

Ending ContinuousMedicaid Coverage

July 2022

Overview



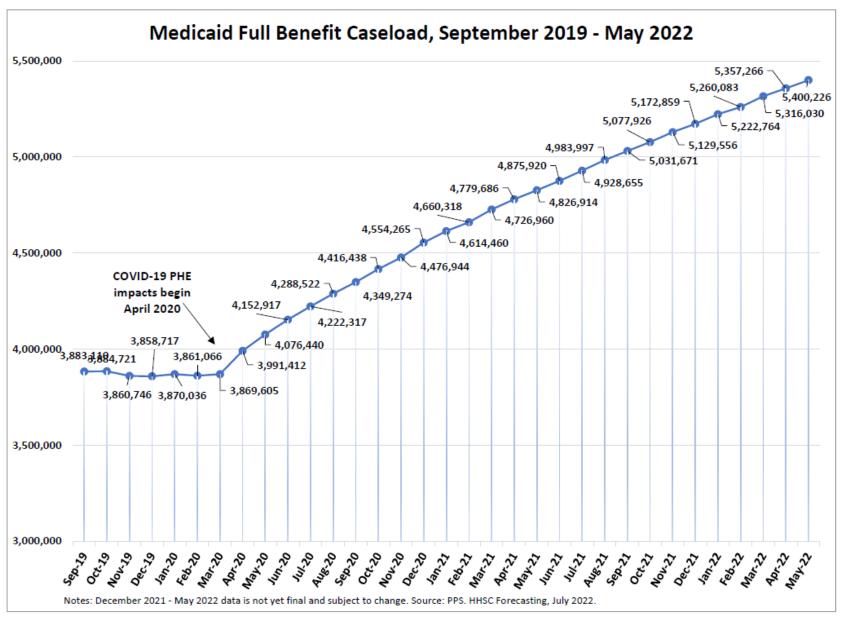
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Background



The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) was passed by U.S. Congress in March 2020.

- Allowed states to qualify for a temporary 6.2 percentage point
 Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) increase, provided
 states maintain Medicaid coverage for most people enrolled in
 Medicaid as of or after March 18, 2020, until the end of the month
 in which the federal public health emergency (PHE) ends.
- HHSC implemented the federal directive effective March 18, 2020.





Federal Guidance



- Guidance from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has evolved over time.
- Major parameters for unwinding include:
 - States have up to 12 months to complete pending eligibility actions,
 which can begin up to 60 days before the first disenrollments will begin.
 - Disenrollments cannot be effective before the first of the month after the PHE ends.
 - States must conduct a full redetermination (as outlined in 42 Code of Federal Regulations 435.916) and allow members a minimum of 30 days to respond to renewal packets or requests for information.

Current Landscape



HHSC is preparing for the large volume of work expected with unwinding continuous coverage. This plan is subject to change based on new guidance and the changing landscape.

Estimated PHE End Date

- The PHE is currently slated to end on October
 13, 2022; it can be extended in increments up to 90 days.
- The federal government has committed to giving states at least 60 days notice before the end of the PHE.
- HHSC is working under the assumption that the PHE will end on October 13, 2022. The federal government should inform states of the end of the PHE by August 14, 2022, if the PHE will end as assumed.

Redetermination Population

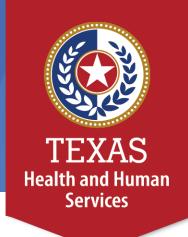
- HHSC has extended Medicaid coverage for as many as 2.7 million members due to the continuous Medicaid coverage requirement in the FFCRA.
- All these members will need to have their Medicaid eligibility redetermined when continuous coverage ends.

HHSC Plan to End Continuous Enrollment (1 of 2)



- HHSC's unwinding approach staggers Medicaid redeterminations for continuous coverage over multiple months.
- The continuous coverage population will be distributed into three cohorts to best accomplish the goals of:
 - Maintaining coverage for eligible individuals; reducing churn
 - Prioritizing redeterminations for those most likely to be ineligible or to be eligible for another program
 - Reducing the risk of overwhelming the eligibility system or workforce during the unwinding period
 - Establishing a sustainable renewal schedule for subsequent years

HHSC Plan to End Continuous Enrollment (2 of 2)



First Cohort

- Includes individuals most likely to be ineligible or transitioned to CHIP.
 - Pregnant women who may transition to Healthy Texas Women Program
 - Members who aged out of Medicaid
 - Adult recipients who no longer have an eligible dependent child in their household

Approximately 1.4M members (as of April 2022)



Second Cohort

- Includes individuals likely to transition to a different Medicaid eligibility group
- Medicaid children, parent/caretaker and waiver groups pending information
- Certain MAGI population groups (e.g., children, people under Transitional Medical Assistance).

Approximately 500K members (as of April 2022)

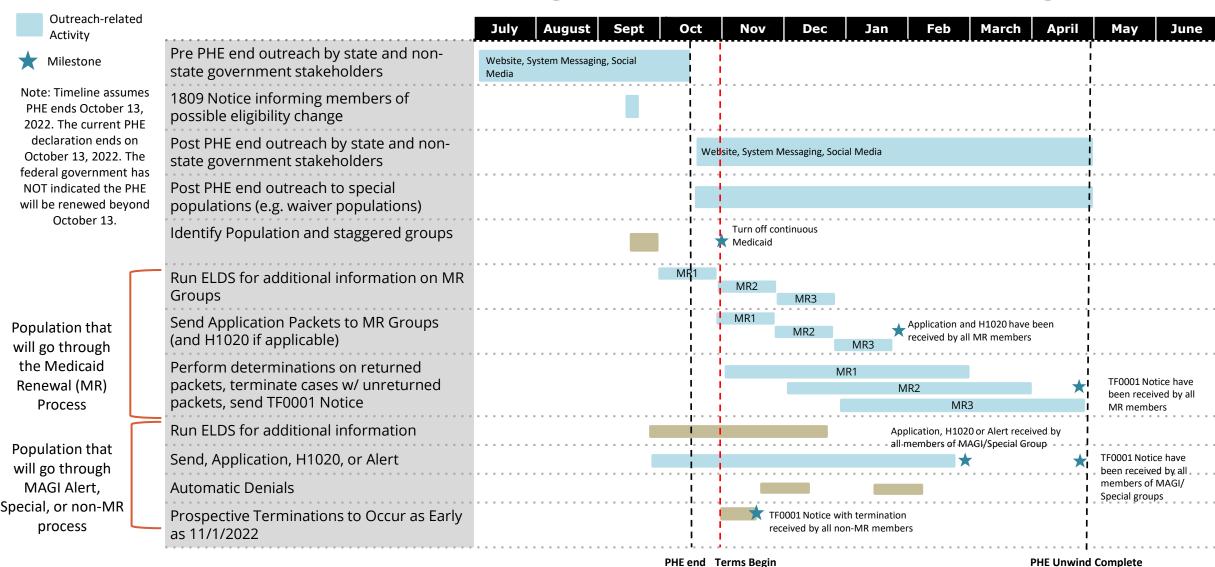


Third Cohort

 Includes everyone remaining from the previous groups, including those most likely to remain eligible (i.e., Children in Medicaid).

Approximately 640K members (as of April 2022)

Timeline for Ending Continuous Coverage





Workforce/Workload Challenges



To address potential strain on the eligibility system during the unwinding period, HHSC has identified multiple strategies aimed at increasing workforce capacity and/or reducing workload on eligibility workers. These include:

- Augmenting the eligibility operations team with other staff to process certain case actions.
- Conducting job fairs in high retention areas and doing on-demand hiring to boost recruitment.
- Base salary increases for eligibility operations staff.
- Increasing staff efficiency and performance, while improving the client experience, by:
 - Allowing clerical staff to perform data entry tasks and assist with interview scheduling.
 - Prioritizing specific system changes that will result in faster processing times, including the automated scheduling of SNAP appointments and automation of certain manual eligibility staff alerts (i.e. MAGI).





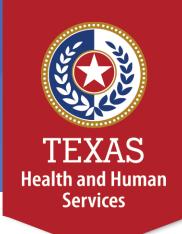
Constraints



Constraints

- The unwinding of continuous coverage is comparable in magnitude to the launch of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
- The end date of the PHE is still uncertain.
- Additional guidance from CMS may require the need to revisit strategy,
 IT coding, and other preparations currently underway.
- Workforce challenges exist across the system that continue to impact planning efforts and preparation. This includes hiring and retention of staff for contract partners, including call centers.

Next Steps



- Continue working with CMS to keep aligned with the latest federal guidance and requirements.
- Continue activities to increase workforce capacity and ensure the eligibility system is prepared for ending continuous coverage.
- Continue engaging with contract partners and external stakeholders to build awareness for HHSC plans to end continuous coverage and expectations for members when action is needed.



Additional Questions?

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