The Public Policy Research Center recently completed the Oregon State Case Study of Medicaid Take-up and Welfare Reform as one of 25 states participating in the State Capacity Study being conducted by the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York-Albany. The Rockefeller Institute conducts multi-state, comparative studies designed to assist government and enhance the capacity of states and localities to meet critical challenges. At present, the Rockefeller Institute has funding from federal agencies and private foundations (including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Kellogg Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) for a multi-year project on implementation systems and the fiscal effects of welfare reform, including its effects on welfare, Medicaid, food stamps and workforce development programs. (For more information see: http://www.rockinst.org/quick_tour/federalism/index.html).

The Willamette University Public Policy Research Center is participating in the State Capacity Study as a field research team for Oregon. We recently completed one component of this study -- an analysis of factors influencing Medicaid enrollment and outreach at the state level and within Multnomah County. The following is a summary of our responses to specific research questions posed to all the state field research teams. These questions focused on the dynamics of Oregon Health Plan enrollment and outreach. In the summary below, we highlight the factors which we identified as most significantly promoting and constraining expanded enrollments. The study is based on interviews with state and local level administrators, policy makers, front line workers, providers and advocates, along with an analysis of government, policy and advocacy documents. A comprehensive list of our sources can also be found below.
OREGON MEDICAID CASE STUDY SUMMARY

When analyzing the dynamics of Medicaid enrollment and outreach in Oregon, it is important to understand that the state received a Medicaid Demonstration waiver in 1994 to create the Oregon Health Plan (OHP). The waiver enabled Oregon to provide health coverage to thousands of persons not previously eligible under existing Medicaid rules, using a priority list of covered health-care conditions and treatments. Most OHP clients receive care though prepaid health plans. Enrollees pay premiums ranging from $6 to $23 per month, with exceptions such as for children up to age 19 and for pregnant women. Oregonians are able to enroll in OHP through a direct mail-in process, as well as through traditional Adult and Family Services branch offices. The creation of the Oregon Health Plan decoupled medical assistance from welfare assistance. Furthermore, in contrast with many states, the Oregon CHIP program is administered as a “Medicaid look-alike” program. The application process is the same as for OHP, as are the benefits. There are no separate CHIP administrators, and outreach efforts for CHIP are often folded into outreach for OHP and the Family Health Insurance Assistance Program (described below).

Outreach

Despite, or perhaps because of, expanded Medicaid coverage through the Oregon Health Plan, commitment to outreach for OHP and Medicaid among Oregon policy makers has historically been tempered by concerns with limiting caseloads. In 1990, Oregon voters approved Ballot Measure 5, a property tax reduction measure, which has significantly reduced local tax revenues for schools and other services. Subsequent property tax measures have further exacerbated the problems created by Measure 5, and the smaller pool of local revenue has created pressure on the state budget. In addition, since 1995 Oregon has had a tax rebate rule, requiring the state to return surplus (above forecasted) revenue to taxpayers. As a result, the state is unable to build a rainy day fund, and a special budget session is required to authorize funds for unexpected OHP caseload increases.

The Oregon Health Plan itself has been an increasing drain on the state budget due to spiraling costs, particularly for drugs. In addition, managed care providers are withdrawing from the program because serving Oregon Health Plan enrollees is a money-losing proposition. Increasingly, fewer providers are willing to serve OHP clients. For example, in the Portland area there is now only one managed health care plan that currently accepts new OHP enrollees. As a result, ensuring access for current enrollees is a priority for policy makers, administrators and advocates, probably more so than reaching new clients.

The Office of Medical Assistance Programs (OMAP) office has one staff person committed to outreach, and that person is the liaison to 142 contracted outreach facilities. These facilities receive information, outreach materials and technical assistance, but do not receive funding from OMAP, with the exception of limited
support for 18 federally qualified clinics. The primary strategy used by the state for outreach is a combination of outreach facilities, a toll-free hotline for requesting applications, printing and distributing flyers and brochures, and coordinating with community organizations.

A significant amount of outreach for Oregon Health Plan and other medical assistance programs is also conducted by the Family Health Insurance Assistance Program, which subsidizes insurance premiums for lower-income working families. The Family Health Insurance Assistance Program (FHIAP) distributes outreach materials on their program, which also describe the Oregon Health Plan. FHIAP informs persons applying for their program and on their waiting lists that OHP is another option for health coverage. FHIAP has a network of grass-roots organizations that helps spread the word about OHP.

There has been some state effort to specifically target outreach to children, although budget constraints have affected this effort as well. Because the application for CHIP and OHP are the same, families who apply for CHIP coverage for their children often apply for coverage for other household members as well, leading to an increase in OHP enrollments. Currently, there is insufficient legislative support for aggressive outreach. According to one state staffer, “All the outreach in the world is great, but if you don't have the money to pay for it---and for the folks across the street [legislators] that's what matters.”

Outreach in Multnomah County
Efforts to improve Medicaid enrollment in Multnomah County have been generated by the Health Department and local provider and advocacy groups, and have not come from local Adult and Family Services branch offices. The Health Department is committed to providing outreach for the Oregon Health Plan, and has budgeted for 1-½ additional community outreach positions in the next fiscal year. The Department plans to continue its efforts to collaborate with safety net clinics and other organizations. We are optimistic that the Health Departments’ outreach efforts are sustainable.

Local low-income providers and health advocates are confident that local outreach efforts will increase with the new Robert Woods Johnson “Covering Kids and Families” grant. Multnomah County will be one of four sites that will have a local coalition to promote outreach, as required by the grant application. A local coalition has already formed in the county and is working on the grant application. This coalition will likely improve the flow of information about Oregon Health Plan and Medicaid rules and changes towards organizations that are not contracted outreach facilities with the Office of Medical Assistance Programs.

Local actors are eager for the grant to be accepted and implemented, and believe that it will enhance the effectiveness of outreach efforts. We have found local providers and advocates to be committed to outreach, despite limited resources. We expect their efforts to continue, although many individual
organizations will continue to be hampered by a lack of a “date stamp” that enables them to submit Oregon Health Plan applications directly to the OHP Central Processing Branch.

**Management Efforts to Enhance Coverage for Adult and Family Services Clients**

In Oregon, persons with incomes less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level qualify for Medical Assistance Assumed (MAA) or Medical Assistance for Families (MAF), programs that were created to insure that the traditional Medicaid population did not have a reduction in health benefits due to welfare reform rules. Clients who meet the financial criteria for TANF are not required to go through the TANF assessment and job search program in order to receive MAA or MAF, and many choose not to. MAA and MAF clients receive OHP cards and the same set of medical benefits as OHP enrollees, with the addition of up to 90 days retroactive medical care. Their eligibility is continuous. They are not required to pay premiums. In contrast, Oregon Health Plan enrollees need to be re-certified every six months, may need to pay premiums, and can lose coverage if they are over-income at the time of re-certification.

Despite important differences in these programs, our research indicates that a some of those who qualify for MAF or MAA are not being placed in these categories by either local Adult and Family Service (AFS) front line workers, nor by eligibility workers at the OHP Central Processing branch (where 90 percent of all applications are ultimately processed.). As a result, many Oregonians who should receive free, continuous medical care with retroactive benefits do not. Many receive six months of OHP but do not re-certify. AFS and OMAP managers recognize this problem and are working to solve it. A major constraint is that eligibility workers at the OHP Central Processing Branch do not have the training for determining MAA and MAF eligibility. At the local AFS level, managers recognize that a number of clients are placed into OHP instead of MAA or MAF, but few front line workers are concerned, as long as their clients receive their OHP card. State managers hope to revise the Oregon Health Plan application to make it easier for caseworkers to place enrollees in the right category. There has been considerable pressure by the federal government to institute this change, but there is no exact target date for its implementation.

Management changes have been implemented recently, however, to expand coverage of TANF leavers whose extended medical coverage ends. Oregon has a generous extended medical benefit for those who leave TANF for the workplace. These clients (estimated at 700-800 families per month) receive one year of extended Medicaid coverage (via the Oregon Health Plan), without income verification requirements. However, currently a large number of these do not apply for renewed coverage once the year is up, although they may still be eligible for either the Oregon Health Plan or for mandated coverage under MAA or MAF.
In October, 2001, Adult and Family Services began to send coded OHP applications to clients 45 days and 15 days before extended medical coverage was due to end, whereas previously they advised families to contact the OHP Application Center for an application. Managers hope that sending the application will increase enrollment, and thus far they have found that 50 percent of these applications are returned for eligibility determination. These applications are color coded, and a newly formed eligibility team at the Central Processing branch determines eligibility. This is the first time that AFS has created a system to track the entrance of TANF leavers into the OHP system, and indicates a commitment to ensuring that TANF leavers continue their medical coverage.

**Current Initiatives and Outlook**

Oregon has been an innovative leader in health care, and managers throughout different agencies have reported frustration with the Clinton’s administrations limited willingness to grant waivers and exceptions to Medicaid rules that would enable the state to expand coverage. Each administrator we spoke to expressed optimism that the Bush administration will grant waivers that will have a direct impact on outreach and enrollment.

A significant bill was passed in the recently completed 2001 state legislative session, House Bill 2519. This bill has directed the OHP Office of Policy and Research to apply for a federal Medicaid waiver expanding OHP income requirements to up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level for adults and children. The waiver would create a more limited package of benefits for adults not classified as vulnerable or categorically eligible, while maintaining the existing benefit package for more vulnerable populations such as children and pregnant women. The waiver would also enable the Family Health Insurance Assistance Program to receive federal Medicaid matching funds so that it can pay the subsidies for private coverage for low-income children and families. FHIAP is currently funded only by state moneys, has a cap on enrollment and a long waiting list.

The passage of this bill demonstrates Oregon’s commitment to serving the uninsured, although advocates are concerned about the creation of two tiers of benefits. There has long been tension here between administrators and policy makers in Oregon who want to expand some medical services to as many people as possible, and advocates who want to maintain the fullest range of benefits to the most needy. Still, administrators are optimistic that this waiver will be approved, and the OHP Office of Policy and Research has applied for a Robert Wood Johnson grant to administer the program should the waiver be approved. A series of public forums were recently held to inform the public about House Bill 2519 and to gather opinions on how to structure the two tiers of benefits. If the bill is approved, the Family Health Insurance Assistance Program will take the lead in outreach, and once again begin marketing its program along with OHP, using its printed resources, network of community-based organizations, and
public service announcements. FHIAP is well regarded for its aggressive and effective approach to outreach, particularly to families.

Despite these positive trends, there are significant factors that indicate that outreach efforts will continue to be hampered by political and budget constraints. Property tax measures and the “kicker” rule will continue to limit monies available for health care and other social service programs. The most significant political factor is that Governor Kitzhaber’s term ends at the end of 2002. The governor has been a driving force for health care innovation and reform in Oregon, and it is doubtful that the state’s position as a national health care innovator will continue. There is concern that some providers will withdraw once Kitzhaber is no longer in office, and thus provider access problems may increase.

Also of concern is that with the recent adoption of legislative term limits, soon there will be no legislators left in office who share the institutional memory of creating the Oregon Health Plan, and with it a commitment to protecting the Plan from budget cuts. Another factor that doesn’t bode well for Medicaid and Oregon Health Plan outreach is the downturn in the local and state economy. Oregon is already facing budget shortfalls and cuts, which will make it more difficult for legislators to balance the budget this biennium. Increased lay-offs will likely lead to increased Adult and Family Services caseloads, and budget demands for that division may compete with funding for the Office of Medical Assistance Programs.

In addition, the Department of Human Services is in the midst of a major reorganization that will unite different departments. Many managers are worried that the reorganization is occurring too quickly with unforeseen problems, while others believe that ultimately it will enhance enrollment, because clients who enter a local office for one program such as food stamps will also be informed about medical programs. Time will tell the end result, but for now both managers and line workers are focused on the reorganization rather than new program initiatives.

Administrators in the Department of Human Services are also focused on food stamps. Oregon was recently cited as the “hungriest state” in a United States Department of Agriculture study, and funds have been budgeted for more food stamp outreach. Hunger advocates are a strong force in Oregon, and they are succeeding in focusing DHS attention on this issue. As a result, Medicaid and OHP enrollment is significantly lower on the list of priorities for the Department of Human Services administration.
LIST OF SOURCES

The information reported here was based on 54 interviews conducted between June and August 2001 and a review of published information listed on the pages below. Interviewees included staff of Adult and Family Services, Adult and Family Services Partnership Agencies, the Office of Medical Assistance Programs, the Governor's Office, the Office for Oregon Health Plan Policy and Research, Department of Human Services Administration, the Oregon Health Division, the Insurance Pool Governing Board, the Multnomah County Health Department, and from nonprofit health advocacy groups.

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