

# State CHIP Fact Sheets-2010

## District of Columbia

NATIONAL ACADEMY  
for STATE HEALTH POLICY

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) has served as a critical source of coverage for children since 1997, and the 2009 enactment of the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) strengthened the program through increased funding, new enrollment and outreach opportunities, and other provisions. Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), which will require major reforms to the health care system, CHIP will continue to play an important role in providing coverage to children. **The law extends authorization for CHIP through federal fiscal year (FY) 2019 and extends funding for the program through FY 2015.** In addition, ACA has a number of implications for state systems and policies regarding eligibility, enrollment, and retention in CHIP. These fact sheets provide a snapshot of state CHIP programs after the enactment of CHIPRA but before much of ACA has taken effect.<sup>1</sup>

### General Information

**Program name:** *Healthy Families*

**Program type:** States can operate one of three types of CHIP programs—a Medicaid expansion program, a separate program, or a combination.

*District of Columbia operates an expansion program.*

**Federal CHIP match rate in FY 2011:** 79%

**States will receive a 23 percentage point increase in their federal CHIP match rates, with a cap at 100%, starting October 1, 2015.**

### Eligibility

**Family income:** CHIP provides health insurance for uninsured children in low-income families that cannot afford private coverage and do not qualify for Medicaid. Under CHIPRA, states receive the federal CHIP match rate for coverage of children in families with incomes at or less than 300% of the federal poverty level (FPL), or \$66,150 for a family of four in 2010. States can cover children in families with higher incomes through CHIP, but they receive the lower federal Medicaid match rate.<sup>2</sup> Income eligibility limits for CHIP vary in some states based on the ages of the children covered.

**Buy-in option:** States can allow families with incomes that exceed the upper income eligibility limit to pay the cost of the premium to purchase coverage for their uninsured children through CHIP.

#### Income Eligibility Limits for CHIP in District of Columbia in 2010 (by Age Group)

| Younger than age one | Ages one to five | Ages six to 18 | Buy-in option |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 185%-300% FPL        | 133%-300% FPL    | 100%-300% FPL  | No            |

**ACA requires states to maintain current income eligibility limits for children in CHIP through September 30, 2019. After December 31, 2013, states will have to use modified adjusted gross income to determine CHIP eligibility.**

### Enrollment and Retention

#### Enrollment in CHIP in District of Columbia (by Year)

| 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4,573 | 4,750 | 5,146 | 6,720 | 6,307 | 8,100 |

1. Unless otherwise noted, this fact sheet uses information provided by the state.

2. States that meet a "grandfathered" clause can receive the federal CHIP match rate for coverage of children in families with incomes higher than 300% FPL.

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**Simplification efforts:** In an effort to reduce barriers to enrollment and renewal in CHIP, states have implemented measures to streamline these processes. States must implement some of the strategies in the chart below to qualify for performance bonuses under CHIPRA.<sup>3</sup>

| Efforts for Simplifying Enrollment and Renewal in CHIP in District of Columbia (as of 2010) |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Strategy  | Explanation   | Use in state   |
| Presumptive eligibility   | States can allow certain entities to make a preliminary determination that children qualify for CHIP, based on a declaration of family income, and provisionally enroll these children in the program.  | No   |
| No asset test   | In addition to income level, states can consider assets and other resources in the determination of eligibility for CHIP; this can delay determinations and make the enrollment process more difficult. | Yes  |
| No in-person interview  | States can require an in-person interview as part of the application process for CHIP; this can make the enrollment process more difficult, especially for working parents.                             | Yes  |
| Joint application for Medicaid  | States can establish a joint application for their Medicaid and CHIP programs to simplify their enrollment processes.   | N/A  |
| Ex parte renewal  | States can access government or commercial databases to verify family income to allow renewal in CHIP without paperwork required from families.   | No   |
| Continuous eligibility for 12 months  | States can allow children to retain coverage through CHIP for as long as 12 months, regardless of whether their family income changes during that time period.  | No   |
| Application and renewal form submission   | States vary in the methods through which they allow families to submit applications and renewal forms for CHIP.   | Application—mail, at point of service, or in person; renewal form—mail, fax, at point of service, or in person |

**Under ACA, states will have to establish a single application for Medicaid, CHIP, and plans in the American Health Benefit Exchanges; screen applicants for eligibility in all programs; and refer applicants to the appropriate program for enrollment. States also will have to allow submission of applications online, by telephone, by mail, or in person.**

## Cost Sharing and Coverage

| Cost Sharing in CHIP in District of Columbia in 2010 |            |            |             |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Premiums   | Deductible | Copayments | Coinsurance |
| No   | No         | No         | No          |

**Benefits package:** States operating Medicaid expansion CHIP programs under their State plans provide the benefits package required by federal Medicaid law, and this package includes coverage for EPSDT. States operating separate programs must offer a benchmark package, a benchmark equivalent package, an existing comprehensive state-based package, or a package approved by the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Benefits package for CHIP in District of Columbia in 2010—*package required by federal Medicaid law*

**ACA will require the HHS secretary to certify which plans in the Exchanges provide at least comparable benefits to CHIP and have similar cost sharing requirements.**

*For more information, please contact the National Academy for State Health Policy at [info@nashp.org](mailto:info@nashp.org).*

3. Under CHIPRA, states must adopt five of eight measures to simplify enrollment and renewal for children in their Medicaid and CHIP programs, as well as meet Medicaid enrollment targets, to qualify for performance bonuses. **ACA will not extend these bonuses after September 30, 2013.**