

activities, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and other mandatory health program payments. About 58% of HHS employees will be retained and 42% will be furloughed. These percentages vary among HHS Operating Divisions and offices. The Grants.gov Contact Center will remain available and assist callers. In the case of a shutdown, HHS will provide the federal grantor community with guidance and updates.

CMS will furlough 51% of agency staff if there is a shutdown. CMS will continue to make payments to eligible states for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and continue Federal Exchange activities, such as eligibility verification.

The impact of furloughed workers is likely to cause a slowdown in some agency functions. For example, claims processing, beneficiary enrollment, provider enrollment, and CMMI model development that requires input from staff in other parts of Medicare or Medicaid may be delayed to some degree. The overall reduced staffing level may also slow work to implement new policies. The longer the shutdown, the more agency functions will slow, creating backlogs and delays. If the shutdown is short, as most have been in the past, it is not likely to cause significant delays in these functions.

Medicaid. Medicaid beneficiaries are insulated from federal government shutdowns because Medicaid funding is mandatory and not made through annual Congressional appropriations. Medicaid funding allotments paid by the federal government to states are made in advance on 0.9ah1(0.9a4/MCID 3/lang (en-US) BDC q0.000

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Certain SSA operations will continue operations, including applications for benefits; requests for appeals; state disability determination services such as initial claims, including terminally ill, compassionate allowances, quick disability determinations, dire need, and wounded warriors. The contingency plan also lists specific functions that will not continue, such as benefit verifications.

In the event of a shutdown, FNS would continue the essential federal activities and funding to maintain food safety net programs using available carryover funding for a certain time period. The Administration indicated that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) would have funding available into October 2023, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) would run out of federal funds on a faster timeline. The Administration published a [state-by-state table](#) listing the number of women and children at risk of losing nutrition assistance.