Section 1135 Medicaid Waiver Authority – Idaho

Background
When the President of the United States declares a disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act or National Emergencies Act and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary declares a public health emergency under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, the HHS Secretary is authorized to use Section 1135 of the Social Security Act to modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) requirements in order to allow states to respond to the emergency.

On March 26, 2020, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) approved Idaho’s Section 1135 waiver, accessible here. This one-pager is meant to be a general guide and is not an exhaustive description of the waiver.

What does Idaho’s Section 1135 waiver look like?
The waiver makes several changes to Idaho’s Medicaid program, as outlined below:

Provider Enrollment
CMS authorized Idaho to expedite the enrollment of out of state providers who are not currently enrolled in the state’s Medicaid program. Idaho may continue to use existing procedures to enroll out of state providers who are already in the state’s Medicaid program (with one small exception, CMS is waiving the limit on claims within a 180 day period).

CMS has also authorized providers not currently enrolled in Medicare or another state’s Medicaid agency to temporarily enroll in Idaho’s programs. To make this possible, Idaho will be allowed to waive application fee requirements, criminal background checks, site visits, and state licensure requirements. However, the program provider must maintain an out of state license. To these temporarily authorized providers, Idaho must cease payment within six months of the emergency declaration being lifted, unless the providers submit an application for full participation in the program and are approved.

Pre-Approval Requirements
Idaho is also authorized to temporarily waive or modify pre-approval requirements for Medicaid procedures through its fee for service program.

Pre-Admission Screening and Annual Resident Review
Level 1 and 2 assessments can be waived for 30 days and all new admissions may be treated like exempt hospital discharges. While CMS is not setting a time frame for the completion of Resident Reviews, reviews should be
completed on new admissions having a mental illness or intellectual disability diagnosis as soon as resources are available.

**Allowing services in alternative settings**
Pursuant to the waiver, Idaho may allow services to be provided in unlicensed settings, such as temporary shelters, when a provider’s facility is not available. The state has to make a reasonable assessment that the facility meets minimum standards to ensure the health, safety, and comfort of beneficiaries and staff. The placing facility is responsible for determining reimbursements for the temporary setting.

**How does this affect Tribes?**
If a state seeks a Section 1135 waiver, Tribes are impacted by its provisions. Idaho has five federally recognized Tribes.
Medicaid Disaster State Plan Amendment - Idaho

Background
The Medicaid State Plan is the foundational document for a state’s Medicaid program; it sets the rules for eligibility, benefits, and payments. Before a state can participate in the Medicaid program, it must file a state plan with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). There are certain requirements that a state plan must adhere to and if a state wishes to deviate from these statutory requirements, they must seek a waiver (such as a Section 1115 or Section 1915 waiver) of the usual Medicaid rules. When a state wants to amendment their State Plan, they have to file what is called a “State Plan Amendment” (SPA).

On September 3, 2020, Idaho was approved for an Emergency State Plan Amendment in order to respond to COVID-19. You can find that [here](#).

All approvals are for the duration of the federally declared COVID-19 emergency, unless stated otherwise.

Premiums and Cost-Shares
Idaho is amending their State Plan to suspend premiums for optional children with Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED) with income greater than 150% FPL who receive 1915(i) services.

Home Health Benefit
Idaho is amending their State Plan in order to make changes to the Home Health benefit in order to allow advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to order equipment and supplies.

Questions?
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