



WISCONSIN MEDICAID FACTS

Who is covered in Wisconsin's Medicaid Program?

ELIGIBILITY GROUPS

FFS^{1,2}

MCO^{3,4}

Incarcerated*			Children (0-18 years)
Undocumented Immigrants**			Current & Former Foster Care Children
			Parents and Other Caretaker Relatives
			Pregnant Women
			Aged, Blind, and Disabled Adults
			Dual Eligibles
			Disabled Children
			Qualified Non-Citizens ⁺
			Newly Eligible Adults ⁺⁺
			Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

* Inpatient hospitalization covered only.

** Emergency Medicaid services only.

+ Qualified non-citizens are subject to a 5-year waiting requirement.

++ Wisconsin covers childless adults ages 19-64 up to 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) through its own state funds, and did not adopt the Affordable Care Act (ACA) expansion option.

Important News

April 2017 - The Wisconsin Department of Health Services released a plan to reform the state's Medicaid program, including requiring members to pay premiums and to undergo drug screening.⁵



Do Medicaid health plans provide coverage?⁶

YES NO

- Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield
- Care Wisconsin Health Plan, Inc.
- Children's Community Health Plan
- Compcare
- Dean Health Plan, Inc.
- Group Health Cooperative
- Group Health Cooperative of Eau Claire
- Group Health Cooperative of South Central Wisconsin
- Gundersen Lutheran Health Plan
- Independent Care (iCare)
- Mercy Care Insurance Company
- MHS Health Wisconsin
- Molina Healthcare
- Network Health Plan
- Physicians Plus Insurance Corp.
- Security Health Plan of Wisconsin
- Trilogy Health Insurance, Inc.
- Unity Healthplans Insurance Corp.
- UnitedHealthcare Community Plan of Wisconsin

Medicaid Medical Director's Network

Wisconsin has launched Care4Kids, a children's health home serving about half of the foster care population in Milwaukee. The program offers timely screening, assessment, and intervention on development and behavioral concerns, and a primary care visit within 30 days of entry.



How has Wisconsin's Medicaid program engaged in Managed Care?

SECTION 1115 WAIVERS

Wisconsin Senior Care offers a comprehensive prescription drug benefit to Wisconsin residents age 65 and older with incomes at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).⁸

APPROVAL:⁷
7/1/2002
EFFECTIVE:⁷
9/1/2002

EXPIRATION:⁷
12/31/2018

The Wisconsin Former Foster Care Youth from a Different State is a demonstration waiver to provide statewide Medicaid coverage during the three-year duration of the waiver to former foster care youth who currently reside in a different state than the state in which they were in foster care as of age 18 or when they "aged out" of foster care. As of December 2017, the waiver was still pending.⁹

STATUS: Pending⁷



Wisconsin Badger Care Reform allows the state to provide health care coverage for the childless adult population at or below an effective income of 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL). In addition, the demonstration will enable the state to test the impact of providing transitional medical assistance (TMA) to individuals who are paying a premium that aligns with the insurance affordability program in the Marketplace, based on their household income when compared to the FPL. An extension application was submitted on 01/12/2018 and is pending approval. A demonstration amendment submitted on 06/07/2017 includes a work requirement that applies to individuals ages 19 to 49. Additionally, a 48-month time limit on Medicaid eligibility will be implemented after which enrollees will not be eligible for benefits for 6 months. The 48-month time limit will restart after the 6 month period. Enrollees who meet the work requirements (at least 80 hours per month of work or job training) will not add time to their 48-month time limit.

Status: Pending approval of extension and demonstration amendments.¹⁰

APPROVAL:⁷
12/30/2013

EFFECTIVE:⁷
1/1/2014

EXPIRATION:⁷
12/31/2018





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How is Wisconsin meeting the needs of Medicaid enrollees?

Value-Based Healthcare Initiatives¹¹

The Wisconsin Department of Health created a health home program, Behavioral Health Integrated Care (BHIC), for patients with HIV/AIDS and children in foster care. The BHIC health home focuses on preventive services, wellness, and chronic and acute care for both behavioral and physical health needs. The BHIC provides additional care coordination and care management resources and access to dental services for the eligible population.



Family Planning¹²

The Family Planning Only Services (FPOS) Program provides men and women with certain family planning-related services and supplies to prevent unplanned pregnancies. Services include:

- Contraceptive services and supplies with a prescription from a provider
- Natural family planning supplies
- Cervical cancer screening (i.e., pap tests)
- Routine preventive primary services that are family planning-related
- Tests and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases or infections such as chlamydia, herpes, gonorrhea, and syphilis, as well as certain other lab tests
- Tubal ligation for women or voluntary sterilizations for men 21 years old or older



Women's Health

BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program¹³

- Documented and undocumented immigrants who are pregnant and ineligible for BadgerCare Plus solely due to their immigration status may be eligible for the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program

Covered services include:¹³

- Prenatal care
- Doctor and clinic visits
- Prescription drugs (including prenatal vitamins)
- Labor and delivery

The Wisconsin Well Woman Program (WWWP) provides preventive health screening services to women 45-64 years of age with little or no health insurance coverage. Well Woman provides coverage for:¹⁴

- Mammograms
- Pap tests
- Multiple sclerosis testing for women with high-risk signs of multiple sclerosis
- Certain other health screenings
- Breast and cervical cancer screening

Behavioral Health

Wisconsin's mental health services are carved into their managed care, BadgerCare Plus. Covered services include:²



- Inpatient mental health treatment



- Outpatient substance use disorder (SUD) treatment



- Inpatient SUD treatment



- Drug therapies covered: methadone, naloxone, naltrexone, and disulfiram¹⁵

Oral Health

BadgerCare Plus provides full dental coverage for preventive, restorative, and palliative services. Enrollees who are not in a mandatory coverage category may need to pay a copay of \$.50-\$3 for services.¹⁶

Covered services include:¹⁷

- Evaluations
- Radiographs/diagnostic imaging
- Tests and examinations
- Prophylaxis
- Fluoride every six months up to age 20
- Sealants up to age 20
- Space maintainers up to age 20
- Amalgam and resin-based restorations for permanent teeth
- Surgical services
- Extractions





WI

Timeline

Federal

Wisconsin

President Johnson signs Social Security Amendments of 1965, creating Medicaid as public health program for the poor.

1965

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services are a requirement for children enrolled in Medicaid.

1967



Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program becomes Medicaid eligibility category for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

1972



Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers created for Long-Term Care (LTC) and Disproportional Share Hospital (DSH) payments.

1981

Children and pregnant women become mandatory Medicaid eligibility groups.

1984

Children up to age 6 and pregnant women up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) become eligible; EPSDT benefit expanded.

1989

Mandatory eligibility extended to children ages 6 to 18 years in families up to 100 percent FPL; eligibility phased in from 1990 through 2002.

1990



Balanced Budget Act of 1997 allows Medicaid to be delivered through managed care organizations; State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) created; states now have option to provide coverage for uninsured children in low-income families above FPL.

1997

Olmstead decision allows expanded HCBS coverage for persons with disabilities.

1999



Affordable Care Act (ACA) expands Medicaid eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138 percent FPL.

2010

National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius decision makes Medicaid expansion optional for states.

2012

ACA implementation begins.

2014

32 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have expanded Medicaid since passage of the ACA.

2017

1966

Wisconsin adopts the Medicaid program.¹⁸



Children Come First is created in Dane county to provide behavioral health services to children with severe emotional disturbances in home and community settings rather than in residential treatment centers and inpatient psychiatric hospitals.¹⁹

1993

Wrap Around Milwaukee is started in Milwaukee County to provide behavioral health services to children with severe emotional disturbances in home and community settings.¹⁹

1997

The state begins using managed care to provide Medicaid through BadgerCare, covering acute, primary, and behavioral health services to parents and children.¹⁹

1999

Family Care provides all Medicaid covered long-term services and supports (LTSS), as well as outpatient behavioral health, to people who qualify for, or are at risk of, institutional level of care. The program has since expanded nearly statewide.¹⁹

2005

The state creates the Medicaid SSI Managed Care Program, covering primary and acute care benefits, including coordination of social and vocational services. The state requires low-income adults and individuals with disabilities who live in select regions and receive Social Security income (SSI) to enroll in and receive services from a risk-based managed care organization (MCO).¹⁹

2008

BadgerCare Plus merges Medicaid with CHIP and extends eligibility to childless adults with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) under a federal demonstration waiver.¹⁹

2013

Wisconsin creates a virtual PACE program that will contract with a set of entities that are not co-located but that together will provide Medicare- and Medicaid-covered services to dual eligibles in select regions of the state.¹⁹

2014

Additional populations become eligible for BadgerCare Plus, including: parents and caretaker relatives with incomes at or below 100% of the FPL; pregnant women with incomes at or below 300% of the FPL; children (ages 18 and younger) with household incomes at or below 300% of the FPL; childless adults with incomes at or below 100% of the FPL; and transitional medical assistance individuals, also known as members on extensions, with incomes over 100% of the FPL.¹⁹

