

YEAR-END REPORT - 2022

Published 19-Dec-2022
HPTS Issue Brief 12-19-22.30

Health Policy Tracking Service - Issue Briefs
Medicaid
Medicaid Eligibility

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12/19/2022

I. Introduction

Medicaid expansion continued to be a topic of interest in 2022. To date, 40 states (including D.C.) have expanded. Some of the 11 non-expansion states are considering doing so, typically with a work requirement as a condition of eligibility, which requires waiver approval from the federal government. While multiple work waiver requests were approved during President Trump's tenure, the Biden administration has rolled them back. The issue of expansion continues to be put to a referendum vote in multiple states. Extending Medicaid coverage for pregnant and postpartum women has also been of considerable interest in many states.

II. AFFORDABLE CARE ACT EXPANSION***State Actions*****Special Medicaid Expansion Period Could Help Floridians Keep Coverage**

Floridians who may not be able to afford health insurance can now get access to free coverage under a special enrollment period for Affordable Care Act plans. ^[FN2] The expanded enrollment comes as the federal health emergency that helped millions of people gain Medicaid coverage during the pandemic could be ending in the coming months.

Officials say the temporary expansion could help those who have gained access to Medicaid during the public health emergency, which started early on in the pandemic and continues today. The public health emergency provided additional Medicaid funding to states during the pandemic and prevented them from disenrolling people from their Medicaid programs.

In Florida, enrollment in Medicaid programs for adults and children increased by 23 percent, or 826,760 people, between February 2020 and September 2021, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation.

As the federal government considers ending the public health emergency in the coming months, thousands of Florida residents are at risk of losing their Medicaid coverage. The Biden administration previously extended the public health emergency until April 16 and has said it would give states at least 60 days' notice before ending it.

Kansas

On February 9, 2022, 2021 KS H.B. 2675 (NS) and 2021 KS S.B. 472 (NS) were introduced. They would expand medical assistance eligibility. ^[FN3]

Kentucky

Effective July 19, 2022, 2022 KY REG TEXT 623044 (NS) adopts 907 KY ADC 4:020E (Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program Medicaid Expansion Title XXI of the Social Security Act).

Minnesota

On March 10, 2022, 2021 MN S.F. 3907 (NS) was introduced. It would expand MinnesotaCare eligibility.

Mississippi

- On January 4, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 108 (NS) was introduced. It would expand eligibility under federal Affordable Care Act. ^[FN4]
- On January 4, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 97 (NS) was introduced. It would require the Governor and Division of Medicaid to negotiate to obtain federal waiver to expand Medicaid coverage. ^[FN5]
- On January 17, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 760 (NS) and 2022 MS S.B. 2315 (NS) were introduced. They would expand Medicaid eligibility under the Affordable Care Act. ^[FN6]
- On January 17, 2022, 2022 MS S.B. 2857 (NS) was introduced. It would revise Medicaid eligibility to include those who are entitled to benefits under the Affordable Care Act. ^[FN7]
- On January 18, 2022, 2021 MS H.B. 221 (NS) was introduced. It would require the governor and Division of Medicaid to negotiate to obtain federal waiver to expand Medicaid coverage. ^[FN8]

Missouri GOP Plan to Hamper Medicaid Expansion Reaches House Floor

A Missouri legislative budget panel has approved a constitutional amendment proposal that would subject Medicaid expansion to annual appropriations by the General Assembly, which could defund it. ^[FN9] The proposal passed by a 22-9 vote and next heads to the full House for a vote.

Expansion was approved by a voter referendum in 2020 and the state Supreme Court ruled last year that the legislature must provide money for expansion. Democrats say the latest end-around by Republicans is just another effort to hurt poor people who need health coverage. ‘All we’re doing is kicking off people who qualify,’ said Rep. Peter Merideth, D-St. Louis, who is the ranking member of the House Budget Committee. House Budget Committee Chairman Rep. Cody Smith, R-Carthage, argued that his proposed constitutional change wouldn’t necessarily cut all expansion costs. Rather, he said, it would allow lawmakers more flexibility to manage Medicaid spending.

In addition to making expansion an optional funding line in the budget, the proposed referendum also would institute a requirement for Medicaid recipients to work or do qualified community engagement for 80 hours a month. The proposed work requirements would apply to applicants between ages 19 and 65 and allow for some exemptions.

If the proposal is approved by the House, it would then go to the state Senate for further deliberations. The proposal also would have to win approval from President Joe Biden’s administration, which announced in February 2021 that it would remove all work waivers the government granted during the Trump administration.

New York Budget Expands Medicaid Eligibility for Older Adults

The \$220 billion New York state budget passed by lawmakers last month expands Medicaid eligibility. ^[FN10] Starting in 2023, older, disabled and blind New Yorkers can make up to 138% of the federal poverty level and still qualify for taxpayer-funded health care coverage. That would increase the maximum monthly income for those groups from \$934 a month to \$1,563 a month.

In addition, the maximum assets those groups can have and still qualify for Medicaid will nearly double, from \$16,800 to \$28,134. For couples, the allowable maximum assets will increase from \$24,600 to \$37,908.

Under the current limits, many people have to spend down much of their assets in order to qualify for Medicaid. Plus, many younger Medicaid recipients, who are not subject to an asset test, lose their coverage once they move into the older, disabled or blind categories.

The budget also makes Medicaid available to undocumented immigrants 65 and older, as well as extends postpartum coverage for Medicaid-eligible mothers from 60 days after they give birth to one year after they give birth.

Possible Medicaid Expansion Vote in NC Later This Year

An up-or-down vote on broad Medicaid expansion in North Carolina could occur before the November elections, key Republican legislators recently said. ^[FN11] A joint House-Senate panel created in the current budget law has been tasked with studying health care access and possible expansion. The committee could submit proposed legislation to the full General Assembly before this year’s session ends, the budget law says.

While there’s no guarantee that North Carolina will accept expansion — many House Republicans still oppose the idea — more Senate Republicans have warmed to the concept in 2021. Support has grown in part because of a financial sweetener from the federal government above and beyond what it already pays to cover conventional recipients. Hundreds of thousands of additional people would be anticipated to join the Medicaid rolls, which is already at 2.7 million in the state.

Democrats led by Gov. Roy Cooper are strong expansion supporters, with Cooper pitching the idea since taking office in 2017.

Medicaid Expansion Gets Initial Senate Approval in North Carolina



A wide-ranging health care access bill penned by Republicans that includes covering hundreds of thousands of additional North Carolina adults through Medicaid has received nearly unanimous initial Senate approval.^[FN12] The bill's anchor — Medicaid expansion — represents a dramatic turn for its prospects in the state after being blocked for a decade by GOP elected officials.

Still, House Republicans are not interested in considering expansion during the annual work session expected to end around July 1, Speaker Tim Moore said recently, potentially leaving the issue for the fall or 2023. A final Senate vote is expected soon before the bill moves to the House. After the ACA was enacted, Senate leaders were opposed to adding adults to the Medicaid rolls arguing that Medicaid was broken and that the federal government could not be trusted to keep paying 90% of costs. Now, those same leaders are open to expansion since they feel the program is more fiscally sound.

The expansion proposal would likely cover 500,000 or 600,000 people whose income reaches up to 138% of federal poverty guidelines. Although about 2.7 million North Carolina residents are now enrolled in Medicaid, some current consumers whom the state has been required to keep on the rolls during the COVID-19 pandemic would ultimately be covered by expansion. The state's 10% share of expansion expenses would be paid through a new assessment on hospitals.

North Carolina Tries Again to Expand Medicaid

Another attempt to expand Medicaid to nearly 600,000 North Carolinians is being made.^[FN13] Republicans in the state House of Representatives are not ready to embrace the policy whole hog. Instead, there will be one more study and more planning, while the lawmakers campaign for elections in November.

The proposal to create a legislative committee with members from both chambers that will hear a Medicaid Modernization Plan to be developed by the state Department of Health and Human Services comes out of negotiations between state House and Senate leaders over a spending plan for the coming fiscal year. The new way forward toward embracing Medicaid expansion, according to SB 408, would add Medicaid coverage for adults with annual incomes up to 133% of the federal poverty level, or slightly more than \$17,000 in earnings for an individual.

If negotiations with federal regulators produces a plan that the General Assembly is happy with, lawmakers have said they would return to Raleigh no later than Dec. 15 to have the actual, final vote on the plan. "In December, should this go into law, there will be a vote," Tim Moore, the Republican from Kings Mountain who's speaker of the state House of Representatives, told the House Rules committee on Tuesday. In the past, bills to expand Medicaid have made it through the House committee hearing process only to never reach a vote on that chamber's floor.

As a plan is developed to bring back to lawmakers, it will be learned from the federal government and teams of lawyers if the state can add a work requirement to the expansion rules, something that has failed in every other state that has proposed it. It can also figure out a parachute for the state to opt out if the federal government tries to cut back on its funding share of 90% for every new Medicaid expansion beneficiary.

Medicaid Expansion in North Carolina Might Be In Sight

North Carolina might see its own expansion of Medicaid as former Republican opponents indicate newfound support for the proposal.^[FN14] After being only one of 12 states in the U.S. not to expand Medicaid since the Affordable Care Act Medicaid expansion in 2014, the North Carolina Healthcare Association (NCHA) has made a proposal that may finally get the ball rolling.

State Republicans had previously opposed expansion without certificate of need reforms, which are legal documents required for healthcare facility expansions. The NCHA is now saying it would back legal changes regarding ambulatory surgery centers and the repeal of certificate of need requirements for new inpatient beds meant for patients with psychiatric and chemical dependency issues. The proposal also stated that the hospitals would fund approximately \$550 million worth of expenses for Medicaid expansion in North Carolina.

House Speaker Tim Moore (R), a previous opponent to expansion, supports this plan, stating "instead of the feds or anyone else just creating something and sending it here, this is something we have the opportunity, from start to finish, to make sure it makes sense for North Carolinians."

Governor Roy Cooper (D) tried expanding Medicaid in 2017 in a state budget proposal when he took office, but it was voted down by the Republican-controlled legislature.

Oklahoma

- Effective December 21, 2021, 2022 OK REG TEXT 606764 (NS) adds expansion adults to the list of groups eligible to have a presumptive eligibility determination made by a qualified hospital participating in the Hospital Presumptive Eligibility (HPE) program.
- Effective December 21, 2021, 2022 OK REG TEXT 606758 (NS) expands Medicaid eligibility for individuals defined by [42 C.F.R. s. 435.119](#) (Expansion Adults).

South Carolina

On January 19, 2022, 2021 SC S.B. 996 (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid eligibility.



Medicaid Expansion to Appear on November South Dakota Ballot

The South Dakota Secretary of State's office has announced that a proposal to expand Medicaid eligibility in the state will appear on the ballot in November. ^[FN15] The measure, known as Constitutional Amendment D, was validated after a requisite number of signatures were collected.

South Dakota is one of 12 states that has yet to expand Medicaid. So far, Medicaid expansion initiatives put on the ballot have only failed once in Montana (but the state legislature later approved it). If expansion is approved in South Dakota, it would provide an additional 42,500 residents with access in the first year.

There is an additional sticking point. If a different ballot measure passes in June, the November expansion measure could require 60% approval, instead of the usual 50%, since it would raise taxes or spending by at least \$10 million.

South Dakota Senate Rejects Medicaid Expansion

A proposal to expand Medicaid health coverage eligibility was recently defeated in the South Dakota Senate, leaving the decision to voters in the November election. ^[FN16] The Republican-controlled Senate rejected the bill on a 12 to 23 vote.

However, a campaign backed by the state's major health care systems is trying to get voters to pass a constitutional amendment to expand Medicaid eligibility on the November ballot. 'It's clear that the only path to expanding Medicaid in South Dakota is by letting the people vote on it directly,' said Zach Marcus, the manager for the campaign, in a statement.

The proposal would allow 42,500 more people to access health care coverage and bring \$1.3 billion in federal money to the state.

South Dakota

On February 2, 2022, 2022 SD S.B. 186 (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid eligibility.

Tennessee

- On January 31 and February 2, 2022, 2021 TN [S.B. 2045](#) (NS) and 2021 TN H.B. 2407 (NS) were introduced. They would remove the requirement that the governor receive authorization by the general assembly prior to making any decision or obligating the state with regard to the expansion of optional enrollment in the medical assistance program.
- On February 2, 2022, 2021 TN H.B. 2821 (NS) was introduced. It would authorize the governor to expand Medicaid pursuant to the Affordable Care Act and negotiate with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to determine the terms of the expansion.

Wisconsin

On February 1 and 2, 2022, 2021 WI S.B. 918 (NS) and 2021 WI A.B. 955 (NS) were introduced. They relate to eligibility expansion under the medical assistance program. ^[FN17]

III. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY

Children and Pregnant Women

Alabama

On February 16, 2022, 2022 AL H.B. 360 (NS) and 2022 AL [S.B. 284](#) (NS) were introduced. They would extend postpartum Medicaid coverage for eligible pregnant women to one year after birth.

Arizona

On February 9, 2022, 2022 AZ S.B. 1272 (NS) was engrossed. It would provide AHCCCS eligibility for women who are less than one year postpartum.

Delaware

On July 25, 2022, 2021 DE H.B. 234 (NS) was adopted. It extends Medicaid coverage through the first year postpartum.

Indiana

On March 14, 2022, 2022 IN H.B. 1140 (NS) was adopted. It repeals the statute specifying Medicaid eligibility for qualified pregnant women; increase the Medicaid income eligibility requirements for pregnant women; remove the Medicaid limitation for pregnant women of medical assistance coverage only for pregnancy related services; and extend postpartum Medicaid coverage for pregnant women from 60 days to 12 months beginning on the last day of the pregnancy.

Iowa

- On January 11, 2022, 2021 IA [S.F. 2005](#) (NS) was introduced. It would extend the Medicaid postpartum coverage option.
- On February 21, 2022, 2021 IA [S.F. 2354](#) (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid postpartum coverage.



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Kansas

On February 9, 2022, 2021 KS S.B. 471 (NS) was introduced. It would expand eligibility for Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months. ^[FN18]

Kentucky

On January 4, 2022, 2022 KY H.B. 174 (NS) was introduced. It would extend Medicaid eligibility for certain new mothers for up to 12 months postpartum.

Medicaid Postpartum Extension Killed in Mississippi House

Republican leaders of the Mississippi House killed a bill that would have let mothers keep Medicaid coverage for a year after giving birth, up from the current two months. ^[FN19] The bill passed the House Medicaid Committee March 1 but died when House Speaker Philip Gunn and House Medicaid Committee Chairman Joey Hood chose not to bring it up for a vote.

Gunn said he did not want anything that would appear to be a broader expansion of Medicaid. Mississippi is one of a dozen states that have not expanded Medicaid to working people whose jobs do not provide health insurance.

Supporters of the bill said extending coverage under the government health insurance program could help reduce Mississippi's maternal mortality rate, which is significantly higher than the national rate. Speaker Gunn said he is aware Mississippi has a high maternal mortality rate, but he has not seen data showing that extending postpartum coverage would save money. Asked whether it could save lives, Gunn said: "That has not been a part of the discussions that I've heard."

The Senate's version, Bill 2033, passed that Republican-controlled chamber 46-5 on February 2.

Mississippi

- On January 4, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 277 (NS) was introduced. It would require teenage Medicaid recipients of to participate in programs about birth control, abstinence and parenting. ^[FN20]
- On January 13 and 17, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 601 (NS) and 2022 MS S.B. 2446 (NS) were introduced. They would provide that a pregnant woman who is eligible for Medicaid coverage remains eligible for maternal care services for 12 months after the end of the pregnancy. ^[FN21]
- On February 2, 2022, 2022 MS [S.B. 2033](#) (NS) was engrossed. It would provide up to 12 months of continuous coverage postpartum for any individual who qualifies for Medicaid as a pregnant woman to the extent allowable under federal law. ^[FN22]

Missouri

- On January 5, 2022, 2022 MO H.B. 2242 (NS) and 2022 MO S.B. 639 (NS) were introduced. They would modify Medicaid provisions relating to health care services for pregnant and postpartum women.
- On January 5, 2022, 2022 MO H.B. 1493 (NS) was introduced. It would reduce public assistance benefits of individuals whose children do not meet school attendance requirements.
- On February 7, 2022, 2022 MO H.B. 2644 (NS) was introduced. It would modify provisions relating to MO HealthNet services for pregnant and postpartum women.
- On January 31, 2022, 2022 MO H.B. 2604 (NS) was introduced. It would modify provisions relating to MO HealthNet services for pregnant and postpartum women.

New Hampshire

- On January 5, 2022, 2021 NH H.B. 1536 (NS) was introduced. It would direct the department of health and human services to submit a state plan amendment to expand postpartum coverage under Medicaid.
- On January 5, 2022, 2021 NH H.B. 1578 (NS) was introduced. It would direct the department of health and human services to submit state plan amendments under Medicaid and CHIP to provide coverage to children and pregnant people lawfully residing in the United States.

New Jersey

On January 31, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 1035 (NS) was introduced. It would extend the length of postpartum coverage for Medicaid services for eligible pregnant women to 180-day period.

New York

- On February 9, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 9256 (NS) was introduced. It would provide Medicaid eligibility for youth leaving court ordered placement.
- On February 23, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 9294 (NS) was introduced. It would provide eligibility for medical assistance benefits for infants up to age three.



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Postpartum Medicaid Extended in North Carolina to One Year

Postpartum Medicaid will be extended for North Carolina residents from 60 days after birth to one year, as a provision included in last year's state budget comes into effect. ^[FN23] The provision allows pregnant people at or below 196% FPL to remain eligible for coverage for 12 months postpartum. Medicaid coverage for pregnant people had previously ended about two months after giving birth, even though many pregnancy-related deaths occur 43 to 365 days postpartum, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The change comes after the postpartum Medicaid benefits for people who gave birth during the pandemic have continued for months past the 60-day cut off due to a provision in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, which continues to cover new parents until the end of the federal COVID public health emergency, which is currently due to expire on April 16. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 gave states the ability and the money to extend postpartum coverage to 12 months, which the North Carolina General Assembly included in its budget (passed in November 2021).

Starting April 1, those on Medicaid for Pregnant Women will have coverage for full Medicaid benefits, meaning they will also have coverage for services such as dental, doctor's visits, vision and behavioral health care. Advocates say the extension is important since many postpartum deaths are due to preventable causes, such as substance use disorder, cardiac disease or death by suicide, according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Rhode Island

- On February 2, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 7290 (NS) was introduced. It would extend the benefits given to eligible women under title XIX state plan through the last day of the month in which their 12-month post-partum period ends.
- On February 8, 2022, 2021 RI S.B. 2202 (NS) was introduced. It would extend the Medicaid benefits given to eligible women under title XIX state plan through the last day of the month in which their twelve-month post-partum period ends.
- On February 8, 2022, 2021 RI S.B. 2187 (NS) was introduced. It would expand the Rite Track Program to provide health care coverage to children up to age 19 funded by federal funds, if available, or if not available, by state funds.
- On February 11, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 7443 (NS) was introduced. It would increase the coverage eligibility for any pregnant person for Medicaid from an income level of 250% of the federal poverty level to 400% of the federal poverty level.
- On February 16, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 7484 (NS) was introduced. It would expand the Rite Track Program to provide health care coverage to children up to age 19 funded by federal funds, if available, or if not available, by state funds.
- On March 1, 2022, 2021 RI S.B. 2502 (NS) was introduced. It would increase the coverage eligibility for any pregnant person for Medicaid from an income level of 250% of the federal poverty level to 400%. This act would further ensure that any pregnant person would be afforded health insurance coverage for all pregnancy related treatment regardless of whether the person had private or Medicaid health insurance coverage.
- Effective September 27, 2022, 2022 RI REG TEXT 625223 (NS); 2022 RI REG TEXT 625224 (NS); 2022 RI REG TEXT 625225 (NS) and 2022 RI REG TEXT 625227 (NS) Medicaid coverage must be provided to all children that are residents of Rhode Island who would otherwise be eligible but for their immigration status (effective July 1, 2022).
- Effective September 27, 2022, 2022 RI REG TEXT 625223 (NS) extends Medicaid postpartum coverage from 2 months to 12 months (effective 10/1/22).

Tennessee

On January 31, 2022, 2021 TN H.B. 2051 (NS) and 2021 TN S.B. 2046 (NS) were introduced. They would extend from 60 days to 12 months the period of postpartum coverage for pregnant women who meet certain medical assistance eligibility requirements in accordance with provisions of the American Rescue Plan.

Utah

On January 25, 2022, 2022 UT H.B. 220 (NS) was introduced. It would require the Division of Medicaid and Health Financing to request from CMS a Medicaid waiver or state plan amendment, or both, to expand eligibility for the Medicaid program to certain pregnant women and extend the duration of postpartum coverage.

Vermont

- On January 4, 2022, 2021 VT S.B. 177 (NS) was introduced. It would extend Medicaid coverage for eligible individuals for 12 months postpartum.
- On January 7, 2022, 2021 VT H.B. 485 (NS) was introduced. It would require the Agency of Human Services to pursue a Medicaid state plan amendment to extend Medicaid coverage for eligible individuals for 12 months postpartum.
- On January 7, 2022, 2021 VT H.B. 516 (NS) was introduced. It would direct the Agency of Human Services to increase the asset limits for persons eligible for Medicaid for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled program to \$5,000.00 for individuals and \$7,500.00 for married couples in which both spouses receive services, regardless of the setting in which the services are received.

Elderly, Blind and Disabled



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Minnesota

- On January 31, 2022, 2021 MN H.F. 2773 (NS) and 2021 MN S.F. 2985 (NS) were introduced. They would increase medical assistance income and spenddown limits for persons with disabilities and persons aged 65 and over.
- On March 2 and 14, 2022, 2021 MN S.F. 3645 (NS) and 2021 MN H.F. 4273 (NS) were introduced. They would modify medical assistance eligibility requirements for employed persons with disabilities.

Mississippi

On January 17, 2022, 2022 MS S.B. 2316 (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid eligibility to include coverage for Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) services. ^[FN24]

New Jersey

On February 14, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 2573 (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid coverage regarding assistive devices for hearing impaired individuals under certain circumstances.

New York

On May 27, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 10476 (NS) and 2021 NY S.B. 9442 (NS) were introduced. They would make changes relating to medical assistance to certain disabled individuals.

Ohio

On May 12, 2022, 2021 OH H.B. 664 (NS) was introduced. It would require Medicaid to provide coverage to the optional eligibility group consisting of employed individuals with disabilities.

Rhode Island

- On March 4, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 7859 (NS) was introduced. It would increase the income eligibility limit for medical assistance coverage for seniors and disabled individuals from 100% to 133% of federal poverty level.
- On March 10, 2022, 2021 RI S.B. 2597 (NS) was introduced. It would establish the Katie Beckett program pursuant to federal guidelines. Katie Beckett is an eligibility category in Medicaid that allows children who have long-term disabilities or complex medical needs to become eligible for Medicaid coverage.

General

Millions Could Lose Medicaid Eligibility if COVID-19 Emergency Ends

The Biden Administration may allow the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) to expire October 13th. This portends the loss of healthcare coverage for potentially millions of people. ^[FN25] Medicaid eligibility rules have been suspended for existing enrollees since the passage of the 2020 Covid-19 relief bill, which provided a 6.2% federal matching grant increase if states allow qualified people to remain on the Medicaid rolls.

When the PHE expires, the enhanced federal funding will end and states will resume administering renewals for Medicaid eligibility. Almost 80 million people enrolled in Medicaid will have their eligibility redetermined, which may in turn lead to millions losing coverage. Estimates suggest between 5.3 and 14.2 million current enrollees could lose coverage. While some may still be eligible for alternative options (i.e. employer coverage, CHIP, etc.), millions will likely face barriers to accessing new coverage.

State and federal government officials are exploring policies to mitigate the impact of the pending PHE expiration, especially regarding the resumption of Medicaid eligibility re-determinations. Stopgap measures include states bolstering Medicaid enrollment. However, many states may be reluctant to do so, given the costs involved and the fact that states must balance their budgets at the end of each fiscal year. Adding Medicaid beneficiaries to the rolls makes balancing the budget that much more difficult.

Congress could reduce the impact of Medicaid disenrollment after the PHE ends by closing the Medicaid coverage gap (i.e. not qualifying for Medicaid eligibility or marketplace subsidies), which impacts more than 2.2 million Americans. Another option, the Medicaid Saves Lives Act (S.2315) would expand coverage for between 2.2. and 4.4 million Americans. While Congress could appropriate funds directed at offering stopgap coverage, the bill is in limbo. In the lead-up to the midterm elections it's highly unlikely Congress will pass such legislation.

Federal

- On March 18, 2022, 2021 CONG US HR 7156 was introduced. It would amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with an option to provide medical assistance to individuals between the ages of 22 and 64 for inpatient services to treat substance use disorders at certain facilities, and for other purposes.
- On March 31, 2022, 2021 CONG US S 3985 was introduced. It would prohibit the consideration of COVID-19 vaccination status in determining eligibility for organ donation or transplantation, and in providing services to Medicare or Medicaid beneficiaries.

Arizona and Wisconsin Set to Disenroll for the First Time Since COVID Began



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Arizona will soon resume disenrolling state residents no longer eligible for coverage through Medicaid and a related program for children and that many people currently enrolled will need to go through a process to see if they remain eligible. ^[FN26] The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System generally hasn't disenrolled beneficiaries since the pandemic began in March 2020 unless they moved out of state, voluntarily disenrolled, aged out of the children's program or died. An estimated 500,000 adults and children will need to go through the renewal process, which may require them to provide documentation.

Hundreds of thousands of Wisconsinites are also expected to lose eligibility for Medicaid coverage when the federal government lifts its public health emergency declaration, according to the state's top health official. ^[FN27] The health department is projecting a 'few hundred thousand' people will lose their Medicaid coverage when the state restarts the renewal process for the 1.5 million Wisconsinites currently enrolled in the program. The renewal process, also called 'redetermination,' was paused during the pandemic because states, including Wisconsin, received additional federal Medicaid funding provided they maintained continuous eligibility for those who were enrolled in the program while the federal public health emergency declaration was in place.

The federal public health emergency declaration runs until mid-April. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services renews it every 90 days. States have been 'told consistently' that they will get a 60-day notice before the declaration ends. Since that notice has not arrived yet, Wisconsin officials believe the declaration will be renewed one more time, pushing the earliest estimated end into mid-July.

Arizona

On July 5, 2022, 2022 AZ H.B. 2622 (NS) was adopted. It amends AZ ST ? 36-2903.04 (Prior wards of the state; eligibility determination) providing for annual renewal on an automatic basis for persons determined eligible by CMS without requiring additional information until the person reaches 26 years of age.

Colorado

- On February 16, 2022, 2022 CO H.B. 1094 (NS) was amended/substituted. It would provide medical assistance eligibility for survivors of torture.

- On March 30, 2022, 2022 CT H.B. 5238 (NS) was amended/substituted. It would provide temporary HUSKY services to minor victims of sexual assault and child abuse or neglect, pending a determination of eligibility.

District of Columbia

- Effective May 6, 2022, 2022 DC REG TEXT 539666 (NS) gives notice of the adoption, on an emergency basis, of amendments to Chapter 95 (Medicaid Eligibility), Chapter 98 (Financial Eligibility for Long Term Care Services), and Chapter 101 (Services My Way Program) of Title 29 (Public Welfare) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) and of the intent to adopt the new chapter as a final rulemaking in not less than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the District of Columbia Register.

- Effective May 6, 2022, 2022 DC REG TEXT 613850 (NS) gives notice of the adoption, on an emergency basis, of amendments to Chapters 95 (Medicaid Eligibility) and 100 (Lactation Services) of Title 29 (Public Welfare) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) and of the intent to adopt the new chapter as a final rulemaking in not less than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the District of Columbia Register.

Florida

On March 2, 2021, 2021 FL H.B. 443 (NS) was introduced. It would extend Medicaid eligibility to specified adults. ^[FN28]

Georgia

On February 8, 2022, 2021 GA H.B. 1273 (NS) was introduced. It would establish the Medicaid Continuity of Coverage program.

Idaho Set to Recheck Medicaid Eligibility for 131K Recipients

Since January 2020, the nation has been under a public health emergency declaration for the coronavirus pandemic, and, as a result, states have been forbidden from kicking people off of Medicaid because their income or other eligibility criteria changed. ^[FN29] Currently, 131,000 Idaho Medicaid recipients qualify for that 'Medicaid protection,' meaning the state cannot force them to resubmit their proof of eligibility until the public health emergency lifts. However, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare does not know how many of those recipients actually still qualify.

Idaho qualified for an increased federal matching rate for its state-federal Medicaid program during the public health emergency. 'But the caveat of that for Idaho was you can't disenroll people,' said Shane Leach, administrator for the Division of Welfare at IDHW, except in cases of death, removal at their own request, or signing up for Medicaid in another state. It is possible that all of them still fall within the eligibility criteria, Leach said. 'We really don't know until we actually get a hold of them. My guess is it's going to be a mixed bag.'

States across the country have been bracing for a big wave of re-evaluations of existing Medicaid patients once the emergency lifts. But Leach said the federal emergency declaration is not ending anytime soon. 'We don't know when it's going to end,' Leach told the Idaho Press. 'It keeps coming, and they keep extending it for another 90 days.' The last 90-day extension was on July 15, according to the



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U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. That means the earliest possible date the national emergency declaration could end is Oct. 15.

Idaho has 420,000 people on Medicaid. Once the emergency ends, it will begin a process of re-evaluating the eligibility of the 131,000 people currently on protected status. Idaho Medicaid recipients face a redetermination process every 12 months they are on the subsidized federal-state health insurance program. 'We check their income, family size, all those things, to see if anything's changed and see if they're still eligible or not,' Leach said. 'We are still doing re-evaluations every month.'

Leach said once the emergency ends, the department will be overwhelmed with the sudden deluge of redeterminations. It is planning to process them in groups of 25,000 to 30,000 a month.

Indiana

On January 13, 2022, 2022 IN H.B. 1412 (NS) was introduced. It would make changes regarding Medicaid eligibility.

Kansas

On January 20, 2022, 2021 KS H.C.R. 5024 (NS) was introduced. It would amend the constitution of the state of Kansas to provide medical assistance eligibility to the extent authorized under federal law. ^[FN30]

Minnesota

- On February 14, 2022, 2021 MN H.F. 3413 (NS) was introduced. It would establish a state-issued identification process for persons eligible for medical assistance.
- On February 14, 2022, 2021 MN H.F. 3416 (NS) was introduced. It would establish a birth record process for persons eligible for medical assistance.
- On March 10, 2022, 2021 MN H.F. 4157 (NS) and 2021 MN S.F. 3905 (NS) were introduced. They would provide for 12-month continuous medical assistance eligibility.
- On March 23, 2022, 2021 MN S.F. 4224 (NS) was introduced. It would establish a state-issued identification process for certain persons eligible for medical assistance.
- On March 24 and April 4, 2022, 2021 MN H.F. 4615 (NS) and 2021 MN S.F. 4421 (NS) were introduced. They would provide 12-month continuous eligibility for persons 20 years of age or younger.

Mississippi

On January 17, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 1000 (NS) was introduced. It would expand Medicaid eligibility for individuals satisfying waiver criteria to receive services through a provider sponsored health plan. ^[FN31]

Missouri

- On February 19, 2022, 2022 MO H.J.R. 92 (NS) was amended/substituted. It proposes a constitutional amendment relating to MO HealthNet.
- On January 5, 2022, 2022 MO H.B. 1926 (NS) and 2022 MO S.B. 935 (NS) were introduced. They would modify provisions relating to MO HealthNet eligibility.
- On February 15, 2022, 2022 MO H.J.R. 117 (NS) was engrossed. It proposes a constitutional amendment relating to MO HealthNet eligibility.

Nebraska

On January 6, 2022, 2021 NE L.B. 857 (NS) was introduced. It would provide for express lane eligibility under the Medical Assistance Act and the Children's Health Insurance Program. ^[FN32]

New Jersey

- On June 16, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 2118 (NS) was amended/substituted. It would require DHS to conduct annual Medicaid eligibility redeterminations.
- On June 16, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 3678 (NS) was amended/substituted. It would require DHS to conduct annual Medicaid eligibility redeterminations.
- On October 3, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 4754 (NS) was introduced. It would require state Medicaid beneficiaries to notify county welfare agencies no later than 20 days of change of circumstances.

New York

- On November 19, 2021, 2021 NY A.B. 8500 (NS) was introduced. It would provide automatic Medicaid eligibility for striking workers.
- On June 30, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 10152 (NS) was adopted. It relates to medical assistance eligibility.



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North Dakota

On January 1, 2022, 2022 ND REG TEXT 589719 (NS) was proposed. It would amend various Medicaid eligibility rules.

Pennsylvania

On March 9, 2022, 2021 PA H.B. 2393 (NS) was introduced. It would require that the department request federal approval from CMS for a demonstration waiver regarding medical assistance eligibility.

Rhode Island

On January 26, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 7179 (NS) was introduced. It would provide medical assistance coverage for medical services provided to qualifying eligible recipients for community-based care.

Wisconsin

- On December 20, 2021, 2021 WI REG TEXT 585701 (NS) proposed to repeal and amends certain sections relating to Medicaid eligibility requirements.
- On January 31 and February 1, 2022, 2021 WI A.B. 934 (NS) and 2021 WI S.B. 905 (NS) were introduced. They would involve disenrollment of ineligible individuals from and redeterminations of eligibility for the Medical Assistance program and database confirmation for public assistance program eligibility. ^[FN33]

Immigration and Residency

Federal

On September 29, 2022, 2021 CONG US S 5015 was introduced. It would amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to improve maternal health coverage under Medicaid and CHIP, and for other purposes.

California Plans Call for Medicaid Eligibility Regardless of Immigration Status and Universal Coverage

California Governor Gavin Newsom's (D) upcoming budget proposal would allow all income-eligible residents to qualify for the state's healthcare program for low-income people regardless of immigration status. ^[FN34] It would cost the state \$2.2 billion to close the final gap in Medi-Cal eligibility after years of incremental progress toward offering coverage to people living in the country illegally.

Efforts to eliminate the legal-status requirement have been a priority for Democratic lawmakers for years, but Newsom's proposal will be set this year against a far more ambitious plan being weighed in the Legislature that guarantees Californians healthcare regardless of income. The single-payer plan, in which medical expenses for residents are covered by a government-run fund, would be paid for by creating new taxes on individuals and businesses. Various proposals are currently being considered regarding how the program would work and how it would be financed.

Medi-Cal first extended eligibility to children living in the country illegally through the age of 18 in 2016. That was expanded in 2020 to young adults so that the age cutoff (26) coincided with the Affordable Care Act. Last year, low-income individuals 50 or older were added, regardless of immigration status. Currently, undocumented immigrants qualify for scaled-back Medi-Cal coverage if they meet a certain income threshold. Newsom's proposal would allow all income-eligible individuals to qualify for full-scope coverage.

There appears to be growing support for this measure. 66% of Californians support offering health care coverage regardless of immigration status, which is up from 54% in 2015.

If approved, the proposal would go into effect after January 1, 2024.

Connecticut

On February 16, 2022, 2022 CT H.B. 5133 (NS) was introduced. It would expand state-funded medical assistance to all income-eligible residents regardless of legal immigration status.

District of Columbia

Effective May 2, 2022, 2022 DC REG TEXT 614346 (NS) gives notice of the adoption, on an emergency basis, of amendments to Chapter 73 (Medical Assistance for Immigrant Children) of Title 29 (Public Welfare) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) and of the Director's intent to adopt these amendments as a final rulemaking in not less than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the District of Columbia Register.

Hawaii

On April 5, 2022, 2021 HI S.R. 173 (NS) was adopted. It urges the Department of Human Services to designate two full-time equivalent employees to assist Compact of Free Association migrants to enroll in Medicaid.

Illinois

- Effective June 30, 2022, 2022 IL REG TEXT 619773 (NS) granted emergency rulemaking authority to expand the eligibility of medical services for Non-Citizen Illinois Residents from 55 years of age to 42 years of age.



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- Effective August 8, 2022, 2022 IL REG TEXT 604455 (NS) extends medical assistance coverage of kidney transplants to eligible noncitizens Illinois residents.
- Effective September 21, 2022, 2022 IL REG TEXT 619780 (NS) expands the eligibility of medical services for Non-Citizen Illinois Residents from 42 to 64 years of age.

Indiana

On January 6, 2022, 2022 IN H.B. 1197 (NS) was introduced. It would provide Medicaid eligibility for certain individuals who have immigrated and are lawfully residing in the United States and meet other Medicaid eligibility requirements.

Maryland

On April 9, 2022, 2022 MD H.B. 1080 (NS) was adopted. It provides comprehensive medical care and other health care services to certain noncitizen pregnant women and their children up to a certain age.

New Jersey

On October 17, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 3211 (NS) was introduced. It would authorize provision of comprehensive health care coverage to certain undocumented immigrants and children.

Oklahoma

- Effective December 21, 2021, 2022 OK REG TEXT 606763 (NS) states that Compact of Free Association (COFA) migrants from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and Federated States of Micronesia are eligible for all SoonerCare services without a five-year waiting period, provided all other eligibility factors are met, and provided they maintain the status of qualified non-citizens.
- Effective December 21, 2021, 2022 OK REG TEXT 606771 (NS) adds recently admitted Afghans who receive special immigrant (SI) conditional permanent residence, SI/SQ parole, or who are considered humanitarian parolees to be eligible for refugee cash assistance (RCA) and refugee medical assistance (RMA) benefits for a designated time period.

Washington

- Effective March 29, 2022, 2022 WA REG TEXT 601351 (NS) adds certain persons from Iraq and Afghanistan to the individuals eligible for refugee medical assistance.
- Effective June 28, 2022, 2022 WA REG TEXT 619673 (NS) amends various rules to align with the Additional Ukrainian Supplemental Appropriations Act (AUSAA), [P.L. 117-128](#). The AUSAA Act provides for resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees for Ukrainian populations and other non-Ukrainian people in response to their displacement from Ukraine and entry into the United States.
- Effective July 5, 2022, 2022 WA REG TEXT 619689 (NS) expands the eligibility period for refugee medical assistance from eight months to 12 months for persons whose date of eligibility is on or after October 1, 2021.

Income and Assets

Federal

On March 24, 2022, 2021 CONG US S 3917 was introduced. It would apply the Medicaid asset verification program to all applicants for, and recipients of, medical assistance in all States and territories, and for other purposes.

Colorado

On March 24, 2022, 2022 CO S.B. 52 (NS) was adopted. It would align medical assistance income eligibility requirements with federal law.

Connecticut

On March 3, 2022, 2022 CT [S.B. 284](#) (NS) was introduced. It would increase the age from 8 to 18 years for an income-eligible person to obtain medical assistance regardless of immigration status.

Delaware

Effective August 11, 2022, 2022 DE REG TEXT 615991 (NS) amends Title XIX Medicaid State Plan and the Division of Social Services Manual (DSSM) to allow Medicaid recipients institutionalized in long-term care facilities to retain an allowance of income to pay for guardianship costs.

District of Columbia

- Effective May 24, 2022, 2022 DC REG TEXT 615874 (NS) gives notice of the adoption, on an emergency basis, of an amendment to section 9506 (Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Eligibility) of Chapter 95 (Medicaid Eligibility) of Title 29 (Public Welfare) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) and of the intent to adopt the amendments as a final rulemaking in not less than thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this notice in the District of Columbia Register.



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- Effective June 17, 2022, 2022 DC REG TEXT 618068 (NS) adopts, on an emergency basis, amendments to Sections 9501 (Application, Redetermination, and Renewal), 9506 (Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Eligibility), and 9508 (Notice and Fair Hearing Rights) of Chapter 95 (Medicaid Eligibility) of Title 29 (Public Welfare) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

Florida

On March 2, 2021, 2021 FL H.B. 201 (NS) was introduced. It would increase income eligibility threshold for coverage under Florida Kidcare program; authorize AHCA to seek federal waiver approval or submit state plan amendments as necessary; require agency to examine graduated family contribution rates for newly qualifying families under program; provide guidelines for such rates and require agency to increase income eligibility threshold for coverage under program each fiscal year until meeting specified income threshold.

[FN35]

Illinois

On January 5, 2022, 2021 IL S.B. 3062 (NS) was introduced. It would raise the income eligibility standard for all of its medical assistance programs to include persons whose income is equal to or less than 276% of the federal poverty level (or any higher percentage determined by the Department) plus 5% for the applicable family size as determined under federal law and applicable federal regulations.

Kentucky

- Effective July 19, 2022, 2022 KY REG TEXT 623046 (NS) establishes the income standards by which Medicaid eligibility is determined, except for individuals for whom a modified adjusted gross income is the Medicaid eligibility income standard or former foster care individuals who aged out of foster care while receiving Medicaid coverage.
- Effective July 19, 2022, 2022 KY REG TEXT 623047 (NS) establishes the provisions and requirements for individuals whose Medicaid eligibility is determined using the modified adjusted gross income as the income standard.

Montana

Effective September 24, 2022, 2022 MT REG TEXT 621375 (NS) amends [MT ADC 37.82.1107](#) (Income Eligibility, Non-Institutionalized Medically Needy).

New Hampshire

- Effective March 30, 2022, 2022 NH REG TEXT 607240 (NS) readopts [NH ADC He-W 652.03](#) (Deemed Income for Financial and Medical Assistance).
- Effective June 18, 2022, 2022 NH REG TEXT 607233 (NS) readopts, with amendments, [NH ADC He-W 656.04](#) (Personal Property Resources) relating to financial assistance and eligibility for medical care.
- On June 27, 2022, 2021 NH H.B. 1526 (NS) was adopted. It repeals the suspension for the biennium ending June 30, 2023, of 2020, 39:1, which required the department of health and human services to amend the income eligibility standard for the 'in and out medical assistance' policy.

New Jersey

- On March 10, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 2798 (NS) was amended/substituted. It would prohibit hourly wages earned in supporting health promotion or disease prevention program from income eligibility determination under NJ FamilyCare, Medicaid, and SNAP.
- On May 26, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 2719 (NS) was introduced. It would phase out resource standard for non-Modified Adjusted Gross Income Medicaid eligibility groups.

Rhode Island

Effective December 29, 2021, 2021 RI REG TEXT 603152 (NS) adjusts certain Medicaid income and resource standards in accordance with changes in the SSI federal benefit rate (FBR) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Inmates

Federal

On February 7, 2022, 2021 CONG US HR 6636 was introduced. It would remove the Medicaid coverage exclusion for inmates in custody pending disposition of charges, and for other purposes.

Mississippi

On January 17, 2022, 2022 MS H.B. 755 (NS) was introduced. It would suspend Medicaid eligibility of incarcerated persons instead of terminating it. [FN36]

New Jersey

- On December 21, 2021, 2020 NJ S.B. 2953 (NS) was adopted. It expands the scope of inmate reentry assistance and benefits.



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- On January 31, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 1198 (NS) was introduced. It would establish processes to identify Medicaid eligible incarcerated individuals who are awaiting pre-trial release determinations, are being released following period of incarceration, or are undergoing inpatient hospital treatment.
- On February 7, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 2074 (NS) was introduced. It would prohibits incarcerated individuals from receiving Medicaid, Work First New Jersey, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits.

New York

- On May 6 and 11, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 9397 (NS) and 2021 NY S.B. 8368 (NS) were amended/substituted. They would provide presumptive eligibility for medical assistance benefits for persons released from correctional facilities for at least sixty days following release.
- On June 30, 2022, 2021 NY A.B. 10152 (NS) was adopted. It revises medical assistance eligibility requirements for juvenile inmates.

Rhode Island

On May 20, 2022, 2021 RI H.B. 8275 (NS) was introduced. It would mandate that a person's incarceration does not affect his or her enrollment status in medical assistance. It would require that Medicaid enrollment be continued or provided to all inmates upon entry to the adult correctional institutions within the department of corrections and throughout the incarceration period. It would also require that coverage be provided to those who are leaving the department of corrections and reentering the community, unless the executive office of health and human services, in accordance with federal law, applies for and is granted a Medicaid waiver of coverage.

Virginia

On April 11, 2022, 2022 VA H.B. 800 (NS) was adopted. It directs the Department of Medical Assistance Services to coordinate with the Department of Corrections to identify persons in the custody of state correctional facilities who are currently enrolled in the Commonwealth's program of medical assistance or who may be eligible for services under the state plan for medical assistance upon release.

Veterans

New Jersey

- On September 22 and October 3, 2022, 2022 NJ A.B. 4569 (NS) and 2022 NJ [S.B. 3127](#) (NS) were introduced. They would require DHS to prepare and submit a report to the Governor and legislature regarding the impact of Medicaid expansion on veterans and their families.
- On October 31, 2022, 2022 NJ S.B. 3294 (NS) was introduced. It would require DHS to disregard certain federal pension benefits for veterans in making Medicaid eligibility determinations.

Work Requirements

Federal

On June 9, 2022, 2021 CONG US HR 8014 was introduced. It would implement a minimum work requirement for able-bodied adults enrolled in State Medicaid programs.

Supreme Court Tosses Arkansas/New Hampshire Medicaid Work Requirement Case

The Supreme Court won't be rescheduling arguments in the fight over work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries that had been sitting in limbo at the court for over a year. ^[FN37] The justices on Monday agreed the cases disputing the Trump administration's approval of work rules in Arkansas and New Hampshire are now moot, and sent them back to the trial court with instructions to wipe the decisions off the books and dismiss them.

Though the Biden administration is opposed to Medicaid work rules, the Justice Department took the unusual step of asking the justices to vacate lower court rulings that invalidated them. Some health law scholars say the appeals court rulings could have been used in the future to limit the authority the Health and Human Services secretary has to test new policies for the Medicaid program.

The HHS notified the states March 17, 2021, that the agency was withdrawing the Trump administration's prior approvals of the rules that require Medicaid beneficiaries to work, go to school, or volunteer in their community to remain in the program. Michigan and Wisconsin's were also withdrawn shortly thereafter. Arizona and Indiana were notified theirs were being withdrawn in letters sent June 24, 2021. Each state was given 30 days to file a written notice of appeal.

Pennsylvania

On March 8, 2022, 2021 PA H.B. 2379 (NS) was introduced. It would require the secretary to apply to CMS each year for a waiver to institute a work requirement.

Wisconsin



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- On January 31, 2022, 2021 WI A.B. 936 (NS) was introduced. It would add to prohibited conduct related to Medical Assistance benefits knowingly failing to accept an offer of legal, paid employment and knowingly failing to accept an increase in paid work hours or wages to maintain eligibility for Medical Assistance benefits. ^[FN38]
- On February 1, 2022, 2021 WI S.B. 912 (NS) was introduced. It relates to failing to accept employment to remain eligible for medical assistance. ^[FN39]

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[FN2]

Katrine Bruner, Special health insurance enrollment period could help Floridians at risk of losing Medicaid, Health News Florida (April 1, 2022) at: https://health.wusf.usf.edu/health-news-florida/2022-04-01/special-health-insurance-enrollment-period-could-help-floridians-at-risk-of-losing-medicaid?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=208908336&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--YnkUQE0rMaGq8863yFZJgpbSz_GX5KI0QKRdyvJJTKHbpbmf3TYhft4yTSoqyf8bE6&utm_content=208908336&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN3]

Both died committee.

[FN4]

Died in committee.

[FN5]

Died in committee.

[FN6]

Both died in committee.

[FN7]

Died in committee.

[FN8]

Died in committee.

[FN9]

Kurt Erickson, GOP plan to gut Medicaid advances to floor of Missouri House, St. Louis Dispatch (February 8, 2022) at: https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/govt-and-politics/gop-plan-to-gut-medicaid-advances-to-floor-of-missouri-house/article_26660c42-83c2-5efb-9e63-0c58cdab7c87.html?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=203256157&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--I_koOGygOmk_Ybno096bDQfRVp14c9_IaZUXOGi2EcCMfDagUGawXDlyf4EegAfGt9_bPMrRzqs3dp1LE957qbPK4rPV7SckluyxjSuMnyD&utm_content=203256157&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN10]

Tom Dinki, New York State budget expands Medicaid eligibility for older adults, WBFO NPR (April 24, 2022) at: <https://www.wbfo.org/health-wellness/2022-04-24/new-york-state-budget-expands-medicaid-eligibility-for-older-adults>.

[FN11]

NC GOP: Medicaid expansion vote possible later this year, AP News (February 15, 2022) at: https://apnews.com/article/business-health-elections-north-carolina-election-2020-4817ab04225480101ac75001072ad771?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=204098244&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9IEC0LYRTIvt_wLCQnmCLF3KUFgy3y6keGp9uwZPvwlth7HFwarnf_ej_0N0VGJo09JUgyDZMUvEK3pu-n9U&utm_content=204098244&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN12]

Gary D. Robertson, NC health bill with Medicaid expansion gets first Senate OK, AP (June 1, 2022) at: https://apnews.com/article/health-north-carolina-medicaid-care-reform-3b2494fa576bdb85e1e1f4e717f5a3e5?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=215192272&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-93z0Y5Ea4UTogVb6mezAuGXtLg-UrsC5XUXPA5PS580rqYZhmXS3dmxCGoNiNgKKd5W-qJqW7k&utm_content=215192272&utm_source=hs_email.



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[FN13]

Anne Blythe, Yet another attempt to expand Medicaid in NC, NC Health News (June 29, 2022) at: <https://www.northcarolinahealthnews.org/2022/06/29/yet-another-attempt-to-expand-medicaid-in-nc/>.

[FN14]

Audrey Patterson, After 7 years, Medicaid expansion in sight for North Carolina, The Chronicle (October 4, 2022) at: https://www.dukechronicle.com/article/2022/10/north-carolina-after-seven-years-medicaid-expansion-is-in-sight-for-north-carolina-governor-roy-cooper-affordable-care-act?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=228643904&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-8zc1emY7KX1OgyvflQKadM-6JO8bk1NSPAwA0t6Q_Bop0hwCwOLcGRdHDyTocec_6u0l8DMZfudF44OMulj3Sqt685rz_5XSLfrSl-3p6Qeh-WRRg&utm_content=228643904&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN15]

Medicaid expansion proposal OK'd for November ballot, South Dakota Public Broadcasting (Jan 3, 2022) at: https://starherald.com/news/state-and-regional/govt-and-politics/medicaid-expansion-proposal-okd-for-november-ballot/article_63fbfb45-377f-589a-9ba2-94c45fa88bdf.html?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=200127146&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9Dy9ogMLwITPccr1JMEKYQAY1kEItY4T-Sjy4d8tFUx_crHdoAGBnm_u1DFeA8RvSNPSPHJga-SXbpegbBqr4wY6gFPOYZ9618-K2xHrC1Ne678B4&utm_content=200127146&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN16]

SD Senate rejects Medicaid expansion, leaving it to election, AP News (February 15, 2022) at: https://apnews.com/article/health-business-senate-elections-legislature-elections-a61dc3fa706c5bacf9ae8eb041703860?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=204098244&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-8PFcCDSbvVck9MzW9SE3H43ePhJ-ze-y-UXzbMklE66sQl63MGgR0JVIGE8wYWcWv3Yr0gXxD_KDqAheDOnWWAWHcUZqjSgpH0rofMzUG6DY&utm_content=204098244&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN17]

Both failed to pass pursuant to Senate joint resolution.

[FN18]

Died in committee.

[FN19]

Emily Wagster Pettus, Mississippi House leaders kill postpartum Medicaid extension, AP (March 9, 2022) at: https://apnews.com/article/health-mississippi-medicaid-c49dcdbc7b356f593485853aee5458c1?utm_campaign=KHN#DailyHealthPolicyReport&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=206406842&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9zPc6qRQtjZi1tRDLubVMYoUC0N3kZD-cknsLTX1NQQbnwjkhzR_p0DJ7LBP4DMS9JtYNwaKSQCmZyAlCku79xILU9B3&utm_content=206406842&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN20]

Died in committee.

[FN21]

Both died in committee.

[FN22]

Died on the calendar.

[FN23]

Elizabeth Thompson, Postpartum Medicaid to be extended for pregnant people to one year after birth, NC Health News (April 1, 2022) at: <https://www.northcarolinahealthnews.org/2022/04/01/postpartum-medicaid-to-be-extended-for-pregnant-people-to-one-year-after-birth/>.

[FN24]

Died in committee.

[FN25]



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[FN26]

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[FN27]

Devi Shastri, As pandemic winds down, hundreds of thousands of Wisconsinites will lose Medicaid coverage, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (March 15, 2022) at: https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/health/2022/03/15/huge-number-wisconsin-lose-medicareid-covid-emergency-ends/7051890001/?utm_campaign=KHN# Daily Health Policy Report&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=206989255&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9Dv3__OmaLeTEH3hGRVwAjA8zJHJ14TJIXecOxpNx41bSO_bhUAawho4cvkDW9vRghwiM4JMv-P3g-pcdBNfNdxGoSeGB-UQjqogKF0_4ZI0b877Q&utm_content=206989255&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN28]

Died in subcommittee.

[FN29]

Betsy Z. Russell, Idaho Medicaid must recheck eligibility for 131K people when U.S. emergency ends, Idaho Press (August 17, 2022) at: https://www.idahopress.com/news/local/the-unwinding-idaho-medicareid-must-recheck-eligibility-for-131k-people-when-u-s-emergency-ends/article_0e44d349-98ba-5f0f-9486-ffe370f3694.html

[FN30]

Died in committee.

[FN31]

Died in committee.

[FN32]

Indefinitely postponed.

[FN33]

Both failed to pass.

[FN34]

Melody Gutierrez, California poised to remove all immigration status rules for Medi-Cal healthcare, The Los Angeles Times (January 10, 2022) at: https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-01-10/california-poised-to-remove-all-immigration-rules-for-medi-cal-healthcare?utm_campaign=KHN# Daily Health Policy Report&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=200525000&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--hN6jcL6h5WJye5QxdomrP8F1HVLfGMySGC-vqY9YCE4a-FeAJGDYKs7u3TgCC4-AM1MHxheaX1oEGXGnlHQWX86IABEKJiEcosQpAQT&utm_content=200525000&utm_source=hs_email.

[FN35]

Died in subcommittee.

[FN36]

Died in committee.

[FN37]

Lydia Wheeler, Supreme Court Tosses Out Dispute Over Medicaid Work Requirements, Bloomberg Law (April 18, 2022) at: <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/health-law-and-business/supreme-court-tosses-out-dispute-over-medicareid-work-requirements>.

[FN38]

Failed to pass.



[FN39]

Failed to pass.

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27-Jun-2023



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