

Expiration of the Medicaid Continuous Enrollment Benefits and the Public Health Emergency

March of Dimes urges Congress, federal agencies, and state legislatures to act to ensure that pregnant people and their families do not lose access to critical healthcare benefits, including Medicaid postpartum coverage extension and telehealth services, when the continuous enrollment conditions expire.

Summary

Moms and babies will lose access to valuable services when the continuous enrollment condition and the public health emergency provisions expires.

- Women who qualified for Medicaid due to their pregnancies will lose their continuous coverage protection at 60 days postpartum in many states.
- Moms and babies will lose access to coverage for many telehealth services. These services are covered by Medicaid under the public health emergency provisions and are essential to ensure all moms and babies have access to quality care.

Medicaid Continuous Coverage Requirement

March of Dimes urges all remaining states to extend postpartum Medicaid coverage for pregnant people before the continuous enrollment provisions expire.



65.3% of maternal deaths occur during the first year after childbirth.1



More than 80% of these deaths were preventable.1



Medicaid covers more than 4 in 10 births each year.2



Postpartum Medicaid coverage up to a year after childbirth provides critical access to maternal health services.



Lack of access to postpartum care may directly contribute to racial and ethnic disparities in maternal and infant health outcomes.3



Pregnant people who live in states without current expansion policies will lose Medicaid coverage at 60 days postpartum after the continuous enrollment provision expires.4

March of Dimes applauds Congress for making the 12-month extended Medicaid postpartum coverage state option permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.5

1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022, September 19). Pregnancy-related deaths: Data from Maternal Mortality Review Committees in 36 US States, 2017—2019. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved September 21, 2022, from https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/erase-mm/data-mmrc.html
²Usha Ranji, I. G., & D. (2021, March 9). Expanding postpartum Medicaid coverage. KFF. Retrieved September 21, 2022, from https://www.kff.org/womens-health-
policy/issue-po

brief/expanding-postpartum-medicaid-coverage/

Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC). (2021, March). Chapter 2: Advancing maternal and infant health by extending ... - macpac. Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP. Retrieved September 21, 2022, from https://www.macpac.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Chapter-2-Advancing-Maternal-and-Infant- Health-by-Extending-the-Postpartum-Coverage-Period.pdf

⁴Press Release HHS approves 12-month extension of postpartum Medicaid and chip coverage in Indiana and West Virginia. CMS. (n.d.). Retrieved September 21, 2022, from

https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-releases/hhs-approves-12-month-extension-postpartum-medicaid-and-chip-coverage-indiana-and-west-virginia

H.R.2617 - 117th Congress (2021-2022): Consolidated Appropriations Act ... Congress.gov. (2022). Retrieved February 1, 2023, from https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-

Medicaid for Babies

March of Dimes urges Congress to act to minimize coverage losses and to intervene quickly if babies and children become uninsured.



Half of the nation's children are covered by Medicaid.6



More than 6.7 million children will lose their Medicaid coverage when the continuous coverage requirement expires.⁵



Medicaid programs provide essential medical services to babies.

- Vaccinations
- Health screenings
- Treatments for acute and chronic illnesses.

These services have provided a safety net for millions of families.

March of Dimes applauds Congress for passing the 12-month continuous eligibility requirements for children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.⁷

Telehealth Services

March of Dimes urges Congress to permanently extend Medicaid coverage for evidence-based telehealth maternal care services.



More than 2.2 million women of childbearing age in the U.S. live in counties without a hospital offering obstetric care, a birth center, or an obstetric provider.8



An additional 4.7 million women live in counties with limited maternity care access.5



About 150,000 babies are born in maternity care deserts.5



Pregnant women living in maternity care deserts have limited access to maternal care due to distance, lack of transportation, and travel time.



Over 40 studies confirmed that telehealth services led to similar or better patient outcomes when compared to routine maternal services, particularly in mental health, general maternal care, and prenatal diabetes.

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⁶Alker, J., Brooks, T., Gardner, A., & Description of the prevent them from becoming uninsured? Center For Children and Families. Retrieved September 21, 2022, from https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2022/02/17/millions-of-children-may-lose-medicaid-what-can-be-done-to-help-prevent-them-from-becoming-uninsured/#heading-11

7H.R.2617 - 117th Congress (2021-2022): Consolidated Appropriations Act ... Congress.gov. (2022). Retrieved February 1, 2023, from https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2617

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