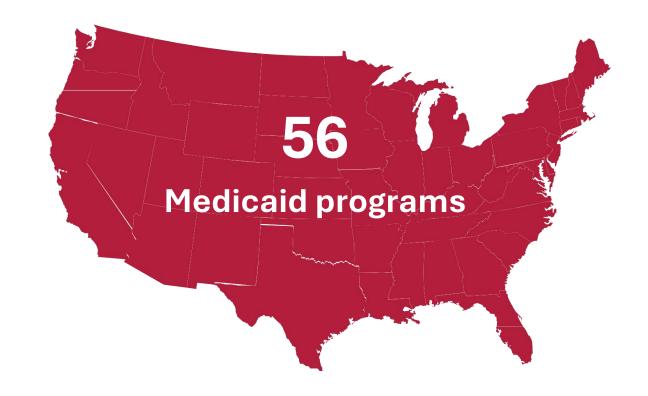
Implementing Medicaid Services for Young People Reentering from Incarceration

National Association of Counties December 10, 2024

National Association of Medicaid Directors



Elevating and supporting
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achieve their best health.



Young people and incarceration



- Young peopled who are involved in the correctional system have higher rates of mental health conditions
 - Approximately two-thirds of justice-involved youth have at least one substance use-related problem
 - 90% of justice-involved youth have a history of trauma
- Incarceration during adolescence and early adulthood is associated with worse physical and mental health outcomes in adulthood, along with higher risk of adult incarceration

Medicaid's role in reentry



- Medicaid was historically not allowed to cover services for incarcerated people
- New policies are changing this
 - In 2023, CMS announced a Section 1115 waiver opportunity to provide up to 90 days pre-release coverage (11 states approved; 15 states pending)
 - As of January 1, 2025, all states required to provide certain services to incarcerated young people
- Early research suggests Medicaid coverage improves outcomes
 - Medicaid coverage during reentry associated with higher utilization of health care services, increased employment, and declines in reincarceration (Burns & Dague, 2023)
 - Medicaid coverage as a young person associated with lower rates of crime and incarceration (Jacome, 2023; Arenberg, Neller, and Stripling, 2024)

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023



- Includes two provisions that impact Medicaid/CHIP services for incarcerated young people
 - Effective dates of January 1, 2025
- Section 5121 is mandatory
 - Applies to Medicaid/CHIP-eligible juveniles who are post-adjudication
 - States must provide screening and diagnostic services (in accordance with EPSDT or other state-identified standards) in the 30 days prior to release or within one week or as soon as practicable post release and targeted case management 30 days prior to release and for at least 30 days post release
- Section 5122 is optional
 - States have option to provide all Medicaid and CHIP services to eligible juveniles who are pre-adjudication

PRE-ADJUDICATON

Jail, juvenile detention, etc.

POST-ADJUDICATION

Jail, state prison,
juvenile correctional setting, etc.

POST-RELEASE
In the community

Option: all Medicaid and CHIP-covered services

PRE-ADJUDICATON

Jail, juvenile detention, etc.

Under Section 5122, states have the **option** to provide all Medicaid and CHIP-covered services to eligible juveniles pre-adjudication.

POST-ADJUDICATION

Jail, state prison,
juvenile correctional setting, etc.

POST-RELEASE
In the community

Option: all Medicaid and CHIP-covered services

PRE-ADJUDICATON

Jail, juvenile detention, etc.

Under Section 5122, states have the **option** to provide all Medicaid and CHIP-covered services to eligible juveniles pre-adjudication.

Release

Required targeted case management: 30 days pre-release and 30 days post-release

Required screening and diagnostic services: 30 days pre-release or within one week or as soon as practicable post-release

POST-ADJUDICATION

Jail, state prison,
juvenile correctional setting, etc.

Under Section 5121, states are **required** to provide case management and certain screening and diagnostic services to eligible juveniles who are post-adjudication and 30 days pre-release.

POST-RELEASE
In the community

Under Section 5121, states are **required** to provide referrals to providers in the eligible juvenile's community, where feasible.

CMS guidance on Section 5121



- The Center for Medicaid & CHIP Services (CMCS), under the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), is the federal agency that regulates state Medicaid agencies.
- CMCS released guidance in July on Sections 5121 and 5122:
 - Eligible juvenile is defined as an individual under age 21 who was determined eligible for Medicaid/CHIP or an individual up to age 26 in the former foster care group
 - Section 5121 applies to all types of carceral facilities, including state prisons, local jails, Tribal jails and prisons, and juvenile detention and youth correctional facilities
 - States can use community-based providers or carceral health providers

CMS guidance on Section 5121



- The guidance also explains what Medicaid agencies must have in place by the January 1, 2025, effective date:
 - Must have an "internal operational plan" in place by January 1, 2025, that details how they will implement the required services under Section 5121
 - Must submit "state plan amendments" for Medicaid and CHIP services with effective dates of January 1, 2025
 - A state plan amendment (SPA) is the formal approval process for providing new Medicaid or CHIP services.

What do Medicaid agencies need to have in place by January 1?



- CMCS is using a state plan amendment framework that seeks to give
 Medicaid agencies additional time to implement Section 5121.
- This framework will categorize states as:
 - **Fully ready**: Every correctional facility will be delivering and claiming for the required services on January 1.
 - **Partially ready:** Some correctional facilities will be delivering the required services on January 1, services are being delivered by Medicaid-enrolled providers but they are not yet claiming for reimbursement, etc.
 - Not ready: Not prepared to operationalize in any facility on January 1.
- Medicaid agencies are currently meeting with CMCS to discuss their implementation plans.

What are Medicaid agencies working on now?



- Planning for Section 5121 implementation, including meeting with correctional facilities and providers, deciding which services will be included, identifying provider types and modalities, and setting up data exchanges
- Making decisions about other optional services, including Section 5122 services and 1115 reentry waivers
- Developing internal operational plans that detail how they will implement Section 5121
- Meeting with CMCS to land their state plan amendment pathway

→ Section 5121 implementation will look different across states

Key operational priorities





Building partnerships with correctional facilities and stakeholders



Creating data
exchange systems
between Medicaid
and corrections to
share eligibility and
release date data



Identifying providers, enrolling them in Medicaid, and setting up reimbursement systems

Thank you!





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