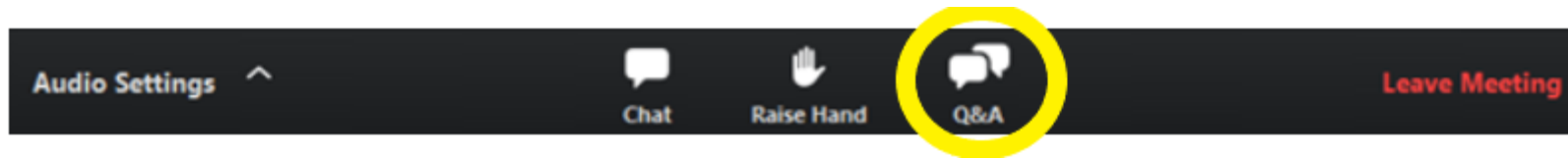
**Lorelei Kellogg**  
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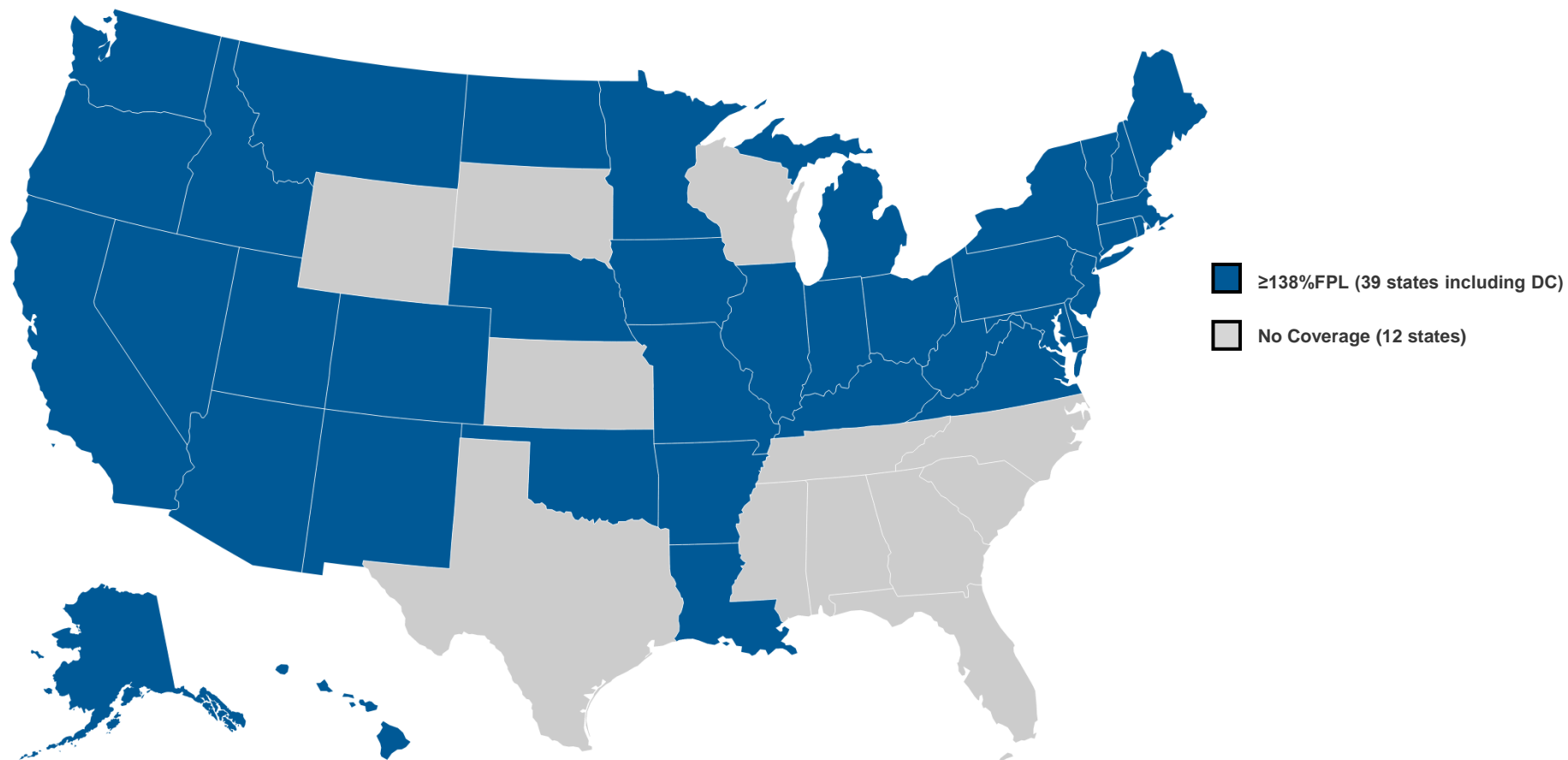
# Submit Questions for Q&A

**Attendee audio and video is turned off**, so if you would like to submit a question for the panelists, please click on the Q&A button at the bottom of your screen:



You can submit questions for the Q&A session at any time during the web briefing; we will answer as many as we can after the presentation.

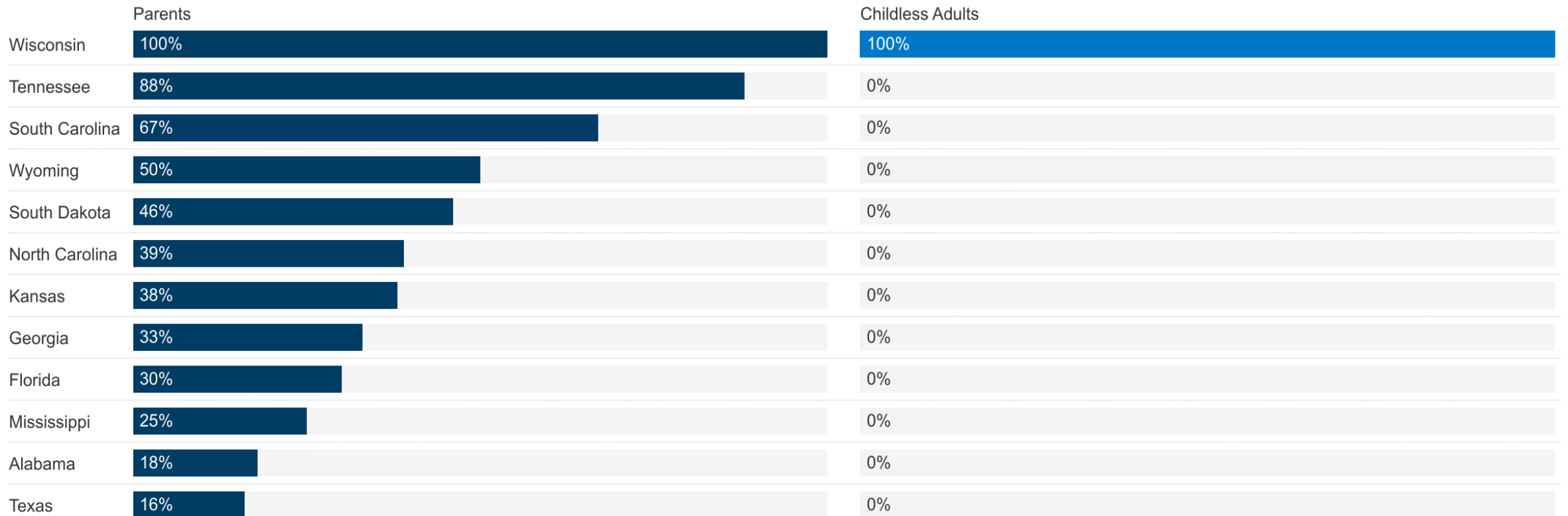
# Medicaid and CHIP eligibility has remained stable during the public health emergency.



NOTE: Eligibility levels are based on 2022 federal poverty levels (FPLs) for an individual. In 2022, the FPL was \$13,590 for an individual. Thresholds include the standard five percentage point of the FPL disregard.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.

# Medicaid eligibility for parents is extremely low and coverage for childless adults is not available in most non-expansion states.



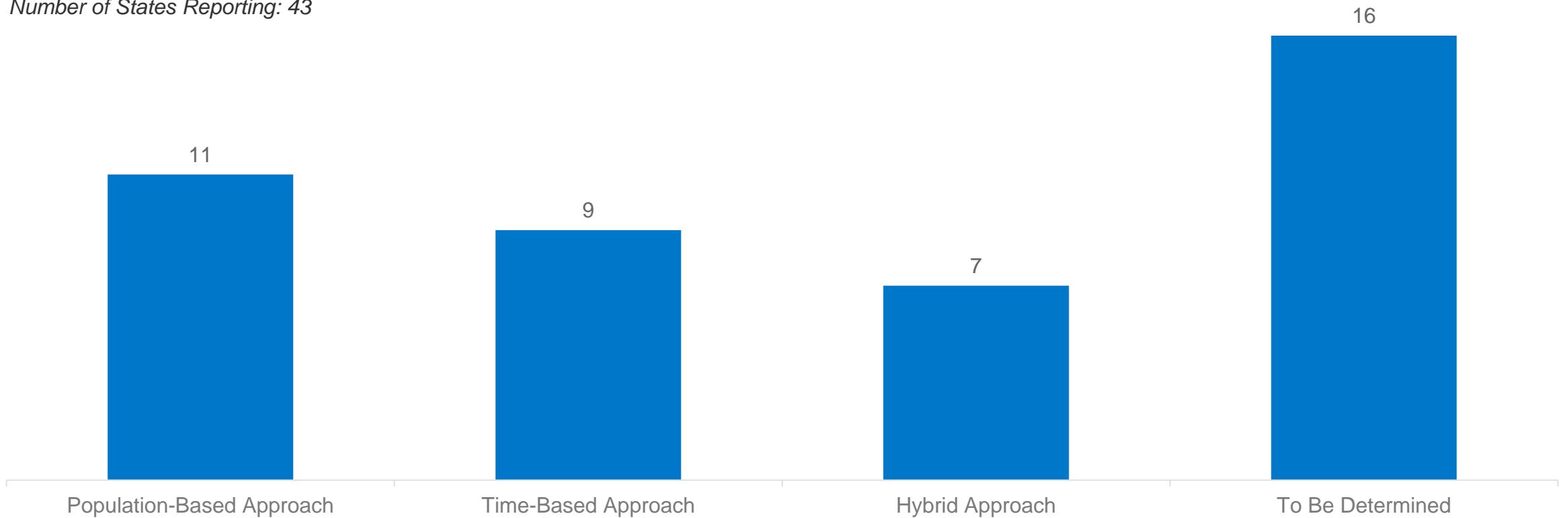
NOTE: Eligibility levels are based on 2022 federal poverty levels (FPLs) for a family of three. In 2022, the FPL was \$23,030 for a family of three. Thresholds include the standard five percentage point of the FPL disregard.

SOURCE: Based on results of a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown Center for Children and Families, 2022.



# About half of states have determined their approach for prioritizing eligibility and renewal actions when the continuous enrollment requirement ends.

*Number of States Reporting: 43*

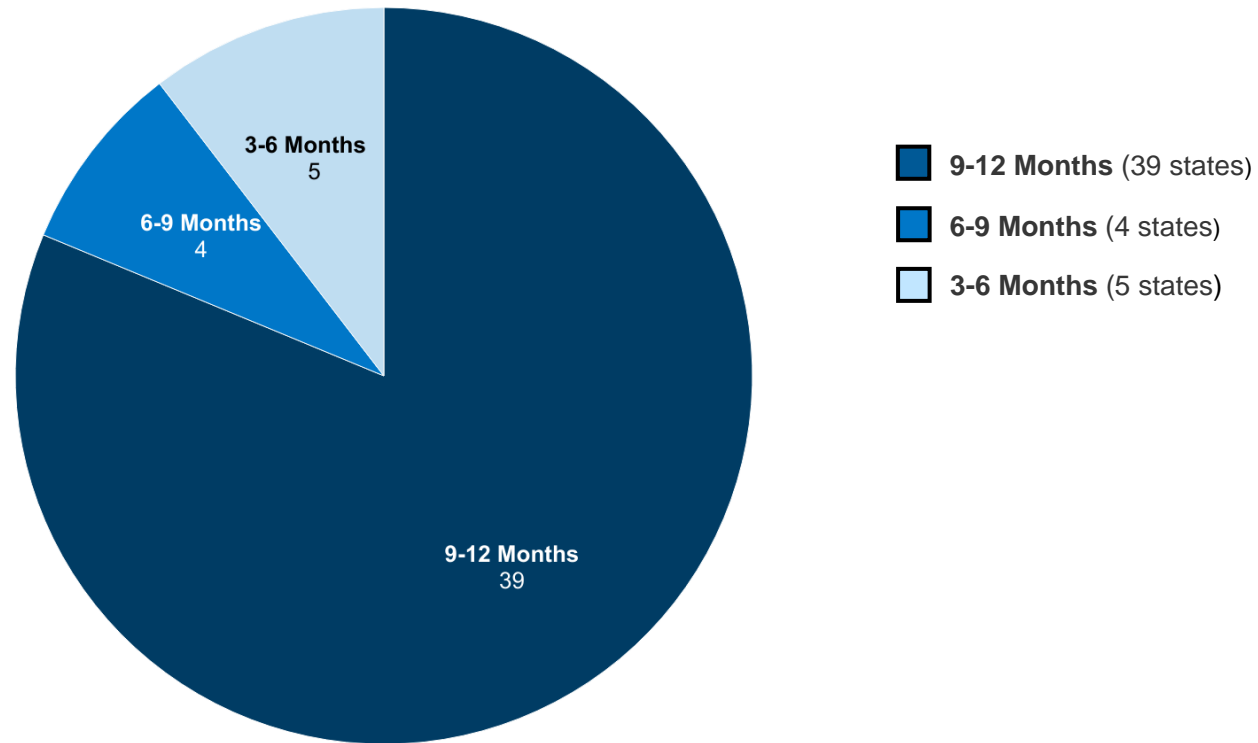


NOTE: Responses for two states could not be categorized into a risk-based approach and six states did not respond.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.

# Most states plan to take up to a year to process redeterminations and return to normal operations.

Number of States Reporting: 48

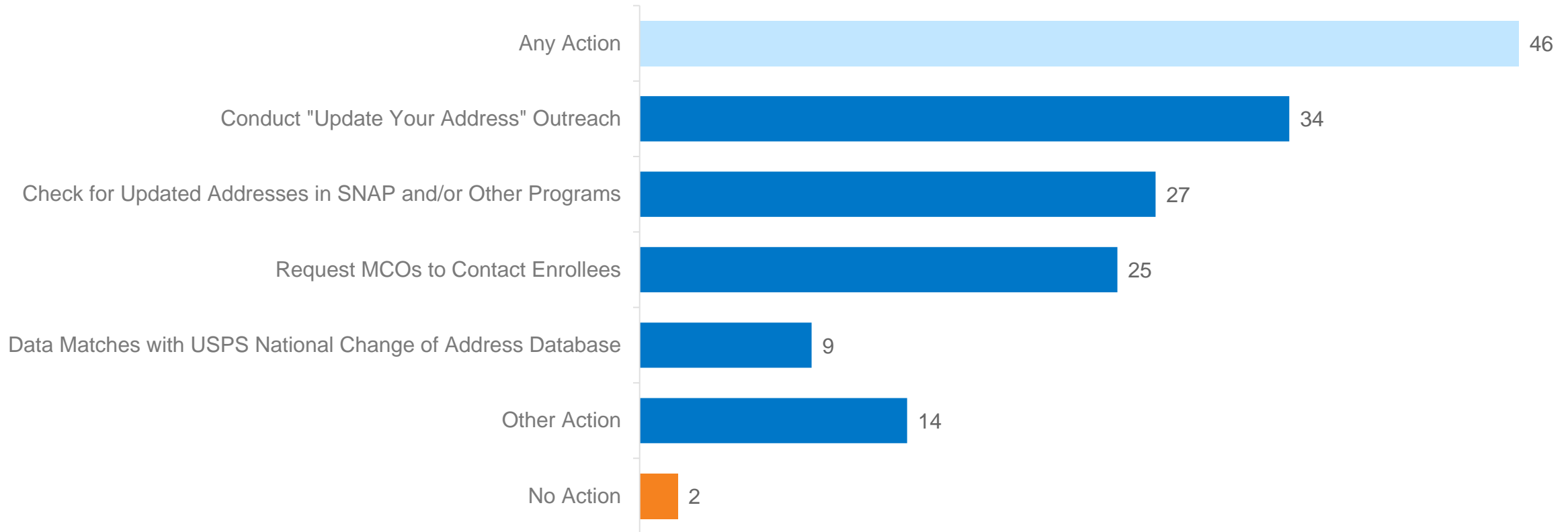


NOTE: Three states did not report the estimated length of time the state will take to process determinations.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.

# Nearly all states are taking steps to update mailing addresses before the end of the public health emergency.

Number of States Reporting: 50



NOTE: Two states indicated that a decision had not yet been made and one state did not respond. SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; MCO: Managed Care Organization; USPS: United States Postal Service.

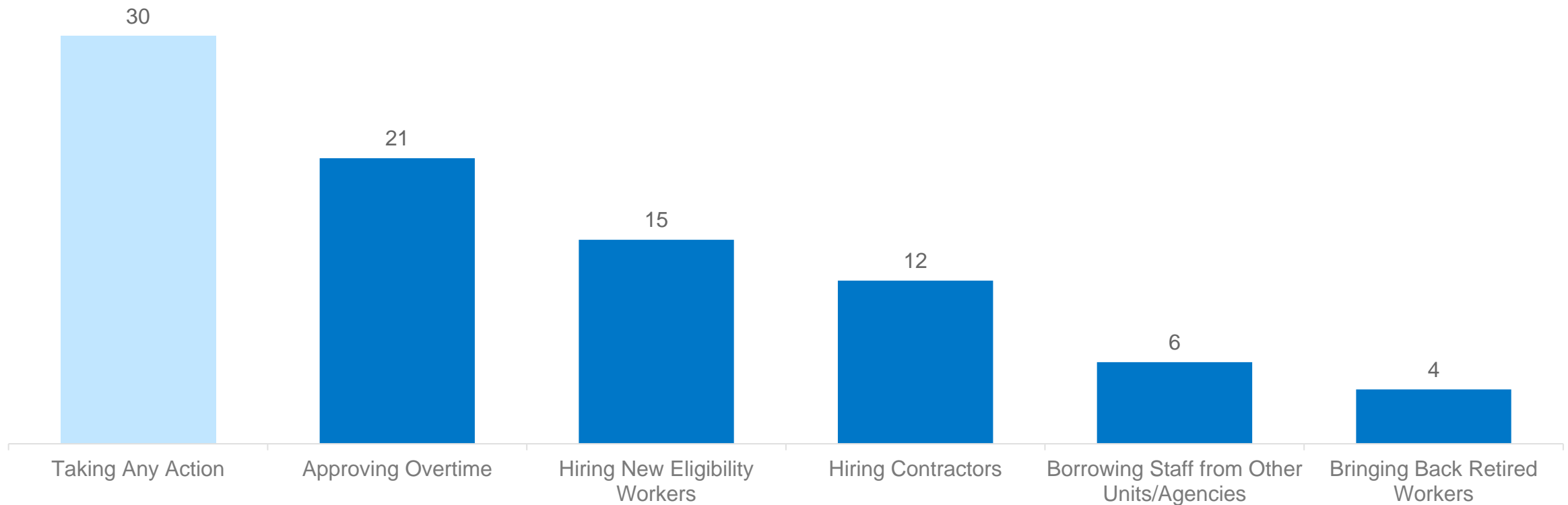
SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.





# Over half of states plan to boost eligibility staff capacity at the end of the public health emergency.

Number of States Reporting: 49

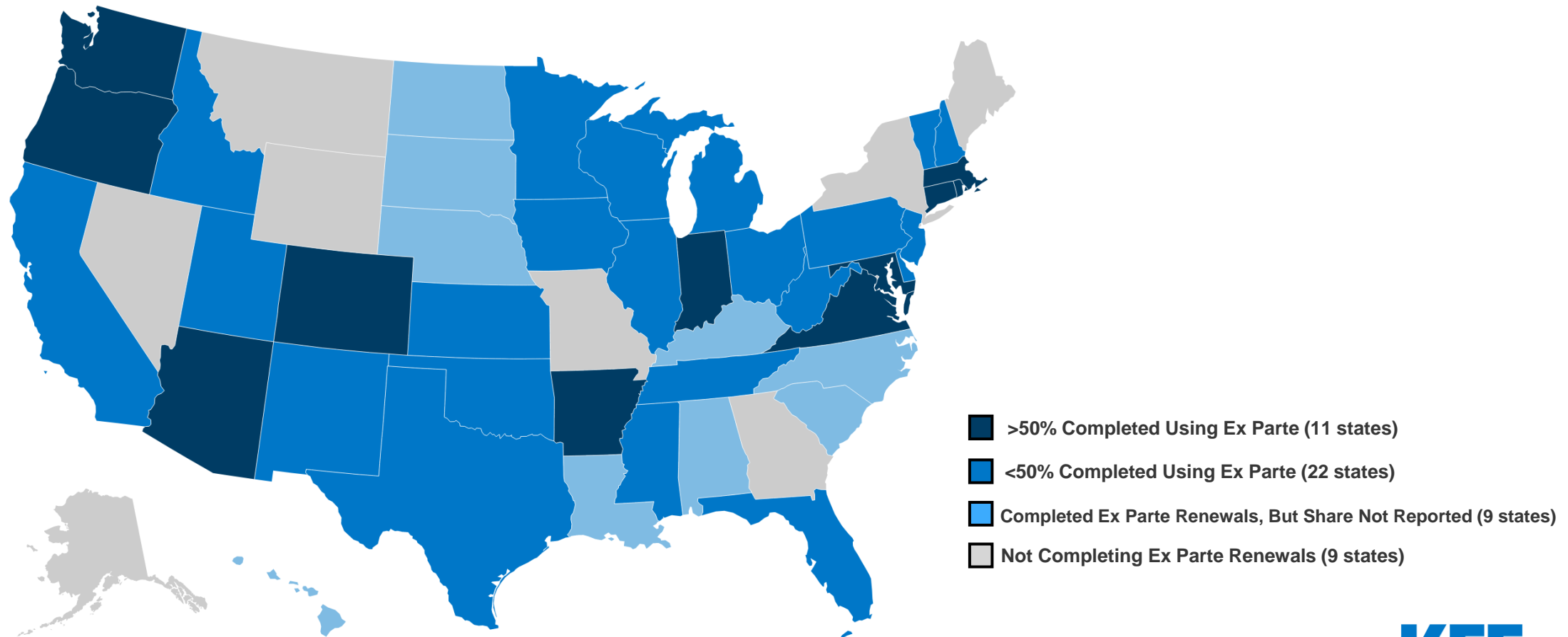


NOTE: Five states reported a decision had not yet been made and three states reported decisions regarding staffing are made at the local level. Two states did not respond.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



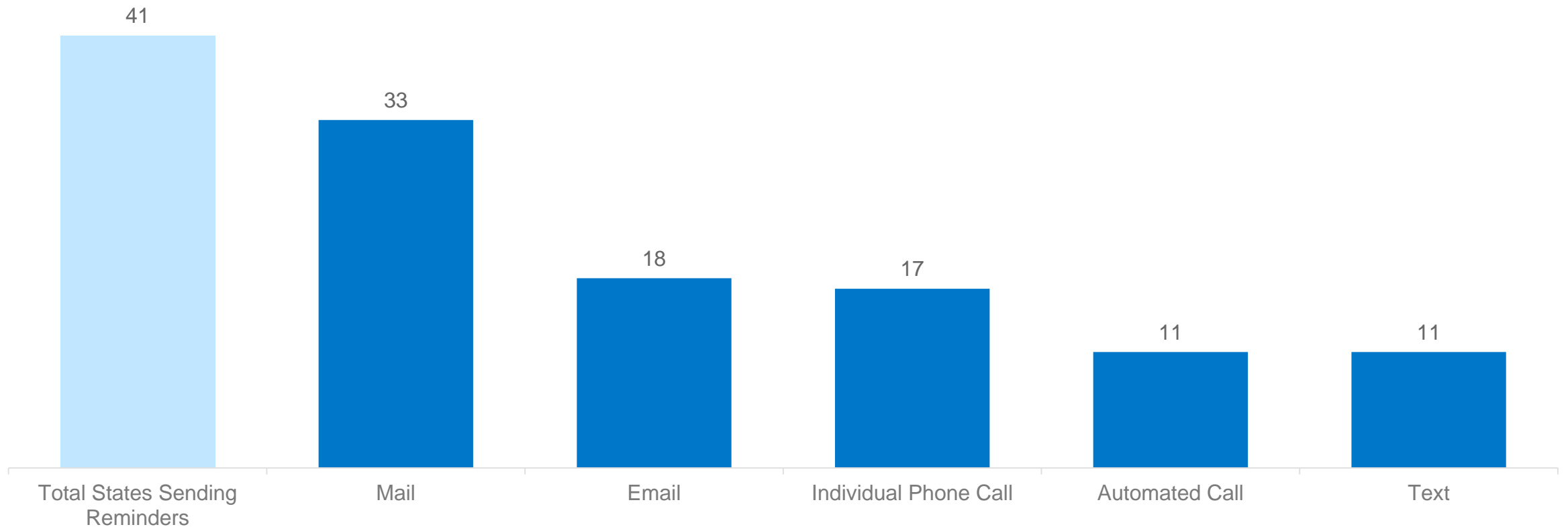
Most states are processing renewals during the public health emergency, but the share of ex parte renewals is low in many states.



SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.

# Most states plan to follow-up with enrollees when action is required to avoid a loss of coverage.

Number of States Reporting: 50

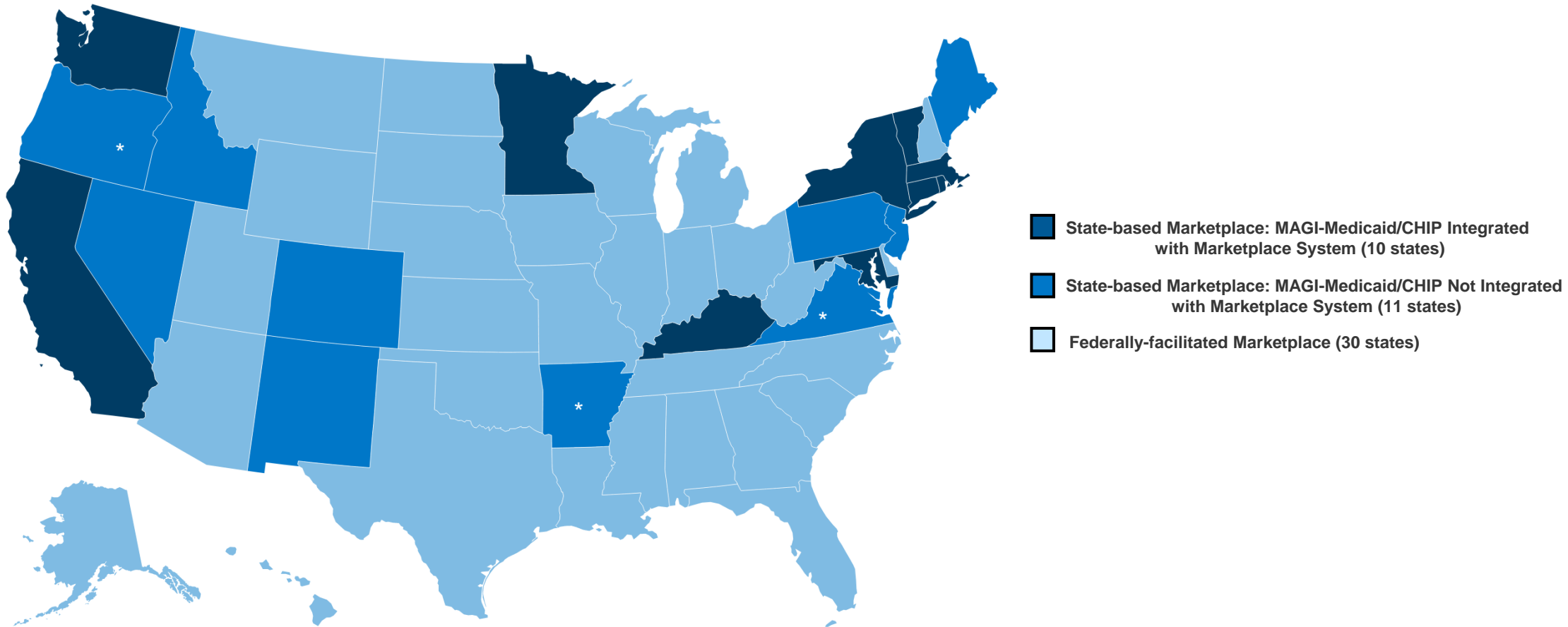


NOTE: One state did not respond.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



More states are managing their own state-based marketplace but not all have integrated Medicaid and CHIP into their SBM system.

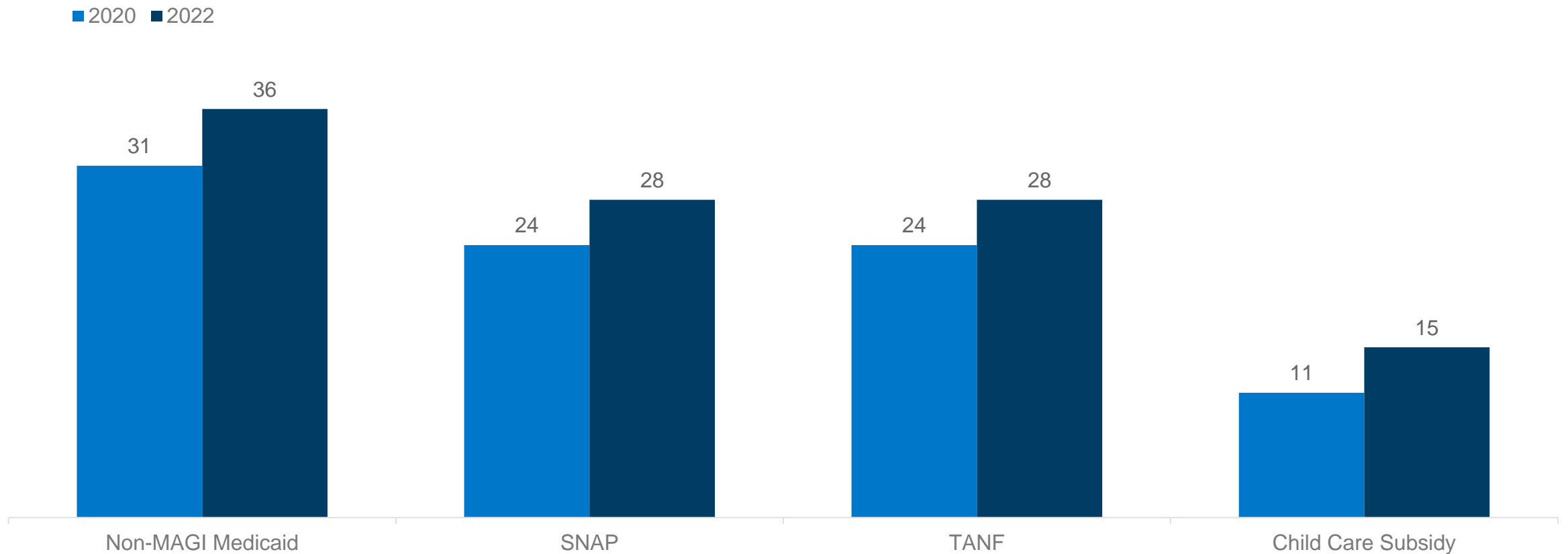


NOTE: \*AR, OR, and VA operate state-based marketplaces that use the federal platform.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



# States continue to integrate non-MAGI and non-health programs into their MAGI Medicaid eligibility systems.



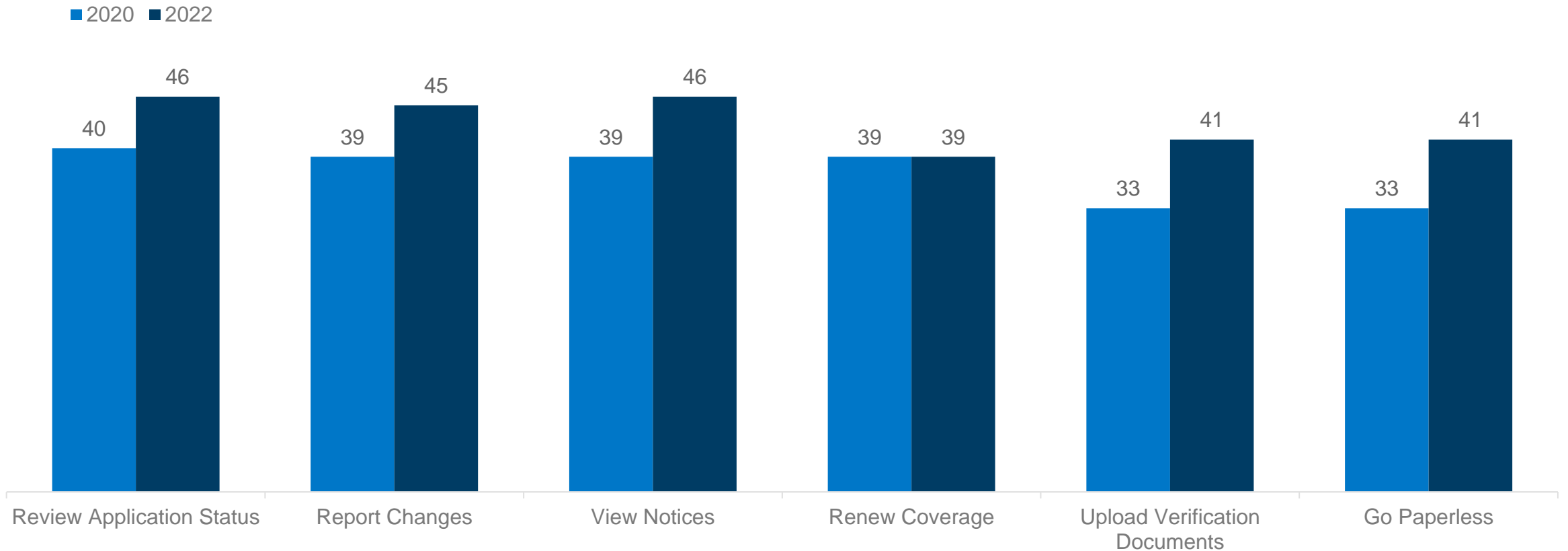
NOTE: MAGI = Modified adjusted gross income; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance For Needy Families. Data are as of January 2020 and January 2022.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



# Nearly all states now offer online accounts for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees to submit and access information.

Number of States Offering Online Accounts: 48

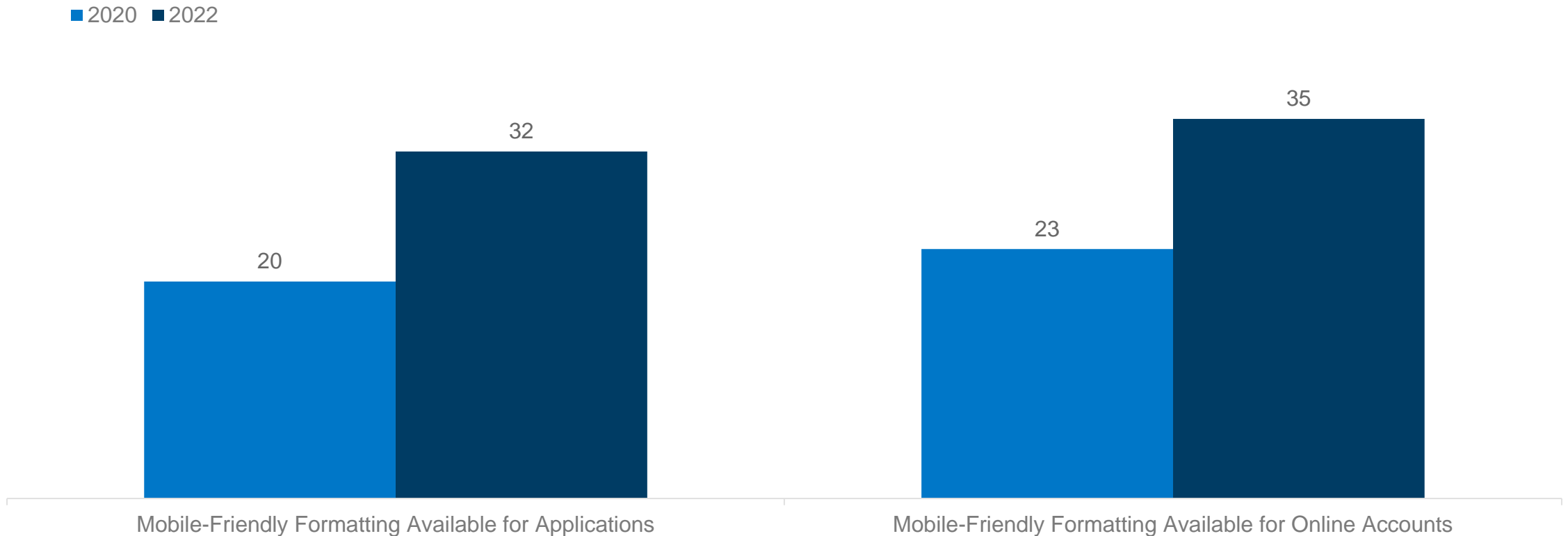


NOTE: Data are as of January 2020 and January 2022.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



# States have taken steps to improve the mobile friendliness of their applications and online accounts.



NOTE: Data are as of January 2020 and January 2022.

SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by KFF and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022.



# Looking Ahead

- States are preparing now for the end of the PHE, but they will still need lead time to finalize their plans.
- CMS guidance on resuming routine operations focuses on prioritizing continuity of coverage for those who remain eligible.
- State actions and decisions around the unwinding will affect Medicaid enrollment and transitions to other coverage.
- The fate of the Build Back Better Act will have implications for overall coverage.