Who is covered in North Dakota’s Medicaid Program?

**ELIGIBILITY GROUPS**

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

**MCO**
- Newly Eligible Adults

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# Only inpatient hospitalizations covered.
* Qualified non-citizens are subject to a 5-year waiting requirement.
** Emergency Medicaid services only.
+ Voluntary enrollment into PCCM or FFS applies to aged, blind, and disabled adults, disabled children, foster children, dual eligibles, intellectual and developmental disabilities, and American Indian and Alaskan Natives.
++ Mandatory enrollment in PCCM applies to pregnant women, children up to 19 years of age, other categorically needy including parents, and caretaker relatives.

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Important News

March 2017 - Before North Dakota expanded Medicaid, 23 of their 42 hospitals had negative operating margins, and their bad debt totaled $274.8 million in 2014. After the expansion, 16 hospitals had negative operating margins, and bad debt dropped 45 percent to $150.7 million.  

April 2017 - North Dakota legislators decide to extend the state’s Medicaid expansion until July 31, 2019.

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Do Medicaid health plans provide coverage?

**YES**
- Sanford Health Plan

**NO**
How is North Dakota meeting the needs of Medicaid enrollees?

**Family Planning**
Covered family planning services include:
- Injectable Depo-Provera
- Contraceptives
- Genetic counseling
- Laboratory examinations and tests
- Distribution of family planning devices such as latex condoms, thermometers, or charts
- Distribution of information on family planning
- Consultation, examination, and medical treatment
- Prescriptions for the purpose of family planning
- Voluntary sterilization

**Women’s Health**
The North Dakota Women’s Way program is a breast and cervical cancer detection program for low-income women who are otherwise ineligible for Medicaid coverage.

**Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder**
North Dakota has a substance use disorder (SUD) voucher for individuals who need SUD treatment. To be eligible, a member needs to be at least 18 years of age, have a licensed professional refer them to the service, and have an annual income that does not surpass 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Services include:
- Screening
- Assessment
- Individual therapy
- Family therapy
- Room & board
- Group therapy
- Recovery coach
- Transportation
- Urine analysis

Mental health services can be accessed at 8 different regional human service centers and the North Dakota State hospital in Jamestown.

The 8 regional human service centers have a sliding scale fee to cover patients' costs. A patient may qualify to have 100% of their costs covered if their income is at or below 123% of the federal poverty level (FPL). Services include:
- Care coordination
- Case aide services
- Needs-based residential services
- Community support services
- Acute/clinical services
- Crisis residential
- Battered/survivors treatment
- Psychological evaluation
- Psychiatric evaluation
- Clinical evaluation
- Individual/group/family therapy
- Medication management
- Short-term hospital
- Integrated dual disorder treatment (IDDT)

The North Dakota State hospital offers a chemical dependency and adult psychiatric services unit for patients 18 years of age or older. Medicaid enrollees under age 21 and over age 65 are eligible for coverage through the North Dakota State Hospital. Services include:
- Short-term stabilization
- Trauma program
- Geropsychiatric services
- Psychosocial rehabilitation services
- SUD medical intervention and monitoring
- Residential treatment for less severe cases

Drug therapies include: naloxone, naltrexone, and disulfiram.

**Oral Health**
Covered services for oral health include:
- Exams
- X-rays
- Cleaning
- Fillings
- Surgery
- Extractions
- Crowns
- Root canals
- Dentures (partial and full)
- Anesthesia

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Timeline

**Federal**
- President Johnson signs Social Security Amendments of 1965, creating Medicaid as public health program for the poor.
- Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services are a requirement for children enrolled in Medicaid.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program becomes Medicaid eligibility category for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers created for Long-Term Care (LTC) and Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments.
- Children and pregnant women become mandatory Medicaid eligibility groups.
- Children up to age 6 and pregnant women up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) become eligible; EPSDT benefit expanded. Mandatory eligibility extended to children ages 6 to 18 years in families up to 100 percent FPL; eligibility phased in from 1990 through 2002.
- 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.
- Olmstead decision allows expanded HCBS coverage for persons with disabilities.
- Affordable Care Act (ACA) expands Medicaid eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138 percent FPL.
- ACA implementation begins.
- 32 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have expanded Medicaid since passage of the ACA.

**North Dakota**
- 1965
  - North Dakota adopts the Medicaid program.
- 1967
- 1972
- 1981
- 1984
  - Children up to age 6 and pregnant women up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) become eligible; EPSDT benefit expanded. Mandatory eligibility extended to children ages 6 to 18 years in families up to 100 percent FPL; eligibility phased in from 1990 through 2002.
- 1989
  - 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.
- 1994
  - North Dakota creates a primary care case management (PCCM) program to provide services to children, pregnant women, parents, and other low-income adults.
- 1997
- 1999
- 2007
- 2008
  - The state’s ExperienceHealthND program launches to provide disease management to children, pregnant women, parents, and other low-income adults.
- 2010
- 2011
  - The program for all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE) is created to cover dual eligible individuals 55 years of age and older who require a nursing home-level of care.
- 2012
- 2014
  - North Dakota decides to use a managed care delivery system to serve individuals who are newly eligible for Medicaid starting in 2014.
- 2013
- 2014
  - State of North Dakota authorizes Medicaid expansion to cover eligible adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- 2016
  - Because of a budget shortfall, North Dakota implements Medicaid reimbursement cuts for providers, which also results in a reduction in federal Medicaid matching funds.

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For a complete list of sources, please contact the Institute for Medicaid Innovation at Info@MedicaidInnovation.org