

# Medicaid MAGI and CHIP Application Processing Time Report

November 25, 2020

## ***I. Introduction and Report Highlights***

This report is the third in a series of periodic updates to feature states' Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data. The data included in this report represents states' Medicaid and CHIP eligibility and enrollment activity for February through April 2020 and was submitted to CMS by state Medicaid and CHIP agencies as part of the Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicators process. This report is part of CMS's efforts to ensure states achieve timely and accurate application processing, and is a companion to the monthly Medicaid and CHIP applications, eligibility, and enrollment reports, available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-enrollment-data/monthly-reports/index.html>.<sup>1</sup>

Of the 46 states that reported Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data to CMS's specifications for the February – April 2020 period:<sup>2</sup>

- Nearly 57 percent of all MAGI determinations on applications were conducted in less than 7 days;
- Almost 42 percent of all MAGI determinations on applications were conducted in under 24 hours; and
- Over 15 percent of all MAGI determinations were conducted in over 45 days.

These national averages over the course of the three-month period are similar to the processing time data reported in 2019. We do note that this data reporting cycle coincides with the onset of the COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE). From the onset of the PHE, states have confronted challenges that have impacted state eligibility and enrollment operations and their workforce, including stay-at-home orders, social distancing recommendations, school closures, and transitions to telework. Simultaneously, states have adopted new eligibility and enrollment policies to respond to the ongoing PHE. In addition, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) provides states with a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase in the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) if they meet certain conditions, including a continuous enrollment requirement for most Medicaid beneficiaries who were enrolled in the program as of or after March 18, 2020. While states have received an influx of applications from new applicants, states receiving the temporary FMAP increase are unable to terminate coverage for most individuals who are no longer eligible and have had to make additional operations changes to comply with the continuous enrollment requirement.

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<sup>1</sup> Performance Indicator data is collected under the authority of the "Federal Funding for Medicaid Eligibility Determination and Enrollment Activities", hereafter referred to as "the 90-10 rule", ([CMS 2392-F](#)). This rule made available 90 percent federal financial participation for the design and development of Medicaid eligibility systems that meet a set of standards and conditions which address the performance, flexibility, accuracy and timeliness of the systems. These conditions and standards required systems funded under this regulation to "produce transaction data, reports and performance information that would contribute to program evaluation, continuous improvement in business operations, and transparency and accountability." The performance indicator data set is one element of this reporting requirement. Failure to consistently report indicators, or failure to provide detailed indicator breakouts would require CMS to review a system's compliance with the standard and conditions for enhanced funding.

<sup>2</sup> Tennessee was the only state not able to report MAGI application processing time data.

While MAGI eligibility determinations on applications must be completed within 45 days as required by federal regulations at 42 CFR 435.912(c) and 457.340(d), several states have indicated they are using the regulatory exception at 42 CFR 435.912(e) and 457.340(d) because they are unable to meet application processing time standards due to the ongoing PHE. The 2020 month-by-month data shows a gradual increase in the percent of MAGI determinations conducted in over 45 days. 12 states reported an average increase of at least one percent in the percent of MAGI determinations conducted in over 45 days. CMS recognizes that application processing time data reporting for future months may be impacted due to the ongoing effect of the PHE, such as the increase in application volume due to increased unemployment or potential reassignment of staff to prioritize application processing over other eligibility and enrollment processes such as renewals.

In 2019, CMS engaged in an initiative through the Medicaid and CHIP Coverage Learning Collaborative (MAC LC) to support state efforts to improve application processing times. To assist states with achieving timely and accurate eligibility determinations, CMS released a slide deck from a two-part MAC LC meeting “Medicaid and CHIP MAGI Application Processing: Ensuring Timely and Accurate Eligibility Determinations,” available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/state-resource-center/downloads/mac-learning-collaboratives/timely-accurate-eligibility.pdf>. This tool highlights policies that contribute to timely and accurate application processing and current state practices that have proven effective, including those related to completing and receiving applications, verifying and determining eligibility, and strategies for reporting and management. The tool highlights policies that continue to be applicable as states as they return to normal operations and begin addressing any backlogs of pending applications that were received during the PHE.

## ***II. Background***

The Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicators were developed in consultation with states in 2013, and are intended to facilitate data-driven Medicaid and CHIP program improvement through the use of timely and reliable administrative data by CMS and external stakeholders. Starting in October 2013, states are required to report monthly data on a set of indicators related to their application, eligibility and enrollment processes, including data on application processing time. More detailed information about the Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicators, including the standardized definitions, can be found at: <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-enrollment-data/report-highlights/index.html>.

Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data represents the length of time that it took state Medicaid and CHIP agencies to conduct all final MAGI determinations for individuals at application, regardless of date of application. Application processing time data are constantly changing and are influenced by state policies and practices, and external factors. These factors include things like application volume and state policy and practices around verification of information, staffing, and level of automation in a state's eligibility system. For example, as a result of the COVID-19 PHE, when there has been significant changes in the number of applications received from month-to-month and states have simultaneously experienced workforce challenges, it is expected that states would report fluctuating application processing times. While all states are required to rely on electronic data to the maximum extent possible to verify applicant eligibility, states have substantial flexibility in implementation of verification processes. States' decisions around the use of particular data sources may affect their ability to verify applicant information without requesting additional documentation, which may affect processing time. Since the use of electronic data has enabled real-time decisions for online and phone-submitted applications in many cases, states in which Medicaid and CHIP applicants are more likely to submit applications through these modes, in lieu of on paper, may also have shorter processing times. Finally, state processing time data may be reflective of within-state variations, driven by geographic differences in processing (e.g., in states with county-based vs. centralized processing), or state decisions about how to prioritize applications for processing, based on initial date of submission or application type or even staffing models. Processing time data are not necessarily a reflection of the volume of pending applications. States may focus on processing of older applications and as these are completed, the data would reflect longer processing times, while the volume and age of pending applications would decrease.

## ***III. Methodology***

The Performance Indicator Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data is calculated as the number of calendar days between the date the state agency receives an initial application and the date the state agency makes a final eligibility determination. States report processing time data at the individual level and include both final eligibility and ineligibility determinations. States' application processing time data excludes redeterminations, determinations based on beneficiary changes in circumstances, presumptive eligibility determinations, and final determinations from the Federally Facilitated Exchange (FFE); however, the data include states' final determinations on applications that received an assessment from the FFE or were sent to the state for resolution of an inconsistency.

Specific processing time measures collected from states include:

- 1) Median processing time for all Medicaid and CHIP determinations;
- 2) Median processing time by type of determination (i.e., MAGI and non-MAGI);
- 3) Median processing time by source of application (i.e., Medicaid agency, FFM, etc.); and

- 4) The number of Medicaid MAGI, Medicaid non-MAGI, and CHIP determinations, by processing time category (i.e., the number of determinations conducted in under 24 hours, 1 to 7 days, 8 to 30 days, 31 – 45 days, and over 45 days).

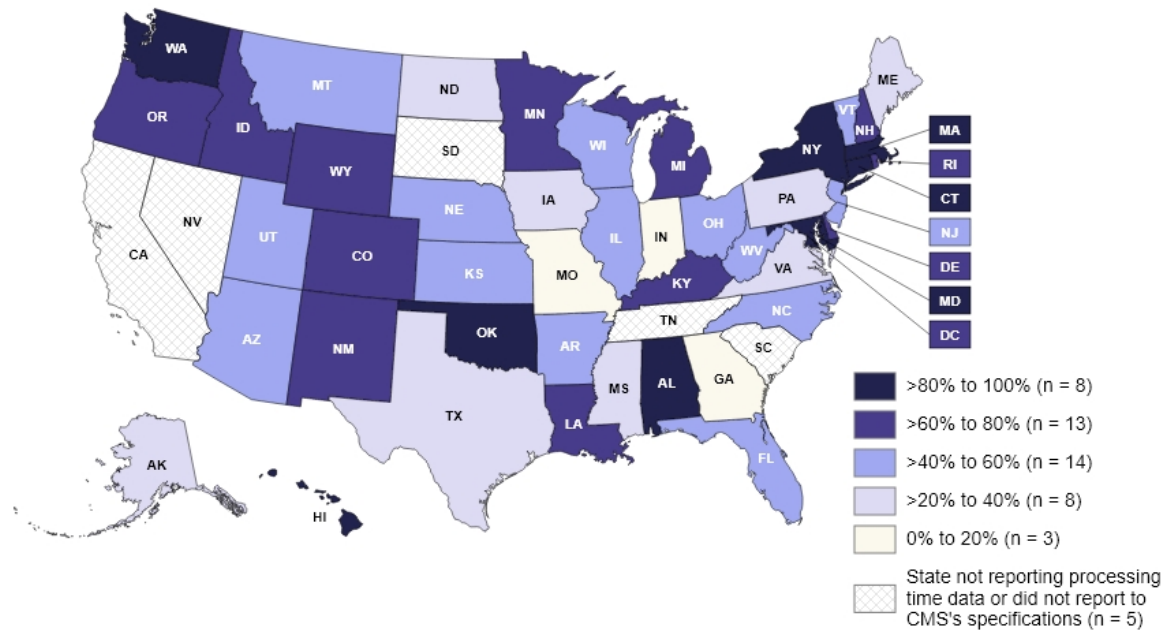
Please note, this report includes data from the final measure, the percent of Medicaid MAGI and CHIP determinations at application by processing time category, for the February – April 2020 period.

States are at varying levels of reporting capabilities. For the purposes of this report, some states were not able to submit Medicaid MAGI or CHIP application processing time data or data that comports with CMS's specifications. Only states that reported application processing time data of sufficient quality for analysis were included in the calculations for the national totals. States that reported data which largely deviated from CMS's reporting specifications were excluded from the national totals. Further, national totals represent Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data submitted by the states for each month during the February through April 2020 period.

#### IV. State- Specific Medicaid MAGI and CHIP Application Processing Time Data

Although variation in processing times exist across states, among the 46 states that reported Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data to CMS’s specifications for the February through April 2020 period, states conducted nearly 57 percent of MAGI determinations at applications in less than seven days. Further, in 21 states, more than 60 percent of MAGI determinations conducted for this period were made in under seven days.

**Chart. Percent of Medicaid MAGI and CHIP Applications Processed within 7 days, by State, for February – April 2020<sup>3</sup>**



States that did not report data or data that aligned with CMS’s specifications include: CA, NV, SC, SD, TN.

<sup>3</sup> Based on data from the 46 states (and the District of Columbia) that reported Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data for February – April 2020.

The table includes state-specific Medicaid MAGI and CHIP application processing time data in comparison to the national totals for the February through April 2020 period. Listed below are the totals and percentages of Medicaid MAGI and CHIP determinations at application by the five processing time categories for the February – April 2020 period.

Because states are at varying levels of reporting capabilities, some states were not able to report processing time data or data that comports with CMS's specifications. In instances where states' reported processing time data that deviate from CMS's specifications, detailed data limitation notes outlining the deviations are included. Further, only states that reported processing time data free of significant data quality limitations were included in the national totals, as indicated by an (\*). States with significant data quality issues in the following categories are excluded from the report (please note that minor examples of any of the following do not result in exclusion from the national totals):

1. Missing a significant portion of determinations;
2. Including Medicaid non-MAGI application processing time data with MAGI application processing time data;
3. Failing to include all calendar days that elapsed between receipt of the application and the final determination;
4. Including a significant portion of renewal processing time data with MAGI application processing time data;
5. Failing to report determinations in the correct time categories; and
6. Reporting estimates instead of exact counts.

**Table. State-Specific Medicaid MAGI and CHIP Determinations at Application by Processing Time Category, February – April 2020**

<b>State</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed &lt; 24 hours</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 31- 45 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days</b>
<b>Alabama</b>	February*	75.1%	9.9%	11.0%	2.7%	1.3%
	March*	76.5%	9.6%	11.4%	1.7%	0.8%
	April*	76.4%	9.8%	11.0%	1.7%	1.1%
<b>Alaska</b>	February*	13.5%	17.6%	37.8%	4.7%	26.4%
	March*	9.2%	18.5%	28.2%	13.0%	31.1%
	April*	5.2%	37.0%	13.0%	8.6%	36.1%
<b>Arizona</b>	February*	41.4%	20.4%	25.3%	8.2%	4.7%
	March*	43.6%	23.3%	21.0%	5.3%	6.8%
	April*	21.4%	18.7%	41.9%	13.5%	4.6%
<b>Arkansas</b>	February*	28.1%	21.3%	22.2%	22.0%	6.4%
	March*	28.5%	18.4%	22.5%	25.8%	4.8%
	April*	26.4%	18.4%	44.1%	6.7%	4.4%

State	Month	Percent of Determinations Processed < 24 hours	Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 31 - 45 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days
<b>California</b>	February <sup>(II),(IV)</sup>	14.7%	13.5%	31.5%	16.5%	23.8%
	March <sup>(II),(IV)</sup>	13.8%	15.0%	28.5%	19.0%	23.7%
	April <sup>(II),(IV)</sup>	12.3%	17.9%	34.0%	14.6%	21.3%
<b>Colorado</b>	February*	36.9%	22.2%	21.8%	13.5%	5.5%
	March*	44.8%	22.8%	19.0%	6.9%	6.5%
	April*	37.9%	28.2%	23.6%	5.4%	4.9%
<b>Connecticut</b>	February*	97.4%	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
	March*	97.8%	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
	April*	97.8%	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Delaware</b>	February*	17.0%	54.0%	7.0%	22.0%	0.0%
	March*	17.0%	23.4%	30.5%	28.6%	0.5%
	April*	37.6%	39.6%	8.1%	14.8%	0.0%
<b>District of Columbia</b>	February*	80.1%	5.0%	11.4%	2.7%	0.8%
	March*	62.2%	5.1%	24.2%	6.4%	2.1%
	April*	48.4%	22.6%	26.1%	2.2%	0.7%



<b>State</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed &lt; 24 hours</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 31 - 45 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days</b>
<b>Florida</b>	February <sup>(III)*</sup>	31.6%	27.8%	33.7%	4.8%	2.1%
	March <sup>(III)*</sup>	32.9%	30.5%	28.0%	5.1%	3.5%
	April <sup>(III)*</sup>	23.2%	28.3%	42.8%	3.0%	2.7%
<b>Georgia</b>	February*	2.4%	6.3%	12.6%	8.1%	70.6%
	March*	2.6%	8.8%	13.0%	8.5%	67.1%
	April*	2.0%	15.5%	14.3%	5.4%	62.9%
<b>Hawaii</b>	February*	64.9%	9.2%	24.0%	1.1%	0.9%
	March*	65.2%	12.0%	21.3%	1.0%	0.6%
	April*	83.5%	8.7%	6.5%	1.1%	0.2%
<b>Idaho</b>	February*	51.1%	18.3%	28.0%	2.1%	0.4%
	March*	53.9%	24.7%	19.7%	1.2%	0.5%
	April*	59.8%	14.5%	24.6%	0.7%	0.4%
<b>Illinois</b>	February*	27.8%	13.8%	22.7%	5.8%	29.9%
	March*	24.6%	27.5%	21.2%	4.5%	22.2%
	April*	22.5%	30.6%	25.9%	4.4%	16.6%

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<b>Indiana</b>	February <sup>(III)*</sup>	4.0%	6.3%	51.4%	23.0%	15.3%
	March <sup>(III)*</sup>	4.6%	6.6%	51.0%	26.0%	11.8%
	April <sup>(III)*</sup>	2.8%	10.6%	52.8%	23.2%	10.6%
<b>Iowa</b>	February*	6.2%	6.6%	64.9%	15.5%	6.8%
	March*	6.0%	10.5%	65.9%	13.8%	3.6%
	April*	13.0%	26.9%	47.4%	6.7%	5.9%
<b>Kansas</b>	February*	3.9%	30.8%	48.2%	8.5%	8.5%
	March*	5.6%	48.9%	34.5%	5.5%	5.4%
	April*	8.6%	55.7%	30.2%	3.0%	2.5%
<b>Kentucky</b>	February*	62.3%	5.1%	31.6%	0.7%	0.4%
	March *	69.9%	6.0%	22.7%	1.1%	0.3%
	April *	74.4%	4.9%	15.7%	3.6%	1.3%
<b>Louisiana</b>	February*	49.1%	14.4%	17.2%	3.8%	15.6%
	March*	46.0%	16.0%	18.3%	4.1%	15.5%
	April*	53.7%	17.9%	11.5%	3.3%	13.6%

<b>State</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed &lt; 24 hours</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 31 - 45 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days</b>
<b>Maine</b>	February*	5.8%	3.2%	12.1%	55.4%	23.5%
	March*	6.9%	8.6%	63.7%	7.4%	13.5%
	April*	14.4%	53.7%	17.7%	3.7%	10.5%
<b>Maryland</b>	February*	98.1%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
	March*	98.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	April*	98.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Massachusetts</b>	February*	77.7%	7.6%	4.8%	1.9%	8.0%
	March*	76.5%	5.5%	6.9%	2.6%	8.5%
	April*	88.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	6.4%
<b>Michigan</b>	February*	37.6%	25.0%	26.7%	8.8%	1.9%
	March*	37.0%	29.5%	24.1%	7.9%	1.4%
	April*	36.1%	34.1%	22.8%	6.1%	0.9%

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<b>Minnesota</b>	February*	47.9%	25.5%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	March*	50.3%	26.0%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	April*	57.2%	23.6%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Mississippi</b>	February*	1.8%	20.4%	54.0%	16.6%	7.3%
	March*	1.7%	22.1%	54.5%	15.3%	6.4%
	April*	1.6%	27.8%	58.1%	8.6%	3.9%
<b>Missouri</b>	February <sup>(VI)</sup> *	7.1%	4.3%	12.3%	13.1%	63.2%
	March <sup>(VI)</sup> *	5.7%	4.1%	12.7%	19.5%	58.0%
	April <sup>(VI)</sup> *	6.2%	23.9%	37.0%	8.9%	24.0%
<b>Montana</b>	February*	31.1%	17.4%	32.0%	11.1%	8.4%
	March*	27.1%	17.8%	33.9%	12.0%	9.2%
	April*	17.7%	23.0%	39.7%	11.1%	8.5%

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<b>Nebraska</b>	February*	29.5%	21.0%	30.9%	7.0%	11.5%
	March*	37.5%	18.2%	35.5%	4.9%	3.9%
	April*	48.4%	17.5%	25.7%	4.0%	4.3%
<b>Nevada</b>	February <sup>(I),(III)</sup>	0.0%	67.2%	30.1%	2.2%	0.4%
	March <sup>(I),(III)</sup>	0.0%	71.5%	26.7%	1.5%	0.3%
	April <sup>(I),(III)</sup>	0.0%	70.2%	27.1%	2.1%	0.6%
<b>New Hampshire</b>	February*	32.1%	34.2%	30.7%	1.2%	1.8%
	March*	30.0%	38.1%	29.0%	1.3%	1.6%
	April*	29.7%	47.2%	20.9%	0.6%	1.6%
<b>New Jersey</b>	February <sup>(II)*</sup>	0.5%	45.1%	46.8%	5.4%	2.2%
	March <sup>(II)*</sup>	0.3%	46.7%	44.1%	6.1%	2.7%
	April <sup>(II)*</sup>	0.2%	64.9%	26.3%	6.6%	2.0%

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<b>New Mexico</b>	February*	51.4%	14.8%	18.7%	13.1%	2.0%
	March*	54.0%	16.7%	14.7%	12.3%	2.3%
	April*	50.1%	17.5%	19.8%	11.1%	1.4%
<b>New York</b>	February*	99.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
	March*	99.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	April*	99.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>North Carolina</b>	February*	0.0%	24.7%	23.5%	46.6%	5.2%
	March*	0.0%	34.0%	19.7%	42.0%	4.4%
	April*	0.0%	54.4%	28.7%	15.6%	1.2%
<b>North Dakota</b>	February <sup>(III)*</sup>	2.5%	16.8%	46.8%	19.4%	14.5%
	March <sup>(III)*</sup>	3.4%	21.1%	47.7%	17.5%	10.3%
	April <sup>(III)*</sup>	2.8%	21.4%	51.9%	17.3%	6.6%

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<b>Ohio</b>	February*	16.1%	22.4%	37.2%	8.1%	16.2%
	March*	16.0%	24.8%	36.8%	9.3%	13.1%
	April*	20.0%	30.4%	32.2%	6.4%	11.1%
<b>Oklahoma</b>	February*	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	March*	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	April*	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Oregon</b>	February <sup>(III)*</sup>	49.5%	16.5%	17.9%	9.4%	6.7%
	March <sup>(III)*</sup>	53.2%	22.5%	15.7%	6.2%	2.4%
	April <sup>(III)*</sup>	64.7%	16.4%	11.3%	4.3%	3.2%
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	February <sup>(VI)*</sup>	14.8%	20.0%	50.3%	7.8%	7.2%
	March <sup>(VI)*</sup>	13.5%	24.1%	48.3%	8.1%	6.1%
	April <sup>(VI)*</sup>	13.0%	28.1%	47.7%	8.1%	3.1%

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<b>Rhode Island</b>	February <sup>(VI)*</sup>	66.0%	9.4%	8.6%	1.0%	14.9%
	March <sup>(VI)*</sup>	64.1%	15.6%	6.6%	0.5%	13.3%
	April <sup>(VI)*</sup>	62.4%	15.8%	5.4%	1.0%	15.4%
<b>South Carolina</b>	February <sup>(II),(III)</sup>	45.4%	20.1%	13.1%	3.0%	18.4%
	March <sup>(II),(III)</sup>	55.2%	23.5%	9.0%	3.2%	9.2%
	April <sup>(II),(III)</sup>	44.3%	24.9%	11.4%	3.6%	15.7%
<b>South Dakota</b>	February <sup>(I),(III),(VI)</sup>	0.0%	60.0%	32.7%	7.2%	0.2%
	March <sup>(I),(III),(VI)</sup>	0.0%	63.0%	29.2%	7.7%	0.1%
	April <sup>(I),(III),(VI)</sup>	0.0%	57.9%	33.7%	7.7%	0.6%
<b>Tennessee</b>	February <sup>(IX)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
	March <sup>(IX)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
	April <sup>(IX)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-



<b>State</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed &lt; 24 hours</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 31- 45 Days</b>	<b>Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days</b>
<b>Texas</b>	February*	15.6%	16.8%	29.0%	15.7%	22.9%
	March*	14.5%	22.4%	45.7%	12.5%	5.0%
	April*	10.0%	32.0%	45.7%	8.3%	3.9%
<b>Utah</b>	February*	17.8%	29.3%	41.6%	7.0%	4.3%
	March*	19.7%	33.9%	37.4%	5.3%	3.8%
	April*	19.4%	29.6%	43.1%	5.0%	3.0%
<b>Vermont</b>	February*	32.2%	3.0%	11.1%	4.9%	48.9%
	March*	32.4%	6.8%	20.0%	10.3%	30.5%
	April*	74.3%	23.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>Virginia</b>	February*	13.0%	9.5%	24.6%	14.3%	38.5%
	March*	14.1%	9.1%	23.4%	16.2%	37.1%
	April*	14.1%	11.2%	25.1%	17.5%	32.1%

State	Month	Percent of Determinations Processed < 24 hours	Percent of Determinations Processed 1 - 7 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 8 - 30 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 31- 45 Days	Percent of Determinations Processed 45+ Days
<b>Washington</b>	February*	84.1%	5.9%	7.1%	1.4%	1.6%
	March*	85.5%	5.7%	6.5%	1.1%	1.2%
	April*	84.1%	6.5%	7.2%	1.2%	0.9%
<b>West Virginia</b>	February*	23.8%	29.6%	36.7%	6.5%	3.4%
	March*	22.2%	33.4%	34.7%	6.5%	3.3%
	April*	18.7%	45.2%	28.7%	4.8%	2.6%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	February <sup>(III)</sup> *	35.5%	15.1%	38.0%	10.3%	1.0%
	March <sup>(III)</sup> *	37.6%	18.6%	32.8%	10.5%	0.5%
	April <sup>(III)</sup> *	44.5%	19.6%	28.9%	6.5%	0.6%
<b>Wyoming</b>	February*	48.8%	10.8%	30.4%	6.9%	3.0%
	March*	48.9%	19.1%	22.4%	4.5%	5.0%
	April*	59.3%	24.6%	11.0%	2.6%	2.5%
<b>National Total</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
	<b>March</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
	<b>April</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>

**(-) = State did not report data or submitted incomplete data.**

**National totals are calculated for only states reporting complete data that comports with CMS's reporting specifications.**

**(\*) = State's monthly application processing time data is included in the national total.**

**National Medicaid MAGI and CHIP Totals: the February national totals includes 46 states; and the March 2020 national totals includes 46 states; and the April 2020 national totals includes 46 states.**

**Data Limitation Categories**

**Data Limitation Description**

(I)	Determinations conducted in less than 24 hours are reported under the 1-7 days category
(II)	Does not include all Medicaid MAGI and CHIP determinations at application
(III)	Reports processing time at application level, as oppose to the individual level
(IV)	Includes non-MAGI determinations
(V)	Includes presumptive eligibility determinations
(VI)	Includes redeterminations
(VII)	Excludes assessed determinations from the FFM
(VIII)	Includes all determinations (e.g., QHPs)
(IX)	Unable to report data due to systems' limitations