

Massachusetts Medicaid 50th Anniversary Timeline

Medicaid, a federal-state partnership program, has advanced a variety of health coverage reform goals over the last 50 years. There is perhaps no state in which Medicaid has played a more important role in the evolution of how health care is delivered and paid for than Massachusetts. And no state has played a larger role in influencing the evolution of Medicaid at the federal level. The timeline below reflects some of the key moments in our history when Medicaid served to expand coverage for low-income and vulnerable people in the Commonwealth.



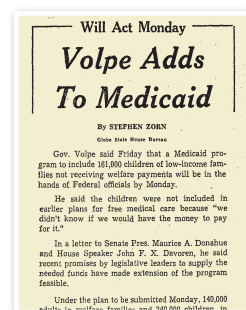
Creation of Medicare and Medicaid

President Lyndon B. Johnson signs into law amendments to the Social Security Act creating Medicare (Title XVIII) and Medicaid (Title XIX).



Massachusetts Is 23rd State to Implement Medicaid

Under Governor John Volpe and Lieutenant Governor Elliot Richardson, Massachusetts becomes the 23rd state to implement Medicaid. About 380,000 adults and children are covered, including 140,000 adults and 80,000 children receiving federal cash assistance through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and 160,000 low-income children with significant medical needs. Massachusetts receives a Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) of 50 percent, meaning that for every dollar Massachusetts spends on Medicaid, the federal government provides 50 cents in matching funds.



FPL IN 1966

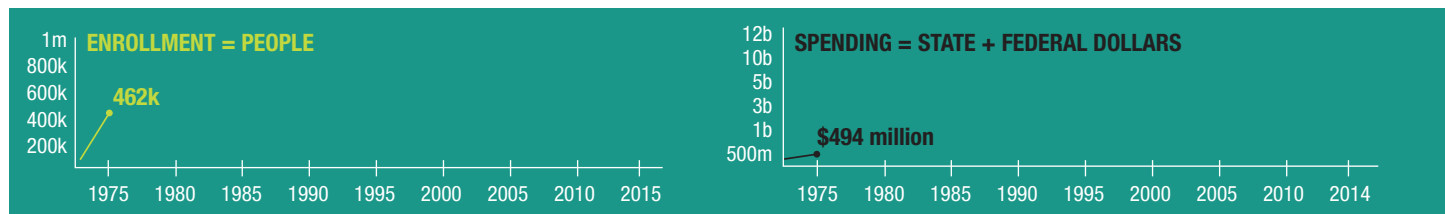


Mass. Medicaid Expands to Cover Those on Supplemental Security Income

The Social Security Amendment of 1972 establishes the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. Massachusetts is one of 35 states that choose to make all SSI recipients eligible for Medicaid.

Personal Care Attendants Are Recognized as Providing an Essential Service

Massachusetts implements a program that provides funds for Medicaid members with physical disabilities to hire personal care attendants (PCAs). The assistance that PCAs provide helps support the independence of people with disabilities and can be critical to their ability to live in the community. Today, more than 27,000 people in Massachusetts are assisted by PCAs.



1980s

COURT REJECTS CURB ON ABORTION FUNDS

Decision Overturns a Law Limiting Payments by Massachusetts

BOSTON, Feb. 18 (AP) — The Massachusetts Supreme Court today ordered the state to pay for all “medically necessary” abortions for women on public assistance, even if their lives are not in danger.

Massachusetts Covers Medically Necessary Abortion Services with State-Only Funds

Under *Moe v. Secretary of Administration and Finance*, the Mass. Supreme Judicial Court rules that the state constitution requires payment for lawful, medically necessary abortion services provided to Medicaid-eligible women, declaring that the state cannot infringe on “the exercise of a fundamental right” when subsidizing medical care.

Massachusetts Expands Coverage for the Aged and Disabled

Massachusetts adopts the Medicaid option allowed under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA 1986), electing to provide the coverage at the maximum income level allowed under federal law for older people and people with disabilities with incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level, even if that income exceeds Supplemental Security Income (SSI) levels.

The Kaileigh Mulligan Waiver Keeps Disabled Children at Home with Their Parents

Massachusetts adopts the Kaileigh Mulligan waiver (enabled by the 1982 federal Katie Beckett waiver), allowing Medicaid to provide long-term services and supports to children in their own homes in lieu of institutional care, if they have institutional-level medical needs. This coverage option is available to families of any income or asset level, so long as the cost of care at home is not greater than the cost of care would have been in an institution.

1981

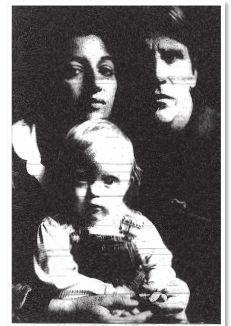
1985

First Home and Community Based Services Waiver Is Used to Help Members Stay in the Community

The Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver program was created under the 1981 federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. Massachusetts’s first HCBS waiver request is approved in 1985, allowing the state to provide home- and community-based long-term services and supports to residents who would otherwise require institutional care. As of 2015, Massachusetts operates 10 HCBS waiver programs for populations including frail elders, adults with intellectual disabilities, adults with brain injuries, adults with physical disabilities who are moving from a facility back to the community, and children with autism.

Massachusetts Expands Coverage for Pregnant Women and Children

Massachusetts adopts the Medicaid option allowed under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 1987), expanding Medicaid coverage to include pregnant women and children under age 1 if their income is below 185 percent of the federal poverty level.



1986

1987

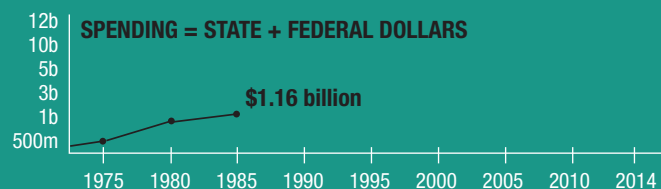
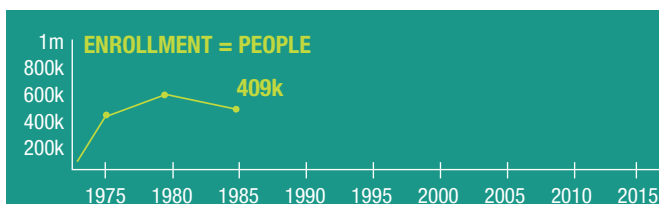
Medicaid Standards Improve Quality of Care in Nursing Homes

The Federal Nursing Home Reform Act is passed, improving the quality of care provided in nursing homes. This law requires that nursing homes comply with quality standards in order to receive Medicaid funds. Because of their heavy reliance on Medicaid funding, these quality standards were mandatory for most nursing homes and continue to apply today. As of 2013, 68 percent of revenues for nursing homes in Massachusetts came from Medicaid.

Stiffer Rules for Nursing Homes Proposed in U.S.-Sponsored Study


By ROBERT PEAR
Special to The New York Times


WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — A new study by the National Academy of Sciences calls for much stronger Federal what are called skilled nursing homes and intermediate care facilities be eliminated.



FPL IN 1987


\$5,500
INDIVIDUAL


\$7,400
FAMILY OF 2


\$11,200
FAMILY OF 4

Medicaid managed-care program gets high marks

By Charles Stein
GLOBE STAFF

Medicaid recipients who get their medical care through the state's main managed-care program are generally quite happy with the care they get, according to a survey conducted by the state.

The second annual survey found that 95 percent of those questioned said they were satisfied with their care, up from 81 percent the year before. Recipients also said they had little trouble getting in touch with their doctors, although there were more complaints from blacks and non-English speaking recipients.

"Basically this is very good feedback," said Gerald Whitburn, the state's secretary of health and

human services.

The survey was aimed at the 280,000 people who participate in the state's Primary Care Clinician Plan, a home-grown health maintenance organization created by the Medicaid department. The Medicaid program provides health insurance for 650,000 poor, elderly and disabled people in Massachusetts.

The managed care plan works much like any HMO. Medicaid recipients are required to go through their primary care doctors if they want to see specialists or go to the hospital. More than 2,800 doctors statewide participate in the program.

Like most managed-care arrangements, it was designed to hold costs in check. On that score

MEDICAID, Page 6

Massachusetts Health Security Act (Chapter 23 of the Acts of 1988) Signed into Law

On April 21, Governor Michael Dukakis signs the Health Security Act. The law aims to provide basic health care coverage to all state residents by 1992. Parts of the law were never implemented, including the so-called "employer mandate," but important state-funded health coverage programs were preserved, including CommonHealth, Healthy Start, and the Medical Security Plan (all of which become part of the MassHealth Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver with federal matching funds in 1997). In addition, the law includes a provision referred to as "Welfare-to-Work," which extends Medicaid coverage for up to two years for former welfare recipients.

Personal Care Attendant Services Expanded to People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Massachusetts expands the Personal Care Attendant (PCA) program (see 1974) to people with intellectual or developmental disabilities.

Weld Administration Creates Stand-Alone Medicaid Agency

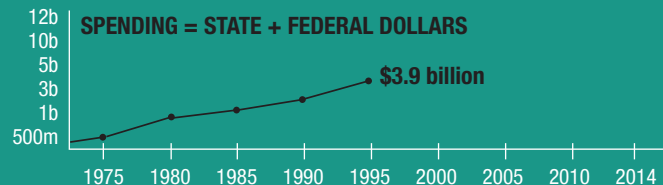
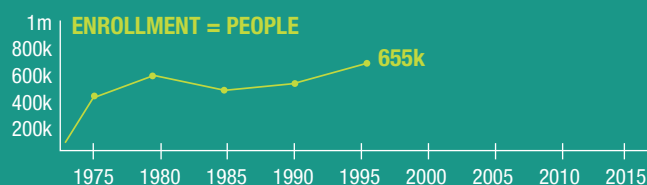
Medicaid separates from the state Department of Public Welfare and is administered by the Division of Medical Assistance (DMA) which is established when the legislature passes a reorganization bill filed by the Weld Administration.

Massachusetts Takes Advantage of Innovative 1115 Research and Demonstration Waiver

Massachusetts submits a request for federal approval of a Section 1115 Research and Demonstration Waiver to expand coverage and create cost efficiencies in the state's Medicaid program. This is granted federal approval in 1995 and implemented in 1997.

Massachusetts Uses Waiver to Enroll 375,000 in Pioneering Managed Care Plan

Massachusetts receives a federal 1915(b) waiver to require managed care enrollment for certain populations. This leads to the creation of the state-run Primary Care Clinician (PCC) Plan and its companion statewide behavioral health managed care plan. New "diversionary" behavioral health services are made available, expanding the range of service options to support care in community settings. Beginning in July 1992, 375,000 disabled and nondisabled Medicaid recipients enroll in the PCC Plan.



Welfare Reform Ends the Formal Linkage Between Cash Assistance and Medicaid Eligibility

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), also known as “welfare reform,” delinks Medicaid from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which is replaced by Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), a state block grant. PRWORA also bars states from using federal Medicaid funds to pay for non-emergency services provided to legal immigrants who have been in the country less than five years. As a result of this federal decision, Medicaid coverage for legal immigrants who have been in the country for less than five years must be entirely state-funded. Since then, Mass. policies and funding of health coverage for these legal immigrants have varied over time.

Implementation of the Section 1115 Demonstration Waiver Expands Coverage by 300,000

The Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver expands coverage, making about 300,000 Mass. residents newly eligible for MassHealth. Eligibility for children is expanded, and new eligibility categories are created for long-term unemployed adults, people with HIV, and low-income employees of certain small businesses. It also requires managed care for most members under age 65 and authorizes supplemental payments to safety net hospitals and their managed care organizations (MCOs), newly created by Boston Medical Center and Cambridge Health Alliance. This waiver, which has been modified through amendments and multiple reauthorization extensions, continues to govern much of MassHealth today.

Passage of Chapter 203 of the Acts of 1996 Expands Coverage Further

The Mass. legislature passes Chapter 203 of the Acts of 1996, expanding Medicaid to serve all children under age 19 with family incomes below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and to cover children ages 0 to 12 with family incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Chapter 203 also authorizes other expansion provisions of the Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver that were approved by the Health Care Financing Administration in 1995, and the Mass. Medicaid program is officially named MassHealth.

FPL IN 1997



1996

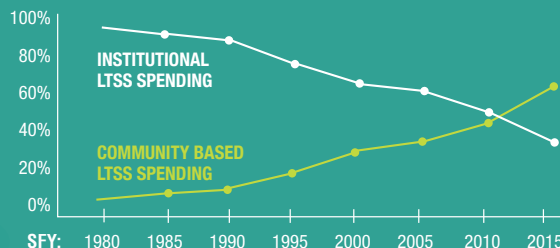
1997

1998

Approval of Massachusetts's State Children's Health Insurance Program

On May 28, the federal government approves Massachusetts's State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Approximately 47,000 children are enrolled in SCHIP within a year.

Distribution of Spending on Long-Term Services & Supports



Legislation Authorizing Groundbreaking Senior Care Options Program Passes

After federal approval for the program is granted to Massachusetts, the Mass. legislature authorizes the start of the Senior Care Options program, providing comprehensive and integrated managed care to individuals aged 65 and older and receiving both Medicare and MassHealth benefits (often called dually eligible). The program begins enrolling members in 2004.

Massachusetts Leads the Way in Expansion of Health Coverage for Working Individuals with Disabilities

In February, Massachusetts is one of the first states to adopt the Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program which extends Medicaid coverage, after payment of an income-related premium, to working disabled individuals with incomes above 250 percent of the federal poverty level.

2001

2002

Advocates Gain Seat at the Table Through Community First and Creation of the Olmstead Advisory Group

In response to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, Acting Mass. Governor Jane Swift establishes an “Olmstead Advisory Group” charged with developing a plan to ensure that residents needing long-term services and supports have access to accessible person-centered services and community-based options.



2000s

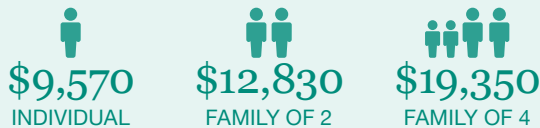
Office of Medicaid Created within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services

In July 2003, the Division of Medical Assistance is disbanded and the Title XIX (Medicaid) and Title XXI (Children's Health Insurance Program) programs are administered by the new Office of Medicaid placed within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS).

Safety Net Care Pool Created to Tackle Uninsurance

Massachusetts creates a Safety Net Care Pool (SNCP) under the second renewal of the state's Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver extension, which was established for the purpose of reducing the rate of uninsurance in the state. The SNCP creates a structure for transforming supplemental payments to Boston Medical Center, Cambridge Health Alliance, and their managed care organizations (MCOs) into subsidies to consumers for insurance coverage, laying the groundwork for comprehensive health care reform in 2006.

FPL IN 2005



Massachusetts Required to Provide Intensive Home- and Community-Based Mental Health Services to Children

On January 26, the U.S. District Court rules in *Rosie D. v. Romney* ordering MassHealth to provide intensive home- and community-based mental health services to MassHealth-eligible children with severe emotional disturbances.

MassHealth Benefits Expanded to Legal Immigrant Children and Pregnant Women

Through the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA), Massachusetts opts to provide MassHealth benefits to legally residing immigrant children and pregnant women without the customary five-year waiting period.

2003

2004

2005

2006

2009

Treatment for Women with Breast or Cervical Cancer Is Covered

Massachusetts expands MassHealth coverage to qualified women with breast or cervical cancer with incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level under the newly created MassHealth Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program. This Medicaid expansion option was made possible through the passage of the federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act of 2000. (Prior to this law, federal Medicaid funding covered screening but did not cover treatment costs for those who screened positive.)

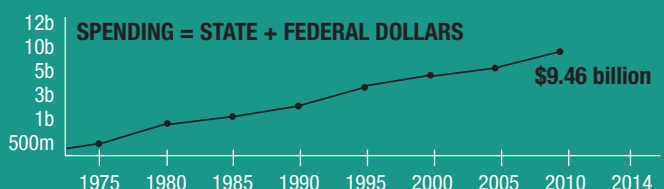
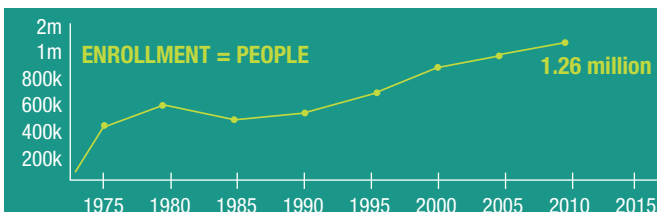


Mass. Healthcare Reform Bill (Chapter 58 of the Acts of 2006) Aims to Provide Near Universal Coverage

Governor Mitt Romney signs the Mass. Healthcare Reform Bill (Chapter 58 of the Acts of 2006) into law on April 12, enacting comprehensive health reform aimed at providing affordable high-quality health insurance coverage to nearly all Mass. residents. Many key features of the law—such as the individual mandate, receipt of subsidies through a state-based health insurance marketplace, and employer "fair share" contributions—are later incorporated into the Affordable Care Act.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Increases Federal Medical Assistance Percentage

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is increased in all states for 2009, 2010, and 2011. In Massachusetts, this yields an increase from 50 to 61.59 percent, resulting in additional federal revenue in excess of \$3.5 billion over the three years.



2010s

Delivery System Transformation Initiative Is Introduced through Renewal of the 1115 Waiver

The Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver is renewed until 2014 and introduces the Delivery System Transformation Initiative (DSTI) to provide additional financial support to seven safety net hospitals to implement projects aimed at enhancing patient access, improving quality of care, and supporting the development of payment reform strategies and models.

Massachusetts Supports the Federal Government in *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*

Twenty-six states challenge the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion provisions in *National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) vs. Sebelius*. Massachusetts files an *amicus* ("friend of the court") brief in the Supreme Court with 12 other states, supporting the ACA.

One Care

MassHealth+Medicare
Bringing your care together

MassHealth Takes Part in Federal Demonstration to Coordinate Care for Those Dually Eligible

In October, MassHealth launches One Care, a three-year demonstration program combining Medicaid and Medicare benefits and financing for people aged 21 to 64 who are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare (often called dually eligible).

The Massachusetts Medicaid Policy Institute would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the creation of this timeline: Len Fishman, Molly Evans, Yi Jung Kim, and Krystal Kittle from the Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston and Robert Seifert and Jean Sullivan from the University of Massachusetts Medical School's Center for Health Law and Economics.

For a complete list of sources go to: bluecrossmafoundation.org/sites/default/files/MA-Medicaid-50th-Timeline-Sources.pdf

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014



Building on Mass. Health Reform, Federal Government Passes the Health Reform Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010

Building extensively on Chapter 58 and a key feature of the MassHealth Section 1115 Research and Demonstration waiver that extended coverage to most low-income adults, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) makes historic changes to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The ACA expands mandatory coverage under the Medicaid program to all individuals with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level, and as a result, more Mass. residents qualify for MassHealth. The ACA also enhances the federal match Massachusetts receives for state spending for certain Medicaid populations.

Implementation of Affordable Care Act Changes MassHealth

Massachusetts implements the ACA, which includes the creation of MassHealth CarePlus for newly eligible members with incomes at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level.

FPL IN 2014

\$11,670	\$15,730	\$23,850
INDIVIDUAL	FAMILY OF 2	FAMILY OF 4

