The public health emergency resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic has real implications for state Title V programs as well as families raising children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN).

State programs like Medicaid/CHIP and Title V, which are integral to the system of services and supports for children and youth with special health care needs, must be ready to adapt and respond to the current challenges faced by children, families, providers, and other stakeholders.

These fact sheets help explain Medicaid and CHIP program flexibilities to Title V program staff and allies. Understanding these policy changes can support activities related to care coordination, benefits and coverage counseling, and aid in reducing the risk of family financial hardship.

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What Options for Ensuring Access and Coverage Do State Medicaid/CHIP Programs Have in a Public Health Emergency?

Section 1135 Waiver Flexibilities

The goal of this fact sheet is to provide Title V programs and allies with a summary of guidance in clear language in order to build understanding of key financing and coverage provisions during the COVID-19 emergency, support care coordination, benefits and coverage counseling, and aid in reducing the risk of family financial hardship.

In disaster or other emergency situations, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) can offer states and territories a number of flexible options that can help them meet the emergency needs of Medicaid and CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program) beneficiaries.

Under a federally declared disaster or state of emergency, Section 1135 of the Social Security Act includes a number of flexibilities that can temporarily modify or waive certain Medicaid and CHIP requirements.

The following are some of the modifications and waivers permitted under Section 1135, subject to request by a state or territory and subsequent approval by CMS:

**Provider enrollment and program participation rules**
Example: removing limitations on physicians and other clinicians practicing in states they are not licensed in. Equivalent licensing in another state is still required.

**Appeals and fair hearings**
Examples: speeding up the process for managed care enrollees to proceed to a state fair hearing and extending the time period for requesting a state fair hearing on managed care and fee-for-service appeals.

**Reporting and oversight requirements**
Example: suspension of requirements that a registered nurse supervise aides employed by home health or hospice agencies.

To learn what options your state has chosen to request, view [federal disaster resources on Medicaid.gov](https://medicaid.gov).

The information presented is accurate as of its publication date. Further federal agency guidance, regulations and rules are being issued rapidly and may have an impact on this content. For the most up-to-date information on Medicaid/CHIP guidance, state flexibility-related tools and checklists, waiver and amendment approvals, and clinical/technical guidance please view [Coronavirus resources for states at Medicaid.gov](https://medicaid.gov).

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The goal of this fact sheet is to provide Title V programs and allies with a summary of guidance in clear language in order to build understanding of key financing and coverage provisions during the COVID-19 emergency, support care coordination, benefits and coverage counseling, and aid in reducing the risk of family financial hardship. In disaster or other emergency situations, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) can offer states a number of flexible options that can help them meet the emergency needs of Medicaid and CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) beneficiaries.

Section 1915(c) of the Social Security Act allows states and territories to request a waiver of certain requirements under Medicaid in order to provide home- and community-based services (HCBS) to targeted beneficiaries with disabilities. Appendix K is a temporary standalone addition to an existing 1915(c) waiver that states can request in the event of a disaster or other emergency in order to respond to the unique needs of HCBS waiver enrollees. A separate Appendix K must be filed for each existing waiver a state wants to modify.

The following are some of the changes or additions permitted under Appendix K, subject to request by a state or territory and subsequent approval by CMS:

- **Eligibility criteria.** Examples: temporarily increasing cost limits for entry into the waiver or modifying additional targeting criteria, allowing waiver enrollees to maintain eligibility without receiving services

- **Covered service changes.** Examples: modifying service scope or coverage; increasing existing service limits or requirements for amount, duration, and prior authorization; adding services which are directly related to responding to the emergency situation; adding home delivered meals, medical supplies, equipment, or assistive technology

- **Service planning and delivery.** Examples: temporarily begin or expand services available under self-direction authority, adjusting assessment requirements

- **Settings.** Example: temporarily expanding the settings in which home and community-based services can be provided, provision of services in out-of-state settings

- **Providers.** Examples: permitting payment for services provided by family caregivers or other legally responsible individuals, temporary modification of provider qualifications, increase in payment rates

- **Oversight.** Examples: temporary modification of incident reporting requirements, medication management, or other participant safeguards

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What Options for Ensuring Access and Coverage Do Separate CHIP Programs Have in a Public Health Emergency?

The goal of this fact sheet is to provide Title V programs and allies with a summary of guidance in clear language in order to build understanding of key financing and coverage provisions during the COVID-19 emergency, support care coordination, benefits and coverage counseling, and aid in reducing the risk of family financial hardship.

In disaster or other emergency situations, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) can offer states and territories a number of flexible options that can help them meet the emergency needs of Medicaid and CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) beneficiaries.

States with separate CHIP programs have the option to submit a disaster relief State Plan Amendment (SPA). Some of the flexibilities available to states under this option include:

- Waiving premiums
- Waiving cost-sharing
- Changing application and redetermination policies
- Changing verification requirements

In addition to the disaster relief SPA, states may use CHIP Health Services Initiative (HSI) for additional COVID-19 related activities that are targeted to low-income children. According to the agency, interested states should consult with CMS regarding the application process and parameters for HSIs.

Visit Medicaid.gov see if your state has a CHIP disaster relief SPA.