



Report to the Chairman
Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform
House of Representatives

September 2025

HEALTH INSURANCE

Enhanced Data Matching Could Help Prevent Duplicate Benefits and Yield Substantial Savings

Enhanced Data Matching Could Help Prevent Duplicate Benefits and Yield Substantial Savings

GAO-25-106976

September 2025

A report to the Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives.

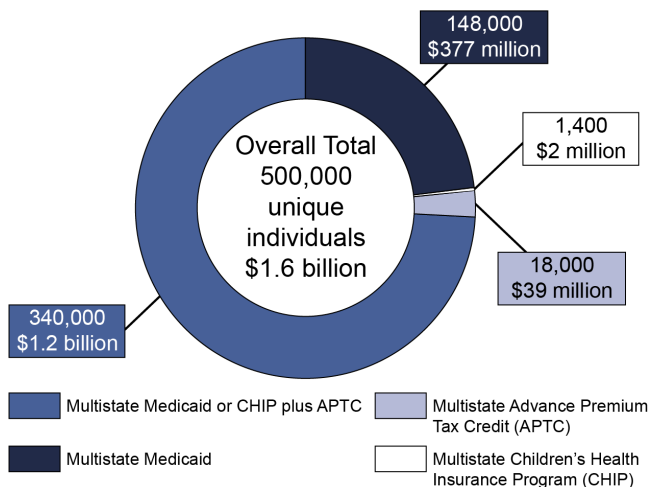
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What GAO Found

For fiscal year 2023, the federal government and six selected states—California, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas—paid health insurance entities at least \$1.6 billion in potential overpayments or fraud for duplicate health care coverage or benefits. The payments were made on behalf of approximately 500,000 individuals who were simultaneously enrolled across multiple states in Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or receiving an advance premium tax credit (APTC) across multiple states. These payments were made on behalf of individuals to managed care organizations in the form of capitated payments for Medicaid and CHIP or to health insurance issuers through APTC.

The \$1.6 billion in potential overpayments identified in GAO's analyses may be relatively small compared to the total enrollment numbers, outlays, and expenditures. However, they represent a significant amount of potential overpayments largely stemming from six selected states in GAO's review. It is also likely that the counts and dollar figures GAO identified were partially attributable to COVID-19-related continuous enrollment conditions for Medicaid and some CHIP enrollees. Specifically, as a condition for receiving temporarily enhanced federal funding during the pandemic, states were required to keep Medicaid and some CHIP beneficiaries continuously enrolled unless an individual requested voluntary termination of eligibility, or the individual ceased to be a resident of the state. Nonetheless, the conditions did not prevent states from disenrolling individuals who were confirmed to no longer be state residents, and duplication of Medicaid, CHIP, or APTC benefits across states for individuals should not have occurred.

Simultaneous Program Enrollment in Medicaid or CHIP for Six Selected States and APTC Nationwide for Fiscal Year 2023



Source: GAO analysis of data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and selected states. | GAO-25-106976

Note: Individual counts may overlap between categories. The overall total reflects aggregated values after removing duplicate individuals across programs and states. Due to rounding, individual counts and dollar amounts may vary slightly from the totals.

Why GAO Did This Study

Federally funded health care programs are susceptible to significant improper payments, including fraud. For example, for fiscal year 2024, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) estimated \$4.9 billion in improper Medicaid payments for ineligible individuals. HHS's CMS oversees three principal health care programs generally available for eligible persons under 65 years of age: Medicaid, CHIP, and the health insurance marketplaces, through which eligible individuals can purchase health insurance.

To help pay for marketplace health insurance, federal law provides for a premium tax credit to individuals who meet certain income and other eligibility requirements. Individuals can choose to have the marketplace compute an estimated credit that is paid directly to their issuers on their behalf, known as APTC, which lowers their monthly premium payments. However, individuals are generally not eligible for APTC if they qualify for Medicaid or CHIP. Further, individuals should not be simultaneously enrolled in any of these programs in multiple states.

GAO was asked to review issues related to duplicate health care coverage payments in Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC. This report (1) describes instances of payments made for duplicate Medicaid and CHIP coverage in selected states and potentially ineligible APTC benefits nationwide and (2) examines the extent to which CMS and states have designed processes to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state health care coverage in these programs.

GAO conducted data matching of enrollment and payment data to identify duplicate payments made for Medicaid or CHIP in six selected states and APTC benefits nationwide. Among other

Marketplaces' processes to identify and prevent simultaneous cross-state health care coverage or benefits are limited.

- Marketplaces do not have sufficient processes to identify and prevent simultaneous cross-state APTC benefits—such as preventing duplicate Social Security numbers from being used on multiple marketplace health plans simultaneously. Without designing sufficient processes to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state enrollment within the marketplaces, there is an increased risk that APTC benefits will be improperly paid to multiple health insurance issuers on behalf of the same individual.
- Additionally, marketplaces do not have processes to identify individuals receiving simultaneous cross-state Medicaid or CHIP coverage. Moreover, none of the marketplaces submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information, to the Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS)—a data-matching service used to identify duplicate cross-state payments—or another data-matching system. Requiring marketplaces to submit such data would enable the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and state agencies to use the data to identify enrollee matches between APTC and CHIP or Medicaid, which could then be resolved to verify eligibility or terminate benefits, as appropriate.

Most states Medicaid and CHIP agencies reported that they submit Medicaid and CHIP enrollment data to PARIS for data matching. However, the enrollment populations and frequency of interstate data matching varied among states for both Medicaid and CHIP.

Some states exclude categories of enrollees from their submission, and some do not submit quarterly because it is not required. Until state Medicaid and CHIP agencies are required to submit enrollment data to PARIS or another data-matching system for interstate data matching on a frequent recurring basis, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies will continue to face greater risk of being unaware of potential instances of duplicate cross-state Medicaid and CHIP enrollment.

factors, states were selected based on average monthly CHIP and Medicaid enrollment by state, number of individuals receiving APTC by state, state migration trends, and proximity to one another. GAO also conducted three nationwide surveys of state Medicaid agencies, state CHIP agencies, and state-based marketplaces.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is making three recommendations to CMS. One recommendation is that CMS design or modify controls to help detect and prevent duplicate Social Security numbers from being used on multiple marketplace policies receiving APTC benefits. Additionally, GAO is recommending that CMS require marketplaces and Medicaid and CHIP agencies to (1) submit all enrollment data to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis and (2) resolve all matches to verify eligibility or terminate coverage as appropriate. HHS neither agreed nor disagreed with these recommendations.

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Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
APTC	advance premium tax credit
CHIP	Children's Health Insurance Program
CMA	computer matching agreement
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DNP	Do Not Pay
DOB	date of birth
EVS	Enumeration Verification System
FRDAA	Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Hub	Federal Data Services Hub
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MCO	managed care organization
NCOA	National Change of Address Records
OBBBA	One Big Beautiful Bill Act
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PARIS	Public Assistance Reporting Information System
PIIA	Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSN	Social Security number
VA	Veterans Administration

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September 25, 2025

The Honorable James Comer
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The federal government funds health care coverage through various programs managed by the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are the primary government-sponsored health insurance programs for persons under 65 years of age.¹

Additionally, in the United States, one option for purchasing health insurance is through health exchanges. These exchanges, commonly called health insurance marketplaces, are discussed in more detail in the background section of this report.² To help pay for marketplace health insurance, federal law provides for a premium tax credit to individuals who meet certain income and other eligibility requirements.³ Individuals can choose to have the marketplace compute an estimated credit that is paid directly to their health insurance issuers on their behalf, known as an advance premium tax credit (APTC), which lowers their monthly premium payments.⁴ Alternatively, they can choose to get all the benefit of the credit when they file their tax return for the year.⁵

Federal and state outlays for Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC totaled about \$1 trillion for fiscal year 2023. In addition to their size and related expenditures, the complexities of these programs—such as the variation

¹In certain instances, individuals aged 65 and older can be enrolled in Medicaid.

²For purposes of this report, we refer to health exchanges as marketplaces. States may elect to operate their own state-based marketplace or to use the federally facilitated marketplace that HHS operates.

³See 26 U.S.C. § 36B.

⁴26 U.S.C. § 18082(c)(2)(a).

⁵26 U.S.C. § 36B(f).

in states' design and implementation of the programs⁶—pose challenges to CMS oversight and present opportunities for improper payments, including fraud.⁷

Improper payments in CMS programs have been regularly and widely reported, involving billions of dollars. For example, in its fiscal year 2024 financial report, HHS reported approximately \$31 billion of estimated improper payments in the Medicaid program, of which HHS estimated \$4.9 billion were made for individuals who were not eligible for the Medicaid program or services provided. Since 2003, we have designated Medicaid as a high-risk program due to its size; complexity; and vulnerability to fraud, waste, and abuse.⁸ As of January 2025, we had 65 open recommendations to CMS related to strengthening Medicaid program integrity.

Individuals are generally not eligible for APTC if they qualify for minimum essential coverage through a government-sponsored program, such as

⁶For example, states have significant flexibility to design and implement their Medicaid programs within federal requirements, resulting in over 50 distinct state-based programs. Medicaid programs are jointly administered by CMS and the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). In this report, we use “states” to refer to the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

⁷The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 defines an improper payment as any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. This includes any payment to an ineligible recipient, any payment for an ineligible good or service, any duplicate payment, any payment for a good or service not received (except for such payments where authorized by law), and any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts. 31 U.S.C. § 3351(4). Executive branch agencies also treat any payment that cannot be determined to be proper, due to lacking or insufficient documentation, as improper, for purposes of calculating the annual improper payment estimate. 31 U.S.C. § 3352(c)(2). Fraud and fraud risk are distinct concepts. Fraud—obtaining something of value through willful misrepresentation—is a determination to be made through the judicial or other adjudicative system. Fraud risk exists when individuals have an opportunity to engage in fraudulent activity, have an incentive or are under pressure to commit fraud, or can rationalize committing fraud. Although the occurrence of fraud indicates there is a fraud risk, a fraud risk can exist even if actual fraud has not yet been identified or occurred. While all fraudulent payments are considered improper, not all improper payments are due to fraud. Reducing both fraud and improper payments is critical to safeguarding federal funds, ensuring that federal agencies execute their missions effectively, and making sure that the public maintains trust in the government.

⁸GAO, *High-Risk Series Heightened Attention Could Save Billions More and Improve Government Efficiency and Effectiveness*, [GAO-25-107743](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 25, 2025).

Medicaid or CHIP.⁹ Further, for Medicaid, CHIP, and marketplace plan coverage, state residency is part of the eligibility criteria.¹⁰ Therefore, individuals should not be simultaneously enrolled in any of these programs, and therefore receiving duplicate health care coverage or benefits, in multiple states.¹¹ You asked us to review issues related to the identification of duplicate health care coverage and potential overpayments in Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC.¹²

This report describes instances of potential overpayments made for duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits, if any, on behalf of individuals enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP managed care in selected states; a marketplace plan while receiving APTC benefits in any state; and Medicaid or CHIP managed care in selected states while receiving APTC in any state. Additionally, this report examines the extent to which CMS and states have designed processes to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits in the Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC programs.¹³

We selected six states for our review: California, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. To select the states, we considered the following factors, among others: average monthly enrollment by state for Medicaid and CHIP for calendar year 2022, the number of marketplace consumers receiving APTC in each state for the 2022 open enrollment period, state migration inflow and outflow for

⁹26 U.S.C. § 36B(c)(2)(B).

¹⁰See 45 C.F.R. § 155.305 (2024) (marketplace health plans); 42 C.F.R. § 435.403(d) (2024) (Medicaid); 42 C.F.R. § 457.320 (2024) (CHIP).

¹¹The marketplace may not deny or terminate an individual's eligibility for enrollment in a plan through the marketplace if the individual meets the residency standards but for a temporary absence from the service area of the marketplace and intends to return when the purpose of the absence has been accomplished. 45 C.F.R. § 155.305(a)(3)(v) (2024).

¹²Duplication occurs when two or more agencies or programs are engaged in the same activities or provide the same services to the same beneficiaries. GAO, *Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication: An Evaluation and Management Guide*, [GAO-15-49SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Apr. 14, 2015).

¹³States have the option to use a managed care delivery system, fee-for-service, or a combination of both. Medicaid and CHIP managed care systems provide for the delivery of health benefits and additional services through contracted arrangements between state agencies and managed care organizations that accept a set (capitation) payment for these services, typically per enrollee per month. See 42 U.S.C. § 1396u-2.

calendar year 2021, states' adoption of Medicaid expansion as of 2023, and the proximity of states to one another.

To address our first objective, we obtained managed care enrollment and payment data for Medicaid and CHIP from each of the six selected states for fiscal year 2023.¹⁴ We also obtained marketplace enrollment and payment data from fiscal year 2023, including APTC information, from CMS. We conducted data matching to identify instances of potential improper capitation payments or APTC payments made (1) for duplicate Medicaid or CHIP coverage across the six selected states, (2) on behalf of individuals enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in any of the six selected states while simultaneously receiving APTC in any state at the same time, and (3) for duplicate APTC payments in any state.¹⁵

For the purposes of our report, a match refers to an individual record in one state or program that shares the same Social Security number (SSN) and date of birth (DOB) with a record in another state or program. Although SSNs are unique to individuals, we also used DOB to minimize potential false positives and increase confidence that matched records across different programs or states referred to the same individual.

A match alone does not indicate duplicate health care coverage. To identify duplicate health care coverage, we analyzed the data to identify overlapping enrollment and benefit payments—specifically, simultaneous capitation payments or APTC benefits—made on behalf of the same individual across multiple states or programs during the same months. In other words, a duplicate match identifies an individual who appears in multiple datasets, while duplicate health care coverage reflects what benefits may have been received simultaneously, potentially indicating eligibility issues or improper payments.

In reviewing potential duplicate Medicaid and CHIP health care coverage across the six selected states, we applied a 3-month buffer to account for

¹⁴The federal government's fiscal year 2023 covered October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023. We selected fiscal year 2023 enrollment and payment data because they were the most recent data available at the time of our review. We focused on managed care enrollment due to the monthly capitation payments made by the government to managed care organizations regardless of whether individuals are using services. Specifically, the risk of improper payments for duplicate health care coverage may be greater for individuals served by managed care organizations compared with fee-for-service, as under fee-for-service, the government only reimburses providers for services delivered.

¹⁵Capitation payments are periodic payments made to managed care organizations for a specific set of covered services on behalf of health insurance enrollees.

individuals who may have moved from one state to another but remained temporarily enrolled in both due to administrative processing. This was in part necessary given the continuous enrollment condition associated with states receiving additional federal funding during the COVID-19 pandemic, which is discussed later in this report. We also applied a 3-month buffer to our analysis of individuals enrolled in a qualified health plan receiving APTC benefits while enrolled in any of the selected states' CHIP or Medicaid program. This buffer is intended to only account for individuals who may have moved from one state to another but remained enrolled in both states for at least 3 or more months and reflects typical state disenrollment timelines, according to agency officials. Moreover, it helps avoid overstating duplication caused by normal transitions.

The buffer also highlights patterns that fall outside the 3-month window, which may signal patterns inconsistent with legitimate program use, such as fraud or program misuse.¹⁶ For example, extended multi-state enrollment across states may warrant further review for improper payments or fraudulent activity, such as intentional misrepresentation of residency or simultaneous benefit claims.

We did not apply the buffer to our analysis of cross-state APTC, wherein an individual is enrolled in a qualified health plan with APTC benefits being paid on their behalf in any two or more states. Any simultaneous coverage across states in the same month is inconsistent with program rules and more likely to reflect an eligibility or payment error.¹⁷ Accordingly, we counted all instances of simultaneous APTC coverage in our analysis regardless of duration.

We also compared data with published enrollment totals, interviewed knowledgeable agency and state program officials, analyzed selected data fields within the provided datasets, and processed records with missing or potentially invalid SSNs through the Social Security Administration's (SSA) Enumeration Verification System (EVS).¹⁸ We used EVS to help determine whether matched records across states

¹⁶See app. I for a more detailed explanation of concerning patterns that fall outside the buffer window.

¹⁷See app. I for a more detailed explanation of how APTC benefits are administered at the federal level.

¹⁸EVS provides information on invalid (never issued) SSNs and instances where there are mismatches between SSN, name, and DOB. EVS flags SSNs in which the name or DOB (or both) do not match its records for the SSN, as well as SSNs that SSA never issued.

belonged to the same individual or to different individuals who may have shared similar or incorrect identifiers, such as SSNs, DOBs, or last names. Based on our reliability assessment results, we determined that the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of matching and identifying potential overpayments for individuals receiving duplicate coverage or benefits. Our results are not generalizable to all states or the federal and state marketplaces, but they provided valuable insights into the magnitude of potential duplicate coverage or benefits.

To address our second objective, we reviewed federal statutes and their implementing regulations regarding eligibility requirements for the Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC programs; leading practices for managing fraud risks in federal programs; and CMS guidance for assessing key control activities and processes the states and CMS designed to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits in Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC.¹⁹ We conducted surveys of state Medicaid agencies, state CHIP agencies, and state-based marketplaces about their program structures, processes for determining and identifying changes in residency of applications, processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits, and barriers and potential improvements for identifying duplicate health care coverage or benefits.²⁰ Appendix I provides additional details on our scope and methodology.

We conducted this performance audit from July 2023 to September 2025 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

CMS oversees three principal health care coverage programs generally available for eligible persons under 65 years of age: Medicaid, CHIP, and the health insurance marketplaces through which individuals can apply for

¹⁹GAO, *A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs*, [GAO-15-593SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 2015).

²⁰We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. All 19 state-based marketplaces operating their own platforms for plan year 2024 completed the survey for a response rate of 100 percent. Not all respondents provided answers for all survey questions.

APTC when enrolling in a qualified health plan.²¹ See figure 1 for information about the three programs.

Figure 1: Summary of Selected Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Health Care Coverage Programs

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Three Principal Health Care Coverage Programs for Persons Under 65			
Program	Responsible agency/states	Program description	Method of payment
 Medicaid	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and states	A joint federal-state program that finances health care to eligible low-income and medically needy individuals. Eligibility requirements include U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status, income below a certain limit, and in-state residency.	States have the option to use a managed care delivery system, fee-for-service, or a combination of both. ^a Under managed care, states generally pay managed care organizations a capitated payment to provide a specific set of covered services to enrollees. In fee-for-service, states pay providers directly based on the services delivered. The federal government finances a share of states' capitated payments, as well as the fee-for-service payments made directly from the state to providers.
 CHIP	CMS and states	A joint federal-state program that finances health care for eligible children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to afford private health plan coverage. Eligibility requirements include U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status, children up to 19 years old with income below a certain limit, and in-state residency.	States have the option to use a managed care delivery system, fee-for-service, or a combination of both. ^a Under managed care, states generally pay managed care organizations a capitated payment to provide a specific set of covered services to enrollees. In fee-for-service, states pay providers directly based on the services delivered. The federal government finances a share of states' capitated payments, as well as the fee-for-service payments made directly from the state to providers.
 Marketplace Qualified Health Plans^b	CMS and states	An insurance plan that is certified by the Health Insurance Marketplace, provides essential health benefits, follows established limits on cost sharing, and meets other requirements outlined within the application process. Eligibility requirements include U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status, residing in marketplace area, and not incarcerated (unless awaiting disposition of charges).	Individuals are responsible for paying the portion of the health insurance premium not covered by the eligible premium tax credit (PTC) amount. PTC amounts are income-based and paid by the federal government, either through tax refunds to the individual when they file taxes, or in advance, paid directly to health insurance issuers through the Advance Premium Tax Credit (APTC). ^b

Sources: GAO analysis of CMS program information; davooda/stock.adobe.com (icons). | GAO-25-106976

Note: In certain instances, individuals aged 65 and over are eligible for and can be enrolled in Medicaid.

^aMedicaid and CHIP managed care provide for the delivery of health benefits and additional services through contracted arrangements between state agencies and managed care organizations that accept a set (capitation) payment for these services, typically per enrollee per month. Capitation

²¹In addition to these three principal programs, CMS also manages the Medicare program, which provides health care coverage for persons aged 65 and over, certain individuals with disabilities, and individuals with end-stage renal disease. In certain instances, individuals aged 65 and over are eligible for and can be enrolled in Medicaid, such as dual Medicaid and Medicare enrollees. Once these individuals enroll in Medicaid or Medicare, they are no longer eligible for APTC.

payments are fixed amounts of money paid to a managed care organization to cover health care services for a set period of time.

^bEligible individuals may receive a PTC established to help pay for health care coverage. The PTC is refundable and advanceable so individuals may claim some or all of the tax credit immediately to lower monthly payments or apply it to their annual federal income tax returns. In cases where individuals accept APTC, CMS pays it to the health insurance issuers. Federal income tax return reconciliation is completed for the household of the individual receiving APTC.

Medicaid and CHIP

Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that finances health care for millions of Americans, including eligible low-income and medically needy individuals. Medicaid is administered by states according to federal requirements and is funded jointly by states and the federal government. In general, an individual must be a resident of a particular state to enroll in that state's Medicaid program and therefore should not be enrolled in Medicaid in more than one state at the same time.²²

CHIP is a federal-state program that finances health care for eligible children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford private health plan coverage. The states and the federal government jointly fund CHIP. States have three options for structuring their CHIP:

- operate CHIP separate from Medicaid,
- include CHIP-eligible populations in an expansion of their Medicaid program, or
- operate a combination of the two approaches.²³

State Medicaid and CHIP agencies can enter into contractual agreements with managed care organizations (MCO) to provide a specific set of covered services for a fixed periodic payment, typically monthly, per enrollee. This is known as a capitation payment. State agencies make capitation payments to MCOs regardless of whether a beneficiary receives services during the period covered by the payment. MCOs are the most common method for delivering services for Medicaid and CHIP.

Qualified Health Plans and APTC

To qualify for a premium tax credit, individuals must be enrolled in a qualified health plan offered through a marketplace and meet certain

²²See 42 C.F.R. § 435.403 (2024).

²³According to information from CMS: 10 states operate CHIP Medicaid expansion programs; two operate separate CHIP programs; and 38 states and Washington, D.C., operate a combination of the two.

criteria.²⁴ These tax credits can be paid in advance through an APTC. See figure 2 for APTC eligibility requirements.

Figure 2: Eligibility Requirements for the Advance Premium Tax Credit

In order to be eligible for the advance premium tax credit (APTC), an individual must:

- 1 Be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan^a**

 - ✓ Be a U.S. citizen or national or otherwise lawfully present
 - ✓ Reside in the marketplace area
 - ✓ Not be incarcerated^b
- 2 Be eligible for the APTC**

 - ✓ Not be eligible for minimum essential coverage through an employer or government-sponsored program
 - ✓ Meet household income requirements
- 3 Reconcile APTC**

 - ✓ Annually reconcile household APTC amount on tax return^c

Source: GAO analysis of APTC eligibility requirements. | GAO-25-106976

^aIn order to apply and qualify for the APTC, an individual must first be enrolled in a qualified health plan offered through the individual's respective marketplace. The eligibility requirements shown above only reflect those that pertain to an individual applying during the open enrollment period, as there may be additional requirements during special enrollment periods.

^bAn incarcerated individual who is awaiting disposition of charges is eligible for a qualified health plan.

^cTax return reconciliation is completed for the household of the individual receiving advance payments toward insurance premiums.

States may elect to rely on the federally facilitated marketplace or operate their own health care marketplace.

- **Federally facilitated marketplace:** States can choose to have CMS operate their marketplaces on the federal platform—the federally facilitated marketplace. Consumers in states that operate on the federally facilitated marketplace apply for and enroll in coverage through Healthcare.gov. For plan years 2023 and 2024, there were 30 and 29 states, respectively, operating on the federally facilitated marketplace. Of our six selected states, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas were operating on the federally facilitated marketplace for plan year 2023.²⁵

²⁴According to CMS, individuals can apply for APTC as part of the qualified health plan enrollment process. A qualified health plan is an insurance plan that is certified by the health insurance marketplace, provides essential health benefits, follows established limits on cost sharing, and meets other requirements outlined within the marketplace application process.

²⁵Georgia transitioned to a state-based marketplace on the federal platform for plan year 2024 and subsequently transitioned to a state-based marketplace, beginning operations in November 2024 for plan year 2025.

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- **State-based marketplace:** States can choose to operate, with HHS's approval, state-based marketplaces using their own eligibility and enrollment platforms.²⁶ Those doing so are responsible for performing all marketplace functions. Consumers in these states apply for and enroll in coverage through marketplace websites established and maintained by the states. For plan years 2023 and 2024, there were 18 and 19 state-based marketplaces, respectively. Of our six selected states, California, New York, and Pennsylvania were operating their own state-based marketplace for plan year 2023.
 - **State-based marketplace on the federal platform:** States can choose to operate their own marketplace to perform certain core functions while relying on the federal platform to perform eligibility and enrollment and associated functions. For plan years 2023 and 2024, there were three state-based marketplaces on the federal platform.

CMS is responsible for approving and overseeing the establishment of state-based marketplaces and maintaining the federally facilitated marketplace.

Marketplaces estimate the amount of the tax credit for which individuals are eligible based on their reported anticipated family sizes and household incomes for the year. Taxpayers who choose to have the credit paid through the APTC must reconcile on their federal income tax returns the amount of APTC paid to issuers on their behalf with the premium tax credit they were ultimately eligible for based on actual family sizes and incomes reported when those individuals file their federal income tax returns.²⁷

During this reconciliation process, the taxpayer may be responsible for repaying the excess APTC amount paid to an issuer or may receive an

²⁶State-based marketplaces have different operating systems and procedures for handling eligibility and enrollment functions. For instance, some state-based marketplaces operate an integrated eligibility platform. Those states share an eligibility system between state programs and determine eligibility for Medicaid, CHIP, qualified health plans, and APTC within the same system. Additional information on state-based marketplaces can be found at <https://www.cms.gov/ccio/resources/fact-sheets-and-faqs/state-marketplaces> (accessed May 1, 2025).

²⁷The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 temporarily made the premium tax credits available to those with incomes at and above 400 percent of the federal poverty level. Pub. L. No. 117-2, § 9661, 135 Stat. 4, 182-183. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 extended these provisions through the end of tax year 2025. Pub. L. No. 117-169, § 12001, 136 Stat. 1818, 1905.

additional tax credit.²⁸ However, federal law limits the amount of excess APTC overpayments that individuals must repay, based on their household incomes as a percentage of the federal poverty level and filing status. As a result, individuals may not have to repay the full amount of excess APTC payments made to issuers that may otherwise be due.

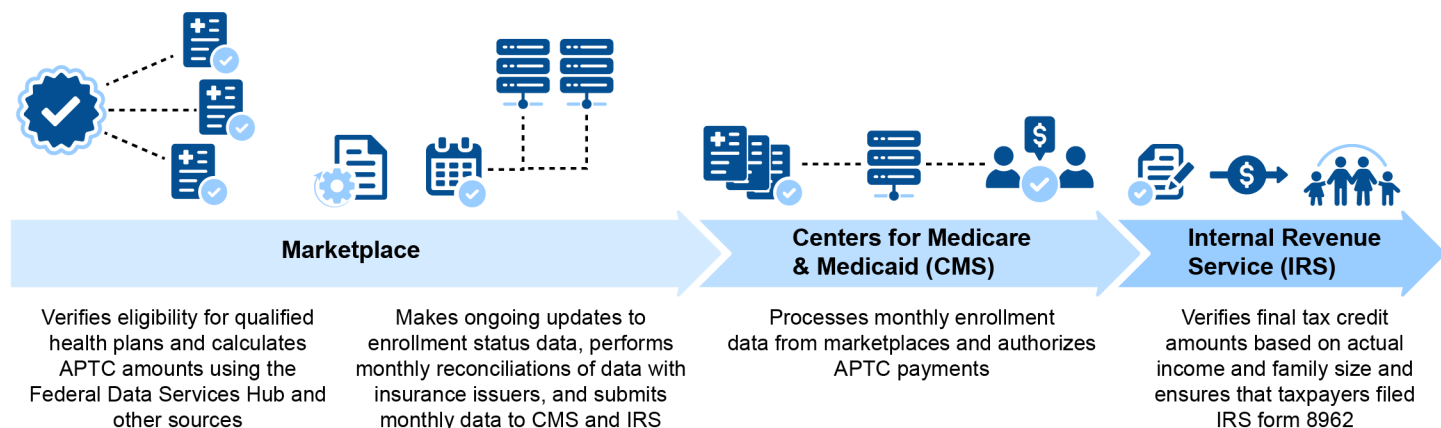
The Department of the Treasury's Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for ensuring that individuals for whom the APTC benefits are paid to issuers comply with their tax-filing requirements, including reconciling their APTCs with their allowed premium tax credit on their federal income tax returns for the year of coverage.²⁹ IRS relies on marketplace determinations of eligibility for the premium tax credit regarding other minimum essential coverage, such as Medicaid or CHIP. According to IRS officials, during the tax filing process, IRS does not have information to determine if a taxpayer had overlapping coverage.

See figure 3 for a summary of roles and responsibilities for health care marketplaces.

²⁸If the total APTC paid to issuers on behalf of individuals is more than the amount the individuals can claim, those individuals report the excess APTC on their federal income tax returns as an increase in tax, subject to limitations on the increase. The excess APTC can reduce refund amounts that taxpayers receive or increase the amounts due from taxpayers. 26 U.S.C. § 36B(f)(2)(A)-(B). When the total APTC paid to issuers on behalf of individuals is less than the amount the individuals can claim, those individuals report net premium tax credit on their federal income tax returns. The net premium tax credit can increase refund amounts that taxpayers receive or reduce amounts due from taxpayers. See 26 C.F.R. § 36B-4(a)(1) (2024). We use "issuer" when referring to the entities that are licensed by a state to engage in the business of health insurance in that specific state.

²⁹While the APTC program includes a statutory reconciliation process that the IRS conducts to recoup some portion of excess premium tax credit payments through individuals' annual federal income tax filings, our analysis did not estimate the extent to which overpayments may have been offset through that process. Statutory repayment limits may prevent full recovery of excess APTC in many cases. As a result, the overpayment figures presented in this report reflect the total potential improper payments made to issuers, without adjustment for any subsequent repayments or recoveries through tax reconciliation. After conclusion of our fieldwork, Pub. L. No. 119-21—commonly known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act—repealed these statutory repayment limits, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2025. An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14, Pub. L. No. 119-21, § 71305, 139 Stat. 72, 324 (2025) (hereafter, OBBBA).

Figure 3: Roles and Responsibilities for Operating the Advance Premium Tax Credit (APTC) in Marketplaces



Sources: GAO analysis of CMS and IRS information. | GAO-25-106976

Note: CMS operates the federally facilitated marketplace and oversees the state-based marketplaces. CMS is also responsible for processing the enrollment data from all marketplaces and coordinating with IRS for APTC payments. At reconciliation, taxpayers must report the amount of APTC received on their federal tax returns using IRS Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit.

Data Matching

Data matching is a process in which information from one source is compared with information from another, such as government or third-party databases, to identify any inconsistencies. State Medicaid and CHIP agencies and marketplaces use various data-matching services and tools, such as the Federal Data Services Hub (Hub), the Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS), and periodic data matching, to help minimize duplicate payments.

Federal law requires marketplaces to verify certain application information to determine applicant eligibility for enrollment and, if applicable, the premium tax credit. A key factor in administering the credit effectively and efficiently is eligibility verification activities. Such activities reasonably assure that only qualified individuals receive the premium tax credit and any advance payments toward their insurance premiums through the APTC. As such, federal law requires that an electronic verification system or another CMS-approved method verifies certain applicant-submitted information, such as household income and family size.

The Hub

CMS developed the Hub, which is available to all marketplaces so that they may perform certain required eligibility verifications in an automated

manner.³⁰ Marketplaces send applicant data to the Hub. The Hub then verifies individuals' data against information in existing secure and trusted federal and state databases.

PARIS

Operated by HHS's Administration for Children and Families (ACF), PARIS is a federal-state partnered data-matching service that assesses whether recipients of public assistance receive duplicate benefits, such as health care coverage, in two or more states.³¹ Federal regulations require that all state Medicaid eligibility determination systems must conduct data matching through PARIS.³² PARIS interstate matching provides state Medicaid agencies with a method to submit their data to be compared with data from other state Medicaid agencies and ACF's federal partners. State Medicaid and CHIP agencies then receive match results to assist in detecting and preventing duplicative and improper payments.

Once a state agency receives PARIS interstate results that suggest an individual is obtaining benefits in multiple states, the agency is expected to determine whether the individual retains continued eligibility for benefits in that state.³³ State agencies may use local benefit office staff, fraud investigators, or both to review and resolve PARIS interstate matches.

³⁰The Hub can be used to verify certain eligibility criteria, including citizenship or lawful presence, and incarceration status; to check for duplicate government-sponsored coverage through TRICARE, the Veterans Health Administration, the Peace Corps, Medicare, federal employers, or within state Medicaid or CHIP; and to verify that individuals meet income requirements and comply with applicable tax-filing requirements.

³¹There are three matches offered by PARIS: the Veterans Administration (VA) match (providing compensation and pension data), the federal or Department of Defense/Office of Personnel Management match (identifying individuals receiving both federal compensation or pension benefits and public assistance benefits under federal programs administered by the states), and the interstate match (providing information about potential participation in public assistance programs by the same individual in more than one state simultaneously). Historically, PARIS has supported all three matches. However, since Do Not Pay became the technical service provider for PARIS in 2024, only interstate matching has been performed. Do Not Pay plans to reintroduce VA matching by the end of calendar year 2025 and expand to federal file matching in the future. Additionally, Do Not Pay plans to incorporate death record matching by the end of 2025.

³²42 C.F.R. § 435.945(d) (2024). The regulations do not specify which PARIS matching Medicaid agencies must participate. Enacted in July 2025, OBBBA requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than October 1, 2029, to establish a system, other than PARIS, to prevent individuals from being simultaneously enrolled in health care plans in multiple states by performing monthly checks and to perform checks at determination and redetermination of eligibility. Pub. L. No. 119-21, § 71103, 139 Stat. 72, 291.

³³42 C.F.R. § 435.916(d)(1) and 435.952(a) (2024).

PARIS matching services are typically available to agencies on a quarterly basis (February, May, August, and November). Although state agencies are not required to participate in each quarterly opportunity to match participants, ACF has established August as the prioritized required match.³⁴ ACF did not facilitate the May 2024, and delayed the August 2024, quarterly data matches due to an expired memorandum of agreement and change in technical service provider (see app. II for additional details).

Periodic Data Matching

To ensure individuals remain eligible for APTC, the marketplaces generally must conduct periodic data matching at least twice a year with their respective state Medicaid and CHIP agencies.³⁵ These actions are designed to determine whether consumers are improperly receiving APTC benefits while simultaneously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP within their own state.

COVID-19 Pandemic Conditions

Typically, states are required to redetermine the eligibility of Medicaid and CHIP enrollees once every 12 months and disenroll those who were no longer eligible.³⁶ States are also required to maintain timeliness and performance standards for determining eligibility in the event of a change in enrollees' circumstances, such as residency.³⁷ Federal regulations require states to promptly redetermine eligibility when they receive reliable information about changes in enrollee circumstances.³⁸ Receiving Medicaid in another state typically represents a potential change in an enrollee's circumstances, which requires the state to contact the enrollee and attempt to verify state residency before termination.³⁹

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act provided additional federal funding to states during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁰ As a condition for

³⁴ACF expects at a minimum each participating PARIS state to participate in the August interstate match.

³⁵45 C.F.R. § 155.330(d) (2024).

³⁶42 C.F.R. § 435.916(a) (2025). For more information about the Medicaid redetermination process, see GAO, *Medicaid: Federal Oversight of State Eligibility Redeterminations Should Reflect Lessons Learned after COVID-19*, [GAO-24-106883](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 18, 2024).

³⁷42 C.F.R. § 435.912(b), (c)(5) (2024).

³⁸42 C.F.R. § 435.919(b) (2024).

³⁹42 C.F.R. § 435.919(b)(4) (2024).

⁴⁰Pub. L. No. 116-127, § 6008, 134 Stat. 178, 208 (2020).

receiving this temporarily enhanced federal funding, the law required states to keep Medicaid beneficiaries continuously enrolled unless an individual requested voluntary termination of eligibility, or the individual ceased to be a resident of the state.⁴¹ Medicaid enrollment increased more than 30 percent (22.4 million individuals) from February 2020 through February 2023, which was during the COVID-19 pandemic. This provision also helped maintain enrollment in CHIP in states that operate CHIP as an expansion of Medicaid.⁴²

During the pandemic, CMS instructed states not to disenroll beneficiaries based on their failure to respond to a request for additional information from the state Medicaid agency. For example, if a state requested additional information to confirm an individual's current state of residence and the individual failed to respond, the state was not permitted to terminate the individual's Medicaid eligibility. The only exception was for individuals receiving benefits in more than one state that a state had identified by using PARIS. In these instances, the state could consider the individual as no longer being a resident of the state provided the state took reasonable measures to determine state residency prior to termination.⁴³

Since the continuous enrollment condition ended in March 2023, states have been transitioning from the continuous enrollment period to an unwinding period requiring states to resume full eligibility redeterminations, including disenrollments. The unwinding period was originally set to expire on July 31, 2024; however, CMS granted states authority to restore timely processing of all renewals, including allowing

⁴¹The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, ended the Medicaid continuous enrollment condition on March 31, 2023. Pub. L. No. 117-328, div. FF, tit. V, subtit. D, § 5131, 136 Stat. 4459, 5949 (2022).

⁴²States can operate CHIP as a separate program, include CHIP-eligible children in an expansion of their Medicaid program, or use a combination of the two approaches. For example, 39 states operate a combination of the two approaches, covering some CHIP-eligible children through their Medicaid program and others through a separate CHIP program, according to CMS.

⁴³These measures included, but were not limited to, reviewing existing information in the beneficiary's record to validate state residency; checking available state electronic data sources, such as Department of Motor Vehicles records or other state benefit programs; and coordinating with agencies in the other state(s) in which the PARIS interstate match identified the beneficiary as receiving benefits to determine the state in which the individual is a resident for purposes of Medicaid eligibility.

states to complete work on all unwinding-related renewals, by December 31, 2025.⁴⁴

Fraud Risk Management

GAO's Fraud Risk Framework provides a comprehensive set of leading practices for agency managers to develop or enhance existing efforts to combat fraud in a strategic, risk-based manner.⁴⁵ As required under the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015 (FRDAA) and its successor the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA), the leading practices in GAO's Fraud Risk Framework are incorporated into the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) guidelines for agency controls.⁴⁶ OMB Circular A-123 guidelines directed agencies to adhere to the Fraud Risk Framework's leading practices as part of their efforts to effectively design, implement, and operate an internal control system that addresses fraud risks.⁴⁷ Among the leading practices identified in the framework is the use of data analytics. This includes the use of data matching to verify key information for eligibility determinations and to identify potential fraud or improper payments.

Duplicate Health Care Coverage Resulted in Potential Overpayments or Fraud of at Least \$1.6 Billion in Fiscal Year 2023

Our analysis of fiscal year 2023 managed care enrollment and payment data for Medicaid and CHIP for six selected states and nationwide marketplace APTC data found that health insurance entities, such as MCOs, received over \$1.6 billion in potential overpayments or fraud from

⁴⁴GAO, *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance: Disenrollments After COVID-19 Varied Across States and Populations*, [GAO-25-107413](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 24, 2025).

⁴⁵[GAO-15-593SP](#).

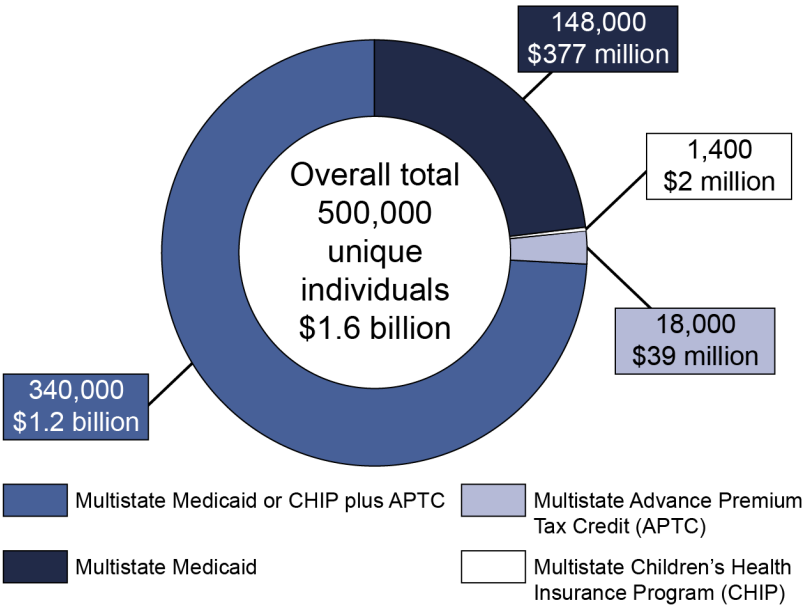
⁴⁶FRDAA, enacted in June 2016, required OMB to establish guidelines for federal agencies to create controls to identify and assess fraud risks and to design and implement antifraud control activities. Pub. L. No. 114-186, 130 Stat. 546 (2016). The act further required OMB to incorporate the leading practices from the Fraud Risk Framework into the guidelines. Although Congress repealed FRDAA in March 2020, PIIA requires these guidelines to remain in effect, subject to modification by OMB as necessary and in consultation with GAO. See 31 U.S.C. § 3357.

⁴⁷Office of Management and Budget, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*, OMB Circular A-123 (Washington, D.C.: July 15, 2016).

duplicate health care coverage or benefits.⁴⁸ As shown in figure 4, payments were made on behalf of about 500,000 individuals who were simultaneously enrolled in

1. Medicaid in two or more selected states,
2. CHIP in two or more selected states,
3. a qualified health plan with APTC benefits being paid on their behalf in any two or more states, or
4. a qualified health plan in any state with APTC benefits being paid on their behalf while simultaneously enrolled in any of the selected states' CHIP or Medicaid programs.

Figure 4: Duplicate Health Coverage Identified Using Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Data for Six Selected States and Nationwide Advance Premium Tax Credit Data from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023



Source: GAO analysis of data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and selected states. | GAO-25-106976

Note: Individual counts may overlap between categories. The overall total reflects aggregated values after removing duplicate individuals across programs and states. Due to rounding, individual counts and dollar amounts may vary slightly from the totals.

⁴⁸While amounts are paid to issuers, and not directly to enrollees, they nevertheless represent a benefit to consumers and a cost to the government. We plan to share relevant results with the applicable program office(s).

We identified the duplicate health care coverage and associated potential overpayments through our analysis of approximately 32.6 million unique SSNs associated with Medicaid totaling nearly \$181 billion in capitation payments in fiscal year 2023 and approximately 2.1 million unique SSNs associated with CHIP totaling nearly \$3.3 billion in capitation payments across the six selected states. In addition, our analysis included approximately 12 million unique SSNs with associated APTC benefits totaling nearly \$62.6 billion through the federally facilitated marketplace and 5.1 million unique SSNs with about \$29.4 billion in APTC benefits through the state-based marketplaces.

Some individuals may have moved between states during the time of our review and would require time to report the change or for the state to identify and process the change. To account for this possibility, only individuals with at least 3 consecutive months of simultaneous enrollment were considered to be duplicates for our Medicaid and CHIP matches. We did not apply the 3-month buffer in our analysis of multistate APTC benefits where individuals are enrolled in a qualified health plan with APTC benefits being paid on their behalf in any two or more states.

Our findings related to Medicaid and CHIP coverage are limited to the six selected states and are not projectable nationally. Our findings related to APTC benefits consider all nationwide marketplace enrollments (including all state-based marketplaces and the federally facilitated marketplace). However, given the extent of duplication in our findings for our six selected states and the marketplaces, it is possible that similar duplication is occurring in other states not included in our review. Several factors support this likelihood: people move between states, not all states consistently participate in data-matching efforts like PARIS interstate matching, and variations of enrollment and disenrollment systems and practices exist by state.

Additionally, certain COVID-19 pandemic-related conditions, such as the continuous enrollment condition, contributed to an increase in enrollments during our review period. This condition also likely contributed to an increase in the number of individuals with duplicate health coverage during our 2023 review period. As previously mentioned, to receive enhanced federal funding, states were generally required to keep enrollees continuously enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP Medicaid-expansion programs for a period during the COVID-19 pandemic. There

were certain exceptions to the continuous enrollment condition, such as if the individual ceased to be a state resident.⁴⁹

As a result, when people moved to other states during the continuous enrollment period and specifically during our fiscal year 2023 review period, they may have remained enrolled in their original states. State officials told us that they had to take affirmative steps to verify changes in residency and be certain before terminating anyone's coverage. These processes to determine if someone could be disenrolled would often take several months. As discussed later in this report, we also identified potential control weaknesses that may increase the risk of not identifying and preventing duplicate coverage during normal operations.

Six Selected States Made Hundreds of Millions in Capitation Payments on Behalf of Individuals Simultaneously Enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP

After applying our 3-month buffer, we identified over 149,000 individuals simultaneously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in multiple selected states during fiscal year 2023. Specifically, approximately 148,000 individuals enrolled in Medicaid and over 1,400 enrolled in CHIP were simultaneously enrolled for at least 3 consecutive months in at least two of the six states we reviewed. The data we analyzed for the six selected states included approximately 32.6 million unique SSNs enrolled in Medicaid and 2.1 million unique SSNs enrolled in CHIP.

To identify duplicate Medicaid or CHIP coverage, we compared enrollment and payment data across the six selected states using SSN and DOB as a composite unique identifier for each individual. If an individual with the same SSN and DOB appeared in one state's dataset and another state's dataset and capitation payments were made on their behalf in those states for at least 3 overlapping months, we considered this a case of duplicate health care coverage with potential overpayments.

For example, we identified 42,830 individuals in one of the six selected states that were simultaneously enrolled in at least one of the other five states for at least 3 consecutive months. These individuals represent the number of unique SSN and DOB combinations found in one state that also appeared in at least one of the other six selected states. We repeated this process for each of the six states. We did not determine which state, if any, made an improper capitation payment or was

⁴⁹The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, ended the Medicaid continuous enrollment condition on March 31, 2023. Pub. L. No. 117-328, div. FF, tit. V, subtit. D, § 5131, 136 Stat. 4459, 5949 (2022).

responsible for duplicate coverage, as this was outside the scope of our review.

To determine the overall total, we counted each SSN-DOB combination only once across all six states in order to avoid overcounting. As a result, our total reflects the number of unique individuals, based on the composite identifier of SSN and DOB, who appeared in enrollment or payment data from more than one state.

The six selected states and the federal government paid a minimum of \$379 million in duplicate capitation payments to MCOs for individuals enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage in more than one state. This represents at least \$377 million in capitation payments associated with Medicaid enrollments and at least \$2 million in capitation payments associated with CHIP enrollments. Though duplicate capitation payments represent a small percentage of total joint federal and state outlays to MCOs, the dollar amounts involved remain substantial. In the data we analyzed, joint capitation payments made by the six selected states and the federal government to MCOs totaled nearly \$184 billion, of which approximately \$181 billion was for Medicaid and nearly \$3.3 billion was for CHIP.

In some instances, the potential improper payment amounts could be higher. When calculating the total potential improper capitation payments made to MCOs on behalf of individuals receiving health care coverage in multiple states, we used the state with the lowest total capitation payment amount because we did not determine which state's payment was potentially improper as part of our review. For example, if a MCO in New York received a monthly capitation payment of \$100 for an individual from May to July 2023 and a MCO in Pennsylvania also received monthly capitation payments of \$150 for the same individual during the same 3 months, we used the lower capitation payment amount of \$100 to calculate the potential overpayment. In this example, the potential improper payment is at least \$300.

**CMS Paid over \$1 Billion
in Tax Credits on Behalf of
340,000 Individuals Also
Enrolled in Medicaid or
CHIP in Selected States**

Through our analyses, we found that CMS paid over \$1 billion in APTC benefits to issuers on behalf of approximately 340,000 individuals who also had capitation payments made on their behalf for Medicaid or CHIP coverage in our six selected states, after applying a 3-month buffer. Being enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP indicates potential ineligibility for APTC due to simultaneous enrollment. Of the 340,000 individuals, about 318,000 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid managed care and about 21,000 individuals were enrolled in CHIP managed care. APTC benefit payments

were made on behalf of these 340,000 individuals enrolled in marketplace coverage for at least 3 consecutive months during fiscal year 2023. Although these 340,000 individuals represent a small share of the over 32.6 million unique SSNs for Medicaid and over 2.1 million unique SSNs for CHIP that we reviewed, the associated APTC benefit payments highlight the potential impact of duplicate enrollment across programs and underscore the importance of effective data-matching controls.

We did not determine which program, if any, was responsible for improper payments or duplicate coverage in cases involving APTC. However, we treated APTC benefits as potentially improper, since individuals enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP are generally not eligible to receive APTC benefits.

For example, our analysis identified an individual with an SSN and DOB in the APTC dataset as enrolled in a qualified health plan in one state. The same SSN and DOB combination also appeared in another state's Medicaid capitation file, which showed that the individual was enrolled in Medicaid managed care in another state during the same 3 or more months. We identified this overlap using our composite unique identifier (SSN and DOB) and flagged it as a potential case of duplicate coverage. Because Medicaid and APTC benefits are generally mutually exclusive, and the individual appeared to be enrolled in both programs in different states during the same 3 or more months, we considered this a potentially improper APTC payment. While certain exceptions may apply, simultaneous enrollment in Medicaid or CHIP and a qualified health plan with APTC generally indicates a potential eligibility issue.

The potential overpayments on behalf of individuals enrolled in duplicate coverage or benefits total more than \$1 billion. Specifically, APTC benefits of about \$1.1 billion were paid to issuers on behalf of individuals who simultaneously had capitation payments paid to MCOs for Medicaid coverage in one of our six selected states. Similarly, APTC benefits of about \$109.6 million were paid to issuers on behalf of individuals who simultaneously had capitation payments paid to MCOs for CHIP coverage.⁵⁰ Since individuals eligible to receive certain types of minimum essential coverage, such as Medicaid and CHIP, are not eligible to

⁵⁰CMS paid \$1.2 billion for APTC benefits, but for the same individuals, states paid MCOs \$900 million in capitation payments for Medicaid and CHIP. Our analysis did not account for any reconciliation of the APTC that may have occurred during the tax filing process, as this was outside the scope of our review. As such, the actual potential overpayments could be higher or lower after the reconciliation.

receive APTC benefits, we used the APTC benefit amounts when calculating the total potential overpayment.⁵¹

While the potential overpayments we identified associated with individuals simultaneously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP represent a small fraction of the total APTC benefits—\$92 billion—these amounts remain substantial and warrant attention. Even limited instances of duplicate enrollment can result in significant costs and signal potential vulnerabilities in program oversight.

However, it is possible that in some cases an individual was enrolled but not eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, making the capitation payment to the managed care organization the overpayment instead. For example, an individual may have originally lived in one state where the individual was enrolled in Medicaid managed care. The individual subsequently moved to another state where the individual qualified for APTC and no longer qualified for Medicaid. If the original state did not disenroll the individual from Medicaid due to the move, then in this situation, the overpayment would be the Medicaid capitation payment because the individual was no longer eligible for Medicaid since the individual no longer lived in that state.

CMS Paid over \$39 Million in Potentially Improper APTC Payments on Behalf of 18,000 Individuals with Simultaneous Marketplace Enrollment

Our analysis identified over 18,000 individuals enrolled in a qualified health plan in more than one state and receiving APTC for the costs of both plans at the same time. While the total APTC benefit amounts associated with these individuals were relatively small, these occurrences illustrate how duplicate enrollment across states can lead to improper payments and raise concerns about program oversight and eligibility verification. These individuals fall into three categories:

- Within the 32 states using federally facilitated marketplaces or operating state-based marketplaces using the federal platform as of October 31, 2023, we found approximately 5,600 individuals who simultaneously appeared in more than one state. These individuals had potential improper APTC benefits paid to issuers on their behalf of at least \$13.5 million.
- Similarly, we found approximately 2,200 individuals simultaneously enrolled in more than one of the 19 state-based marketplaces as of October 31, 2023. These individuals had potential improper APTC benefits paid to issuers on their behalf of at least \$6.4 million.

⁵¹45 C.F.R. § 155.305(f)(1)(B) (2024).

- We also compared the federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces and found that over 10,000 individuals had potential improper APTC benefits paid to issuers on their behalf of at least \$19.1 million.

For the APTC scenarios listed above, we did not apply a 3-month buffer because any simultaneous enrollment across states in the same month is inconsistent with program rules and more likely to indicate a potential eligibility or payment issue. The overall potential improper APTC benefits paid to issuers on behalf of individuals in all three categories combined was at least \$39.1 million, which does not account for any repayment of excess APTC that may have been collected from the reconciliation process at tax time. See figure 5 for an example of an individual that had APTC payments simultaneously made to issuers on the individual’s behalf in multiple states. In that example, one state paid \$771 to an insurer for each of the 12 months, and for 5 of those months another state also paid \$1,100 to an insurer on behalf of the same individual.

Figure 5: Illustrative Case of One Individual with Potentially Duplicate APTC Benefits Across Three States

Duplicate Advanced Premium Tax Credit Benefit Example												
State	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12
State A	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771	\$771
State B		\$848	\$848	\$848	\$848	\$848	\$848					
State C								\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100

Source: GAO analysis of federally facilitated marketplace data. | GAO-25-106976

For this analysis, we reviewed data from a single source. CMS data from both the federally facilitated marketplace and state-based marketplaces contained all the necessary information for our analysis. SSNs, which serve as unique identifiers, are essential for reconciling APTC benefits on individual federal income taxes.⁵²

⁵²Certain noncitizens may be eligible for marketplace coverage but may not have SSNs. These individuals may file taxes with an individual taxpayer identification number.

However, data matching can be affected by transposed digits; keying errors; or unreported name changes, such as those due to marriage or legal updates, that are not reflected in SSA records. When an individual provides an incorrect SSN or name, IRS may be unable to accurately identify them during the reconciliation process.⁵³ IRS officials told us it is not part of their process to identify APTC payments made on behalf of an individual who may have been ineligible due to being simultaneously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP.

In addition, an SSN incorrectly used to receive APTC benefits in multiple states simultaneously could indicate a number of possible program integrity issues: (1) overpayments to issuers on behalf of an individual, (2) data reliability issues with marketplace data,⁵⁴ and (3) potential risk of synthetic identity fraud.⁵⁵ For example, an individual could be enrolled twice in a marketplace using the same SSN but two different addresses.⁵⁶ Such a scenario could result in the marketplace overpaying APTC benefits to issuers on behalf of the individual. Similarly, an individual or multiple individuals could potentially enroll using different addresses with the same SSN, either fraudulently or erroneously, resulting in the marketplace potentially overpaying APTC benefits to issuers on behalf of one or both individuals using the same SSN. Moreover, these types of scenarios could cause additional challenges reconciling APTC benefit

⁵³At reconciliation, the taxpayer must report the amount of APTC received on their federal tax return using Form 8962. The amount of the APTC paid on behalf of a taxpayer is reported to IRS and the taxpayer on Form 1095-A. IRS compares this amount to the PTC amount a taxpayer is entitled to receive based on actual income and family size as reported on the individual's tax return. If there is a discrepancy, the taxpayer may need to repay excess APTC received or may receive a larger tax credit if they were eligible for more than they received based on actual family sizes and incomes reported.

⁵⁴In the case of an incorrect SSN, if someone mistypes or incorrectly records an SSN, and it matches an SSN not actively used (e.g., a child or deceased person), it may go undetected by CMS, issuers, or IRS. If the incorrect SSN is used to enroll in Medicaid, CHIP, or APTC, it may create an official record under a fake identity which, if not discovered, can be exploited across programs or states.

⁵⁵Synthetic identity fraud involves combining fictitious and real information to create new identities and commit fraud.

⁵⁶Aside from fraud, an individual may unwittingly be enrolled in multiple states. Individuals may move to another state and mistakenly believe they are no longer enrolled in the prior state. Additionally, parents, family, or custodians of a child who reside in different states may mistakenly enroll the child in the state in which they each reside when the child was already enrolled elsewhere.

amounts for the individual whose SSN was incorrectly used and cause potential problems in processing the federal income tax return.

We used SSA's EVS to verify names and SSNs by matching the personally identifiable information for all individuals in our datasets against SSA records, allowing us to identify discrepancies or potential data quality issues. Specifically, for the approximately 18,000 individuals receiving APTCs for enrollment in qualified health plans in multiple states within the marketplaces, we used SSA's EVS to identify whether the SSN, name, and DOB matched SSA's records. We reviewed 12 million unique SSNs for the federally facilitated marketplace and 5.1 million for the state-based marketplaces. We found that out of the approximately 18,000 individuals, about

- 14,000 were validated by SSA records, meaning the same identity was used in multiple states simultaneously;
- 1,800 had a different unique SSN in SSA's records, meaning that the SSN on file with the marketplace was incorrect;⁵⁷ and
- 2,200 either did not have a unique SSN or were not found in SSA records, which could indicate data issues or potentially fictitious identity information.

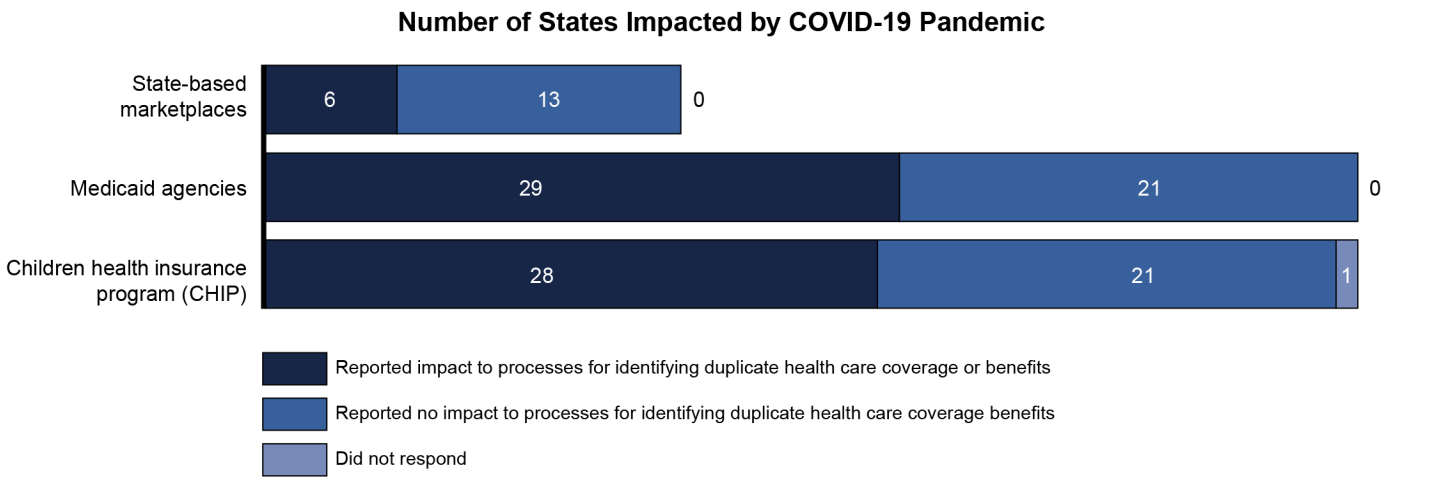
Continuous Enrollment and Temporary Program Flexibilities During COVID-19 Affected Programs' Effectiveness in Detecting and Preventing Duplicate Health Care Coverage

While our analysis identified instances of duplicate enrollment and potential improper payments, understanding the broader program environment during the review period is critical. In particular, continuous enrollment conditions and temporary program flexibilities implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected states' and programs' abilities to detect and prevent duplicate health care coverage. According to our nationwide survey of Medicaid and CHIP agencies, as indicated in figure 6, most state Medicaid and CHIP agencies reported that the continuous enrollment condition and CMS-approved temporary flexibilities the states employed during the COVID-19 pandemic affected their processes to prevent duplicate coverage. In addition, six of the 19

⁵⁷When a mismatch occurred between marketplace-submitted SSN information and SSA records, we assumed the error originated from the marketplace data. This assumption is because SSNs are issued and maintained by SSA, and marketplace records may include data entry errors, transposed digits, or unreported name or birth date changes (e.g., due to marriage). However, we acknowledge that in some instances, mismatches could reflect incorrect or outdated information elsewhere in the system. We did not independently validate which element (SSN, name, or DOB) was inaccurate or whether SSA's records contained errors.

state-based marketplaces also reported that the COVID-19 pandemic affected their ability to identify duplicate health care coverage.

Figure 6: Survey Results on States’ Ability to Identify Duplicate Health Care Coverage During the Pandemic



Sources: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health insurance coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. All 19 state-based marketplaces completed the survey for a response rate of 100 percent. One state CHIP agency did not provide an answer to the survey question for this figure.

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act included a continuous enrollment condition that provided a temporary 6.2 percent increase in Medicaid funding to states that continued coverage for current enrollees.⁵⁸ To receive this additional funding, federal law generally required states to keep enrollees continuously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP expansion programs unless an individual requested voluntary termination of eligibility or the individual ceased to be a resident of the state.⁵⁹

Per our survey, state agencies and marketplaces reported various changes to their processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, some state-based marketplaces and Medicaid and CHIP agencies reported pausing their review processes altogether, including periodic data matching or

⁵⁸Pub. L. No. 116-127, div. F, § 6008, 134 Stat. 178, 208 (2020).

⁵⁹As noted earlier, CMS generally required states to take reasonable measures to verify that individuals were no longer residents of the state before disenrolling them.

participating in PARIS interstate matching. According to CMS officials, for the federally facilitated marketplace, CMS paused checks to identify simultaneous Medicaid or CHIP enrollment. Other pandemic-related changes reported by the states that affected their ability to prevent duplicate health care coverage included

- suspending actions on PARIS match results during the pandemic;
- requiring states to make several contact attempts before reducing or terminating eligibility of individuals, while still providing hearing rights; and
- suspending actions to terminate coverage for failure to provide verification information.

Medicaid and CHIP Agencies and Marketplaces Have Varying Processes for Detecting Cross-State Enrollment but Could Enhance Data-Matching Efforts

State Medicaid and CHIP agencies and marketplaces have varying processes—such as coordinating with MCOs and using optional data sources—for verifying and detecting changes in residency. The state-based marketplaces do not have processes to identify and prevent simultaneous cross-state health care coverage or benefits. Additionally, the enrollment populations in submitted data, and frequency of interstate data matching, varied among states for both Medicaid and CHIP.

State Medicaid and CHIP Agencies Reported Various Coordination Efforts with MCOs to Detect Changes in Residency

CMS regulations require state Medicaid and CHIP agencies to have contractual agreements requiring MCOs to promptly notify the state when they receive information about changes in an enrolled individual's residence.⁶⁰ As shown in table 1, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies we surveyed generally responded that their MCOs have contractual requirements to report such changes to the state agency. In addition, although CMS guidance does not direct state Medicaid and CHIP agencies to review the use of services by beneficiaries enrolled in managed care, some state agencies reported having processes to conduct such reviews to identify enrolled individuals who may no longer live in the state. For example, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies reported some of the following activities:

⁶⁰42 C.F.R. § 438.608(a)(3) (2024).

- reviewing enrollee use as part of their quarterly PARIS reconciliation process;
- receiving reports from MCOs participating in Medicaid and CHIP on excessive out-of-state usage of medical services and sending information requests to the households for explanation; and
- identifying managed care enrollees for whom no claims have been submitted in 2 years, comparing those enrollees to PARIS match results, and reaching out to applicable individuals to determine appropriate eligibility.

Table 1: Survey Results of State Children’s Health Insurance Plan (CHIP) and Medicaid Agencies’ Requirements for and Coordination with Managed Care Organizations (MCO)

State-reported control activities with MCOs to detect changes in residency	State CHIP agencies with managed care (41 states)	State Medicaid agencies with managed care (42 states)
Contractual requirements for MCOs to report changes in addresses of beneficiaries ^a	40 ^b	42
Review of beneficiaries’ continued use of managed care services	13	13

Source: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: Table totals may be greater than the number of state agencies because certain states reported that they have both control activities to detect changes in residency. We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. Of the 50 Medicaid and CHIP agencies that completed the survey, 42 and 41, respectively, indicated that they contract with MCOs to deliver coverage.

^aOne state specified that for both Medicaid and CHIP, it only has contractual requirements for MCOs to notify the state when they receive information about changes in an enrollee’s circumstances for specific situations, such as dual enrollment in Medicare, Medicaid, or a specialized health plan. For reporting purposes, this state is included in the total counts for Medicaid and CHIP agencies.

^bOne state CHIP agency did not indicate whether it had contractual requirements for MCOs to report changes in address of beneficiaries.

Marketplaces and State Medicaid and CHIP Agencies Use Various Optional Mechanisms to Verify Residency and Changes to Residency

Marketplace, Medicaid, and CHIP regulations grant flexibilities in the verification process for certain eligibility criteria. The flexibilities are designed to minimize administrative costs and burdens on marketplaces, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies, and applicants. For example, all marketplaces may accept self-attestation as proof of residency requirements or opt to perform additional levels of verification, based on

the state’s discretion.⁶¹ As such, according to CMS officials, the federally facilitated marketplace does not use any additional data sources to help verify residencies of individuals.

However, per our survey, some state agencies and marketplaces reported taking additional steps to help verify residency eligibility requirements. Specifically, some state agencies and marketplaces reported using various external data sources, such as LexisNexis, state motor-vehicle agency records, the National Change of Address Records service (NCOA), and returned mail services to verify residency of individuals.⁶²

Use of such data sources and frequency of verification varied among the state agencies and marketplaces. NCOA was the most frequently reported data source used by state agencies and marketplaces to verify residency. Table 2 provides the number of state agencies and marketplaces that reported using optional data sources to verify self-attested information to determine whether applicants meet the state residency requirement during initial eligibility determinations.

Table 2: Survey Results of State Agencies’ and Marketplaces’ Use of Optional Data Sources to Verify Applicant Residency When Determining Initial Eligibility

	LexisNexis	State motor-vehicle agency records	National Change of Address records	Returned mail services	Other	None ^a
State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) agencies	2	8	10	3	3	32
State Medicaid agencies	2	8	10	3	4	34
State-based marketplaces ^b	1	0	2	1	2	12

Source: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. All 19 state-based marketplaces completed the survey for a response rate of 100 percent. Table totals may be greater

⁶¹45 C.F.R. § 155.315 (2024). We have previously reported that relying on program participants to self-certify information, instead of verifying such information independently, could cause an agency to miss opportunities to prevent program fraud and abuse. GAO, *Pandemic Unemployment Assistance: States’ Controls to Address Fraud*, [GAO-24-107471](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 23, 2024). Agencies are responsible for designing and implementing control activities to prevent fraud. Self-certification alone is not sufficient as a fraud control.

⁶²LexisNexis offers identity verification services to verify personal information such as name, address, DOB, or SSN. NCOA is a secure dataset of millions of permanent change-of-address records constructed from names and addresses of individuals and businesses who have filed a change-of-address with the U.S. Postal Service.

than the number of state agencies because certain states reported that they use multiple data sources to verify applicant residency when determining eligibility.

^aThis column reflects the number of state agencies or marketplaces that did not report using any optional data sources. Two state CHIP agencies and two state-based marketplaces did not respond to this question.

^bThe Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services reported that it does not use any optional data sources to verify residency when determining initial eligibility for the federally facilitated marketplace.

Table 3 provides the number of state agencies and marketplaces that reported in our survey using optional data sources to verify self-attested information in determining changes in residency after enrollment in the health care program.

Table 3: Survey Results of State Agencies' and Marketplaces' Use of Optional Data Sources to Identify Post-Enrollment Changes in Residency

Agency/marketplace	Frequency	LexisNexis	State motor-vehicle agency records	National Change of Address records	Returned mail services	Other	None ^a
State CHIP agencies	Periodic data matching	3	3	11	3	4	33
	Annual review	0	5	11	2	2	32
	Other (ad hoc)	3	3	10	8	8	24
State Medicaid agencies	Periodic data matching	3	5	13	2	5	34
	Annual review	1	6	13	5	3	31
	Other (ad hoc)	2	3	13	10	10	24
State-based marketplaces ^b	Periodic data matching	0	0	1	0	0	16
	Annual review	0	0	1	1	1	15
	Other (ad hoc)	0	1	6	4	5	6

Source: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. All 19 state-based marketplaces completed the survey for a response rate of 100 percent. Periodic data matching refers to checks that occur at least twice a year to determine if individuals are still eligible for their enrolled qualifying health care coverage. During annual review, state agencies and marketplaces determine if individuals are still eligible for their enrolled qualifying health care coverage. States also perform verification during various other instances (other (ad hoc)). Certain states reported that they use multiple data sources to verify applicant residency when determining eligibility.

^aThis column reflects the number of state agencies or marketplaces that did not report using any optional data sources. Two state CHIP agencies and two state-based marketplaces did not respond to this question.

^bThe Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services reported that it does not use any optional data sources to identify changes in residency for the federally facilitated marketplace.

CMS Guidance Is Limited on Marketplaces' Processes to Identify and Prevent Simultaneous Cross-State Health Care Coverage and Benefits

Marketplaces' Processes to Identify Duplicate Cross-State APTC Benefits Are Limited

CMS does not specifically require marketplaces to identify individuals receiving APTC benefits outside of their states. Per the results of our 2024 survey, state-based marketplaces do not have processes to prevent duplicate APTC benefits by identifying individuals enrolled in a qualified health plan receiving APTC benefits outside of their state.⁶³

CMS officials indicated that since 2014, the federally facilitated marketplace has conducted a monthly check, post-enrollment, to identify when consumers have duplicate cross-state qualified health plan enrollment through the federally facilitated marketplace. CMS officials told us they are developing a similar process to identify duplicate enrollments within state-based marketplaces. This report will include duplicate enrollments that exist between the federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces. Additionally, CMS officials indicated that they have distributed reports to states and plan to distribute enhanced regular reporting beginning in 2026.

Although CMS indicated it has a monthly check to identify duplicate enrollment in the federally facilitated marketplace, we found approximately 5,600 individuals in fiscal year 2023 who appeared to have qualified health plan coverage for which they were receiving APTC benefits in more than one state within the federally facilitated marketplace. We provided CMS with a nongeneralizable sample of six different SSNs that we identified as associated with potentially improper APTC payments made to issuers on behalf of individuals with duplicate enrollments through the federally facilitated marketplace. Each SSN matched to multiple states and had APTC benefits paid on its behalf during the same time frame.

We provided CMS the list of the six SSNs to verify whether each SSN appearing in multiple states belonged to the same individual. CMS

⁶³One state-based marketplace reported that in limited circumstances, some of its marketplace eligibility determinations will be affected by PARIS data updates performed by county workers for the state-supervised, county-administered Medicaid program.

officials stated that though their data showed SSNs in multiple states, their system's logic determined that each instance was a distinct individual due to data differences in additional fields, such as DOB, last name, or address. For example, based on CMS's explanation, Katherine Johnson in California and Catherine Johnson in New York would be considered different people even if their SSN and DOB matched.

However, SSNs should be unique to individuals and according to marketplace regulations, individuals must reside in the marketplace service area to be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan and have APTC benefits paid to issuers on their behalf.⁶⁴ Therefore, we disagree with CMS's assessment that these instances were distinct individuals and view CMS's system's logic as a potential system issue that may overlook duplicate enrollments and lead to potential overpayments.⁶⁵ Further as our data analysis shows, at least \$39.1 million in APTC payments were made on behalf of approximately 18,000 individuals simultaneously enrolled in marketplace coverage in more than one state. As previously mentioned, the federally facilitated marketplace relies on self-attestation and does not use additional data sources to help verify residencies of individuals. Additionally, most of the state-based marketplaces we surveyed reported that they rely exclusively on self-attestation as proof of residency requirements.

A leading practice in the Fraud Risk Framework is to conduct data matching to verify key information for eligibility determinations. Along with verifying initial eligibility, data matching can identify changes in key information that could affect continued eligibility in programs that provide ongoing benefits. While CMS conducts some data matching for the federally facilitated marketplace, it has not ensured that the process is sufficient to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state qualified health plan enrollment. Without CMS designing and documenting in policies and procedures a sufficient process, or modifying its current one, there is an increased risk that APTCs will be improperly paid to multiple issuers on behalf of the same individuals. For example, such a process could include

⁶⁴45 C.F.R. § 155.305(a)(3) (2024).

⁶⁵Officials stated that CMS's system's logic uses SSNs and additional fields such as last name, DOB, and address, when comparing individuals. If any of the fields do not match, then the system treats them as different individuals. It does not flag any records as duplicate if they are not identical records.

controls to detect and prevent duplicate SSNs from being used on multiple qualified health plans simultaneously.

In addition, duplicate SSNs that are the result of erroneous SSN data can also affect federal income tax compliance. As noted earlier, if applicants choose to have all or some of their premium tax credit paid in advance, they must reconcile the amount of APTC with the tax credit for which they ultimately qualified based on actual reported income and family size. According to IRS officials, IRS relies on the SSN data to identify taxpayers as part of the reconciliation process. If IRS does not receive valid SSNs from the marketplaces, the key back-end control intended by the tax reconciliation process will be hampered. If IRS is unable to reconcile APTC subsidies, its ability to recover overpayments of the tax credits is limited.

Marketplaces Do Not Have Processes to Identify Simultaneous Cross-State Medicaid and CHIP Coverage

Per our 2024 survey and discussions with CMS officials, both the federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces have processes to determine whether applicants are eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage within their respective states. Such coverage would exclude applicants from APTC eligibility.⁶⁶ For example, some states have integrated eligibility and enrollment systems for the marketplace, CHIP, and Medicaid agencies. These systems permit an automatic determination of eligibility for all these programs when an applicant first applies for coverage. According to CMS officials, the federally facilitated marketplace checks within the state for enrollment in minimum essential health coverage—such as Medicaid and CHIP—at initial application for a qualified health plan through the marketplace and twice yearly via the periodic data-matching process.

However, CMS and state-based marketplaces indicated that they do not have a process for the federally facilitated or state-based marketplaces, respectively, to identify individuals receiving Medicaid or CHIP coverage outside of the states in which individuals are enrolled in a qualified health plan. Further, per our 2024 survey results and discussions with CMS, none of the marketplaces, including the federally facilitated marketplace, submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information, to PARIS for interstate matching to help identify concurrent cross-state Medicaid or CHIP enrollment, which would make individuals ineligible for APTC. The surveyed state-based marketplaces reported that they do not

⁶⁶42 U.S.C. § 18081; 45 C.F.R. § 155.315, 155.320. Federal law states that individuals who are eligible to receive minimum essential coverage through a government-sponsored program, such as Medicaid or CHIP, are not eligible for APTC. 26 U.S.C. § 36B(c)(2)(B).

submit information to PARIS for reasons such as limited resources and a lack of requirement to do so.

According to CMS officials, marketplaces can choose to use PARIS, but CMS has not made its use mandatory. CMS officials stated that APTC data in PARIS may not be compatible with the intent of PARIS because it is an advance payment of a federal tax credit, and PARIS is primarily used for public assistance programs. Additionally, CMS believes existing trusted and approved data sources, such as those available via the Hub, are a more cost-effective way to meet programmatic needs under current technology and resource constraints. However, the Hub does not include data to identify cross-state Medicaid or CHIP coverage.

In 2017, we recommended that CMS assess and document the feasibility of approaches for identifying individuals enrolled in the federally facilitated marketplace while simultaneously being enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage in states outside of the states where they attest to residing.⁶⁷ In response, to close our recommendation, CMS performed a 2019 feasibility study of expanding its Hub data-matching process. CMS determined such an expansion of the process was not feasible due to (1) time needed to conduct such a cross-state match and (2) CMS's belief that the Medicaid and CHIP enrollment match rate for consumers in states where they did not attest to residing would be no higher—and, more likely, much lower—than the current low match rate for within-state data matching.

Although CMS believes the cross-state matches would be lower than within-state matches, we found that \$1.2 billion in potentially improper APTC payments were made to issuers on behalf of over 340,000 marketplace enrollees who also were enrolled in cross-state Medicaid or CHIP coverage for fiscal year 2023. While some of this could have been related to the continuous enrollment provision applicable to Medicaid and CHIP Medicaid expansion programs resulting from the pandemic, individuals enrolled in these programs should not also have had APTC payments made on their behalf, even under the revised rules during the pandemic. Additionally, the expansion of the Hub verification process may not be feasible for doing a cross-state match, but additional means of data matching, such as via PARIS or another data-matching system,

⁶⁷GAO, *Improper Payments: Improvements Needed in CMS and IRS Controls over Health Insurance Premium Tax Credit*, [GAO-17-467](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 13, 2017).

could be used to identify and help prevent cross-state Medicaid or CHIP coverage.

Potential improper payments associated with duplicate coverage could be reduced with additional control activities. For example, requiring marketplaces to submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information, to the PARIS interstate match, or another data-matching system, would enable marketplaces to identify matches between APTC and CHIP or Medicaid and terminate benefits as appropriate.

Along with verifying initial eligibility, data matching can enable programs that provide ongoing benefits to identify changes in key information that could affect continued eligibility, such as residency. Without a requirement for all marketplace qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information, to be submitted to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly, marketplaces have limited ability to identify APTC beneficiaries simultaneously receiving cross-state Medicaid coverage, CHIP coverage, or APTC benefits. This can result in APTCs being improperly paid to issuers on behalf of individuals who may already be enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in another state. It can also result in improper continuation of hundreds of millions in Medicaid or CHIP capitation payments being made to MCOs on behalf of individuals who have moved to different states.

CMS Guidance Is Limited on Submission of Medicaid or CHIP Enrollment Data to PARIS

The results of our 2024 survey of state Medicaid and CHIP agencies indicated that all state Medicaid agencies and most state CHIP agencies submitted enrollment data for PARIS interstate matching during fiscal year 2023. However, the frequency of matching in fiscal year 2023, which was the focus of our analyses, varied among states for both Medicaid and CHIP.

Specifically, although most state agencies reported that they submitted Medicaid and CHIP enrollment data for all four quarters in fiscal year 2023, two state CHIP agencies and three state Medicaid agencies reported that they did not submit enrollment data for at least one quarter in fiscal year 2023. Of our six selected states, all six reported submitting Medicaid enrollment data for all four quarters. Of the six, five reported submitting CHIP enrollment data for all four quarters, and one state reported it does not use the PARIS match for its CHIP program.

In their survey responses, states reported that they did not submit Medicaid or CHIP enrollment data for each available PARIS interstate match due to submission barriers, such as limited resources, technical difficulties, and a lack of a requirement to do so. Without all state program enrollment data consistently being included in the PARIS interstate match, match results provided to the state agencies may not have sufficient information to identify duplicate cross-state Medicaid or CHIP enrollment and take appropriate action to prevent improper payments. Table 4 provides the frequency of data submissions for PARIS matching in fiscal year 2023.

Table 4: Survey Results of State Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Agencies’ Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Submission

	Reported having a process to submit enrollment data to PARIS	Reported submitting enrollment data for all four quarters in fiscal year (FY) 2023	Reported submitting enrollment data at least once during FY 2023 (but not for all four quarters)	Did not report submitting enrollment data for any quarter in FY 2023
State Medicaid agencies	50 ^a	46	3	0
State CHIP agencies	48 ^b	43	2	2

Source: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. According to federal regulations, all state Medicaid eligibility determination systems must conduct data matching through PARIS; however, there is not a similar requirement for state CHIP agencies. Federal regulations for Medicaid agencies do not include PARIS reporting requirements that specify how frequently states are to submit enrollment data for the PARIS interstate match such as during each available PARIS quarterly service match.

^aAlthough 50 state Medicaid agencies indicated that they have a process to submit Medicaid enrollment data to PARIS, one state did not indicate the quarters in fiscal year 2023 for which it submitted data to PARIS.

^bOne state CHIP agency did not respond, and one reported not having a process. Although 48 state CHIP agencies indicated that they have a process to submit CHIP enrollment data to PARIS, one state did not indicate the quarters in fiscal year 2023 for which it submitted data to PARIS.

CMS guidance does not specify that all Medicaid and CHIP enrollees are to be included in the PARIS interstate matching. Based on our survey, most state Medicaid and CHIP agencies submit enrollment data to PARIS for all enrollees. However, as indicated in table 5, seven state CHIP agencies and eight state Medicaid agencies reported that they exclude categories of enrollees from the data they submit to PARIS. For example, some state agencies reported excluding beneficiaries receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, beneficiaries residing in

certain counties, and pregnant women.⁶⁸ Of our six selected states, three reported that they did not submit data for all Medicaid enrollees, and one reported it did not submit data for all CHIP enrollees.

Table 5: State Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Agencies’ Submission of Complete Enrollment Data to the Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS)

	Reported submitting data for all enrollees	Did not report submitting data for all enrollees
State Medicaid agencies	42	8
State CHIP agencies	41	7

Source: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

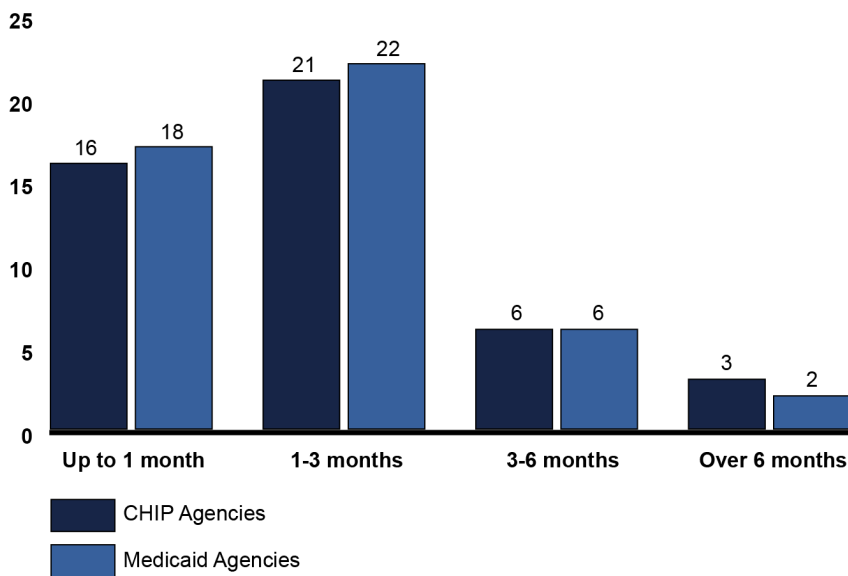
Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. According to federal regulations, all state Medicaid eligibility determination systems must conduct data matching through PARIS; however, there is not a similar requirement for state CHIP agencies. Fifty and 48 state Medicaid and CHIP agencies, respectively, indicated that they have a process to submit enrollment data to PARIS. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services guidance does not specify that all Medicaid and CHIP enrollees are to be included in the PARIS interstate matching.

As previously described, once states receive PARIS interstate match results, they are expected to evaluate and determine the matched individual’s continued eligibility for benefits in their state and take whatever action is appropriate.⁶⁹ Per our 2024 survey results, most states’ Medicaid and CHIP agencies reported that they could resolve matches identified via PARIS within 3 months, as indicated in figure 7.

⁶⁸SSA’s SSI program provides monthly payments to individuals with disabilities and older adults with no to low-income. SSI benefits sometimes include access to health insurance under Medicaid. Financial eligibility for SSI is determined using standard national criteria, whereas Medicaid eligibility rules differ among the states.

⁶⁹See 42 C.F.R. § 435.952(a) and 457.344 (2024).

Figure 7: Survey Results of States' Time Frames for Resolving PARIS Matches



Sources: GAO analysis of state surveys on identifying and preventing duplicate health insurance coverage and benefits. | GAO-25-106976

Note: We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). One state did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. Although 48 states indicated that they have a process to submit CHIP enrollment data to PARIS, two states did not indicate how long it takes to resolve identified matches. Additionally, although 50 states indicated that they have a process to submit Medicaid enrollment data to PARIS, two states did not indicate how long it takes to resolve identified matches.

According to federal regulations, all state Medicaid eligibility determination systems must conduct data matching through PARIS.⁷⁰ There is not a similar requirement for state CHIP agencies.⁷¹ CMS officials indicated that although there is not a similar requirement for state CHIP agencies, in many states' CHIP is combined with the state Medicaid program, and therefore, such CHIP enrollment data may be included in the Medicaid PARIS submission.⁷² However, according to CMS officials, the PARIS statutory and regulatory requirements do not apply to separate CHIP agencies.

⁷⁰The regulation does not indicate which PARIS matching the Medicaid agencies must participate in.

⁷¹42 C.F.R. § 435.945(d) (2024).

⁷²As previously mentioned, states have three options for designing their CHIP programs: Medicaid expansion CHIP, separate CHIP, and combination CHIP.

Additionally, even though Medicaid eligibility determination systems must conduct data matching through PARIS, states are not required to submit enrollment data for the PARIS interstate match on a frequently recurring basis, such as during each available PARIS quarterly service match. Similarly, CMS does not require states to submit all categories of Medicaid enrollees, including SSI enrollees and other special categories, as part of their PARIS data submissions. According to CMS officials, states have individualized processes, and CMS defers to the individual states to determine how to best use PARIS. Although statutory changes made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic likely contributed to an increase in duplicate health care coverage during our 2023 review period, inconsistent controls and control weaknesses, such as those described above, also increase the risk of overpayments for duplicate coverage.⁷³

Along with verifying initial eligibility, using quality information for data matching can enable programs that provide ongoing benefits to identify changes in key information that could affect continued eligibility.⁷⁴ Until state Medicaid and CHIP agencies are required to submit their enrollment data to PARIS or another data-matching system, on a frequently recurring basis for interstate data matching, and to resolve any identified matches, state agencies will continue to face greater risk of overlooking potential instances of duplicate cross-state Medicaid and CHIP payments.

Conclusions

Preventing and detecting improper payments and fraud in Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC programs is a complex undertaking. Given the high levels of estimated improper payments that CMS faces, taking appropriate opportunities to reduce the risk of making overpayments for duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits is important. The \$1.6 billion in potential overpayments identified in our analyses may be relatively small compared to the total enrollment numbers, outlays, and expenditures in fiscal year 2023. However, it represents a significant

⁷³As previously mentioned, Congress provided additional federal funding to states so that Medicaid enrollees could keep their health care coverage through the end of the pandemic. To receive this additional funding, states were required to keep enrollees continuously enrolled in Medicaid unless an individual requested voluntary termination of eligibility or the individual ceased to be a resident of the state. CMS instructed states not to disenroll beneficiaries based on their failure to respond to a request to verify their state of residence. The only exception was for individuals identified using PARIS as receiving benefits in more than one state. In these instances, the state could consider the individual as no longer being a resident of the state as long as the state took reasonable measures to determine state residency prior to termination.

⁷⁴Quality information is appropriate, current, complete, accurate, accessible, and provided on a timely basis.

dollar amount of potential overpayments that largely stem from overpayments among six selected states.

Effective controls, such as processes for identifying and resolving potential duplicative APTC benefits, could mitigate the risks of making overpayments. While CMS has made some efforts to identify duplicate cross-state APTC benefits, we found that its processes were not sufficient for identifying the thousands of potential instances of duplicative APTC coverage in fiscal year 2023 we found in our analysis. Until CMS designs a process or modifies its current one to prevent SSNs from being used to receive APTC for multiple qualified health plans simultaneously, CMS will continue to be at risk for making potential improper payments. Further, if a duplicate SSN was a result of a data input error, the federal income tax reconciliation process, a key back-end control, will be hindered, potentially burdening taxpayers and limiting the recovery of any overpaid tax credits.

Further, our survey found that marketplaces have limited ability to identify APTC beneficiaries simultaneously receiving cross-state Medicaid or CHIP coverage. Specifically, none of the marketplaces submit enrollment data to a data-matching system that would enable them to identify potential duplicate coverage. Without a requirement for all marketplaces to submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information, to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching, CMS will continue to face risks of making these potential overpayments.

Effective controls also require quality information to conduct data matching to help verify eligibility and detect and prevent improper payments. CMS's limited guidance does not help ensure that all available data for Medicaid and CHIP are used by states to identify cross-state duplication and take timely action, as appropriate. PARIS was created to identify duplicate benefits across states; however, some state agencies are not submitting their complete populations of Medicaid and CHIP enrollees, limiting its usefulness and states' ability to detect and prevent overpayments.

These limitations could be addressed by CMS establishing a requirement for state agencies and marketplaces to submit complete Medicaid, CHIP, and marketplace enrollment data, including APTC information, to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching to help ensure that states have adequate information to identify duplicate cross-state health care coverage, benefits, and payments. Enacting a submission

requirement to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching is especially important for the APTC program. Given the uncertainty and delay involved in potentially recovering excess APTC benefits during tax reconciliation, it is imperative that these programs have more timely controls to identify and prevent duplicate coverage.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We are making the following three recommendations to CMS:

The Administrator for CMS, in coordination with the health insurance marketplaces, should design a process or modify its current one, including the development of policies and procedures, to help detect and prevent duplicate SSNs being used on multiple qualified health plan policies receiving APTC benefits within a marketplace or across the marketplaces simultaneously. (Recommendation 1)

The Administrator for CMS should require that (1) all federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly, and (2) federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces resolve matches identified between APTC and CHIP or Medicaid to determine eligibility and terminate coverage, as appropriate. (Recommendation 2)

The Administrator for CMS should require that all state Medicaid and CHIP agencies (1) submit all enrollment data to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly, and (2) review matches to verify Medicaid or CHIP eligibility and terminate coverage, as appropriate. (Recommendation 3)

Agency Comments, Third-Party Views, and Our Evaluation

We provided a draft of this report to HHS, Treasury, selected states' marketplaces, and Medicaid and CHIP agencies for review and comment. HHS, Treasury, and Georgia's marketplace (Georgia Access) provided technical comments, which we incorporated, as appropriate. HHS and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (PA) Department of Human Services (DHS) also provided general comments reprinted in appendixes III and IV, respectively. The Medicaid Director of New York State Department of Health (DOH) provided general comments via email as discussed below.

In its comments, which are summarized below and reproduced in appendix III, HHS neither agreed nor disagreed with the recommendations, but noted planned actions. Regarding the recommendation to establish a process to help detect and prevent

duplicate SSNs being used on multiple qualified health plan policies receiving APTC benefits within the marketplaces simultaneously, HHS stated that it has plans to develop a new or modified process to detect and prevent such duplicate SSNs' usage.

Regarding the recommendation that HHS require all federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information to PARIS, or another data-matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, and resolve matches identified between APTC and CHIP or Medicaid to determine eligibility and terminate coverage, HHS noted that it would assess the feasibility of implementing GAO's recommendation and whether additional statutory or regulatory authority would be needed.

Regarding the recommendation that HHS require all state Medicaid and CHIP agencies to submit all enrollment data to PARIS or another data-matching system for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis and review matches to verify Medicaid or CHIP eligibility and terminate coverage as appropriate, HHS noted a provision in Public Law 119-21, enacted in July 2025. This provision requires HHS to establish a process to regularly obtain address information for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees.⁷⁵ HHS noted that the law requires states to submit SSNs and other information for data matching to prevent dual enrollment in multiple states beginning in October 2029. HHS acknowledged that it would take our recommendation into consideration when determining how to implement the new law's requirements.

Further, HHS highlighted a press release it issued on July 17, 2025, regarding an analysis the agency performed on duplicate Medicaid/CHIP and marketplace enrollment encompassing all states. Specifically, the analysis of 2024 enrollment data identified about 2.8 million individuals either enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in multiple states or simultaneously enrolled in both Medicaid or CHIP and a marketplace plan with APTC at a cost of about \$14 billion. We acknowledge HHS's analysis and note that the results generally align with our findings. As a result of its analysis, HHS indicated that CMS plans to issue additional guidance outlining state responsibilities for addressing dual enrollment. Therefore, we believe our recommendations would aid in addressing the duplicate coverage issues identified in the HHS analysis. We believe HHS could continue to do this

⁷⁵An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14, Pub. L. No. 119-21, § 71103, 139 Stat. 72, 291 (2025) (commonly known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act).

type of analysis on a continual basis to help address our recommendations.

PA DHS provided third-party views on the draft report that are summarized below and reproduced in appendix IV. In its comments, PA DHS stated that the period of our review was challenging because it included the period in which Medicaid agencies were unwinding from the COVID-19 continuous enrollment period. Our report includes a discussion of the continuous enrollment period, its unwinding, and the effects that the temporary program flexibilities had on states' ability to identify duplicate health care coverage during the pandemic.

PA DHS further stated that the full scope of capitation payments mentioned in the report was unclear. Throughout the report, we noted that we did not determine which state, if any, made an improper capitation payment or was responsible for duplicate coverage, as that determination was outside the scope of our review. Additionally, to be more conservative in our estimation of duplicate capitation payments, we used the state with the lowest total capitation payment amount because we did not determine which state's payment was potentially improper.

Georgia Access commented on the potential costs of implementing an interstate data-matching process. We acknowledge that there will be costs associated with implementing a new process; however, our review found that health insurance entities received over \$1.6 billion in potentially improper payments or fraud from duplicate health care coverage or benefits, which we believe to be significant. Additionally, as mentioned above, CMS performed a similar analysis encompassing all states and identified an even larger number of individuals with duplicate coverage, which was consistent with our findings.

The Medicaid Director of New York State DOH provided comments via email encouraging creation of a new federal hub service that can inform states whether a consumer has coverage in another state, thereby preventing duplicate coverage in multiple states. Further, New York State DOH agreed that adding the APTC and CHIP populations to the PARIS matching process would improve the ability of all states to prevent duplicate coverage.

The other selected states' marketplaces and CHIP and Medicaid agencies did not provide any comments.

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, and other interested parties. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact M. Hannah Padilla at padillah@gao.gov or Seto J. Bagdoyan at bagdoyans@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix V.

Sincerely,

//SIGNED//

M. Hannah Padilla
Director, Financial Management and Assurance

//SIGNED//

Seto J. Bagdoyan
Director, Forensic Audits and Investigative Service

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report describes instances of potential overpayments made for duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits, if any, on behalf of individuals enrolled in (1) Medicaid managed care in selected states, (2) Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) managed care in selected states, (3) a marketplace while receiving advance premium tax credit (APTC) benefits in any state, and (4) Medicaid or CHIP managed care in selected states while receiving APTC benefits in any state. Additionally, this report examines the extent to which the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the states have designed processes to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits in the Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC programs.

Data-Matching Analysis to Identify Potential Overpayments for Duplicate CHIP, Medicaid, and APTC Coverage or Benefits

For our first objective, we used enrollment and payment data from selected states for fiscal year 2023 to identify potential overpayments for duplicate coverage or benefits.¹ We selected fiscal year 2023 enrollment and payment data because they were the most recent data available at the time of our review. We selected a nongeneralizable sample of six states. To select the states, we considered various factors, such as enrollment numbers, migration trends, states’ quarterly Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) match results, and location, as described in table 6. We also considered states’ involvement in other ongoing GAO reviews in making our selection to minimize burden on state agencies.

Table 6: Criteria Used to Select States for Review

Criteria	Rationale	States selected per criterion
Average monthly Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Medicaid enrollment by state for calendar year 2022	To maximize audit coverage, we focused on states with the highest enrollment numbers.	California, New York, and Texas
Marketplace consumers receiving Advance Premium Tax Credit (APTC) by state for calendar year 2022 open enrollment	To maximize audit coverage, we focused on states with the highest enrollment numbers.	California, Texas, and Pennsylvania
State migration inflows and outflows for calendar year 2021	To consider the risk that individuals may fail to timely report a change in residency to the state in which they are enrolled, we focused on states with the highest migration trends.	California, Georgia, and Texas
States’ quarterly Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) interstate matches for calendar year 2022	To consider states’ PARIS matches, we included states with higher match rates.	Georgia and Tennessee

¹The federal government’s fiscal year 2023 covered October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023.

Criteria	Rationale	States selected per criterion
Proximity of states to one another	To include states where individuals may be more likely to make a local or short distance move to a nearby state, or where residents may live in one state and work in another, we considered proximity of states to one another.	New York/Pennsylvania and Georgia/Tennessee

Source: GAO analysis of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Internal Revenue Service information. | GAO-25-106976

Given variations in program structure, we wanted to capture a mixture of marketplace platforms to include multiple perspectives. We reviewed the calendar year 2022 CMS Marketplace Open Enrollment Period Public Use files and noted which states were operating on the federally facilitated marketplace versus those that were operating their own state-based marketplace at the time of our selection. For 2023, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas used the federally facilitated marketplace, while California, New York, and Pennsylvania operated their own state-based marketplaces.² As a result, the six selected states include both types of platforms.

For the purposes of our report, a match refers to an individual record in one state or program that shares the same Social Security number (SSN) and date of birth (DOB) with a record in another state or program. Although SSNs are unique to individuals, we also used DOB to minimize potential false positives and increase confidence that matched records across different programs or states referred to the same individual.

A match alone does not indicate duplicate health care coverage. To identify duplicate health care coverage, we analyzed the data to identify overlapping enrollment and benefit payments—specifically, simultaneous capitation payments or APTC benefits—made on behalf of the same individual across multiple states or programs during the same months.³ In other words, a duplicate match identifies who appears in multiple datasets, while duplicate health care coverage reflects what benefits may have been received simultaneously, potentially indicating eligibility issues or improper payments.

²Georgia transitioned to a state-based marketplace on the federal platform for plan year 2024 and subsequently transitioned to a state-based marketplace, beginning operations in November 2024 for plan year 2025.

³Capitation payments are fixed amounts of money paid to a managed care organization to cover health care services for a set period of time. Capitation payments are usually made per enrollee per month.

In reviewing potential duplicate Medicaid and CHIP health care coverage across the six selected states, we applied a 3-month buffer to account for individuals who may have moved from one state to another but remained temporarily enrolled in both due to the time needed for administrative processing, especially given the continuous enrollment condition associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ We also applied a 3-month buffer to our analysis of individuals enrolled in a qualified health plan receiving APTC benefits while enrolled in CHIP or Medicaid in any of the selected states. This buffer is intended to account for individuals who may have moved from one state to another but remained enrolled in both states for at least 3 or more months and reflects typical state disenrollment timelines, according to agency officials. Moreover, it helps avoid overstating duplication caused by common transitions.

The buffer also serves the additional purpose of highlighting patterns that fall outside the 3-month window, which may signal patterns inconsistent with legitimate program use, such as fraud or program misuse.⁵ For example, extended multistate enrollment across states may warrant further review for improper payments or fraudulent activity, such as intentional misrepresentation of residency or simultaneous benefit claims.

We did not apply the buffer to our analysis of multistate APTC benefits. In these cases, an individual is enrolled in a qualified health plan with APTC benefits being paid on their behalf in any two or more states. Any simultaneous coverage across states in the same month is inconsistent with program rules and more likely to reflect an eligibility or payment error since APTC benefits are administered at the federal level and tied to

⁴The Families First Coronavirus Response Act provided additional federal funding to states during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a condition for receiving this temporarily enhanced federal funding, the law required states to keep Medicaid beneficiaries continuously enrolled unless the individual requested voluntary termination of eligibility, or the individual ceased to be a resident of the state. Pub. L. No. 116-127, div. F, § 6008, 134 Stat. 178, 208 (2020). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, ended the Medicaid continuous enrollment condition on March 31, 2023. Pub. L. No. 117-328, div. FF, tit. V, subtit. D, § 5131, 136 Stat. 4459, 5949 (2022).

⁵Concerning patterns may include: (1) overlapping or simultaneous enrollment or payments across states that persist beyond 3 months; (2) multiple, non-consecutive periods of overlap for the same individual; or (3) repeated multistate enrollment patterns across different program benefit types.

state-specific marketplace plans.⁶ Accordingly, we counted all instances of simultaneous APTC benefits in our analysis regardless of duration.

We wanted to ensure that our state selection included states that primarily deliver their Medicaid services via managed care organizations. We focused on managed care due to the monthly capitation payments made by the government to providers regardless of whether individuals are using services. Specifically, the risk of improper payments for duplicate health care coverage may be greater for individuals served by managed care organizations compared to those served under fee-for-service, since the latter only results in payments for services delivered. Our selected states represented states with at least 70 percent of Medicaid enrollees in comprehensive managed care organizations.

Additionally, we looked to include states that have adopted the expansion of Medicaid as well as states that have not.⁷ Three of our selected states—Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas—had not adopted Medicaid expansion as of 2023. The remaining three selected states—California, New York, and Pennsylvania—had expanded Medicaid. Our selected states include multiple states from each category and allow for sufficient audit coverage.

Based on the factors described above, we included six states in our review: California, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. Our findings related to Medicaid and CHIP coverage are limited to the six selected states and are not projectable nationally. Our findings related to APTC benefits consider all nationwide marketplace enrollments (including all state-based marketplaces and the federally facilitated marketplace).

To address objective one, we also obtained fiscal year 2023 managed care enrollment data for Medicaid and CHIP from each of the six selected states. This included 32.6 million unique SSNs with \$181 billion in

⁶APTC benefits are administered at the federal level by CMS, which pays the premium tax credit directly to health insurance issuers on behalf of eligible individuals enrolled through the federally facilitated marketplace or state-based marketplaces. The data used in this analysis, reflecting nationwide APTC enrollment and payment records, were provided by CMS.

⁷The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act provided states with the option to expand Medicaid coverage to nearly all adults with incomes up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level beginning in January 2014. It also permitted an early expansion option, whereby states could expand eligibility for this population, or a subset of this population, starting on April 1, 2010.

capitation payments for Medicaid and 2.1 million unique SSNs with \$3.3 billion in capitation payments for CHIP. We also obtained fiscal year 2023 enrollment data, including APTC information, for the federally facilitated marketplace and the state-based marketplaces from CMS. This included 12 million unique SSNs with \$62.6 billion in APTC benefits for the federally facilitated marketplace and 5.1 million unique SSNs with \$29.4 billion in APTC benefits for the state-based marketplaces.

To identify instances of payments made for duplicate health care coverage or benefits on behalf of individuals enrolled in CHIP or Medicaid across the six selected states, or receiving APTC benefits, we performed the following steps.⁸

- We first identified all unique combinations of SSNs and DOBs within each state. The goal was to ensure that each record or row of data represented a single unique individual and contained all associated payments for that individual. We then removed all records where an individual SSN had multiple DOBs. This treats multiple DOBs for a single SSN as a data anomaly, not a match. This was necessary to ensure the reliability of SSN-based matching across states, since multiple DOBs for the same SSN may indicate inaccurate or fraudulent data. Additionally, records with multiple DOBs for the same SSN could inflate cross-state match counts.
- We reviewed all SSNs for validity, checking for invalid number groupings, invalid alphanumeric characters, or blank or missing SSNs. For all potentially invalid or missing SSNs, we sent the records to the Social Security Administration's Enumeration Verification System (EVS) to verify SSNs and their corresponding names and DOBs.
- EVS returned results with verified combinations of SSN, DOB, and names that were reintegrated into the original datasets for analysis.
- For each dataset, we arranged the data so that each row of data represented a unique individual or unique combination of SSN and DOB, with all capitation or APTC payments for that individual.
- For each program, we performed data matching, comparing each dataset to all others.

To identify instances of potentially improper capitation payments across the six selected states, we performed data matching between the six selected states' datasets. If an individual receiving CHIP or Medicaid in

⁸We did not determine whether APTCs were identified during the tax reconciliation process as part of our review.

one state appeared in another of the six selected states, we considered that a match, so long as there was a capitation payment in both states. Since we could not identify which coverage was potentially improper, we conservatively took steps to calculate the minimum possible dollar amount for the associated payments and we defaulted to reporting the lower dollar amounts.

To identify instances of capitation payments made on behalf of individuals simultaneously receiving APTC benefits, we performed data matching between the Medicaid and CHIP enrollment data for each of the six selected states and the nationwide marketplace data from CMS for the federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces. Since we could not identify which coverage or benefits were potentially improper, we treated APTC benefits as potentially improper, as individuals enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP are generally not eligible to receive APTC benefits. Any APTC benefits paid on behalf of individuals do not account for any APTC funds that may have been paid back as part of the tax reconciliation process.

Additionally, we analyzed nationwide marketplace data to see whether APTC payments were made on behalf of individuals simultaneously enrolled in multiple states. As previously mentioned, we did not apply the 3-month buffer to this analysis. We processed our results through EVS to help determine whether matched records across states belonged to the same individual or to different individuals who may have shared similar identifiers, such as SSNs, DOBs, or last names. Since we could not identify which APTC benefits were potentially improper, we conservatively took steps to calculate the minimum possible dollar amount for the associated payments and we defaulted to reporting the lower dollar amounts.

We also compared data with published enrollment and outlays data, interviewed knowledgeable agency and state program officials, analyzed select data fields, and processed records with missing or potentially invalid SSNs through EVS. Based on our reliability assessment results, we determined that the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of matching and identifying individuals who had potential overpayments made on their behalf for duplicate coverage or benefits.

Analysis of Agencies', Marketplaces', and CMS's Processes for Identifying and Preventing Duplicate Cross-State Health Care Coverage or Benefits

To assess key control activities and processes the states and CMS designed to identify and prevent duplicate cross-state health care coverage or benefits in Medicaid, CHIP, and APTC, we reviewed federal statutes, their implementing regulations, leading practices for managing fraud risks in federal programs, and CMS guidance. We determined the leading practices from the Fraud Risk Framework relevant to our objective related to designing and implementing specific control activities to prevent and detect fraud.⁹ These leading practices include conducting data matching verifying key information, including self-reported data and information necessary to determine eligibility.

We (1) conducted surveys of state Medicaid agencies, state CHIP agencies, and state-based marketplaces and contacted and received written responses from CMS to obtain the federally facilitated marketplace perspective on the topics covered in the survey and (2) conducted individual interviews with agency officials from our six selected states.

Surveys and agency coordination. We implemented three web-based surveys from April 2024 to January 2025. Our questionnaires included both multiple-choice and open-ended questions. We administered the first survey to the 50 states' and the District of Columbia's Medicaid agencies about each state's Medicaid program structure, processes for determining and identifying changes in residency of applicants, processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits, and barriers and potential improvements for identifying duplicate health care coverage or benefits.

We administered the second survey to the 50 states' and the District of Columbia's CHIP agencies about each state's CHIP structure, processes for determining and identifying changes in residency of applicants, processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits, and barriers and potential improvements for identifying duplicate health care coverage or benefits. We received a total of 50 submissions for the Medicaid and CHIP surveys (49 states and the District of Columbia). Florida did not complete the Medicaid or CHIP survey. Not all respondents provided answers for all survey questions. The response rate for both the Medicaid and CHIP surveys was 98 percent.

⁹GAO, *A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs*, [GAO-15-593SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 2015).

We administered the third survey to the 19 state-based marketplaces operating their own platforms for plan year 2024, including the District of Columbia. We asked the state-based marketplaces about their processes for determining and identifying changes in residency of applicants, processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits, and barriers and potential improvements for identifying duplicate health care coverage or benefits. All 19 state-based marketplaces completed the survey for a response rate of 100 percent; however, not all respondents provided answers for all survey questions.

To obtain the perspective of the federally facilitated marketplace, which was used by 32 states, we asked CMS about processes related to the federally facilitated marketplace, such as identifying changes in residency of applicants, processes for identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits, and barriers and potential improvements for identifying duplicate health care coverage or benefits.

To develop our survey questions, we reviewed external audit reports on the topic, engaged with internal and external stakeholders, and drew on a Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General prior state survey questionnaire on the PARIS Medicaid interstate match process.¹⁰ For all three surveys, we took steps to ensure that questions were relevant and logical. To do this, we met with agency officials from six state agencies to pretest the questionnaire. As a result of these meetings, we updated and revised our questions and provided room for further explanation, as appropriate.

To reduce nonresponse, we sent multiple reminder emails encouraging the state Medicaid agencies, CHIP agencies, and state-based marketplaces to complete the questionnaires. We also made telephone calls to nonrespondents to encourage participation and troubleshoot any logistical issues in accessing the questionnaire. After reviewing the survey responses, we concluded that there may have been one question on each survey that was misinterpreted by multiple states. As a result, we sent follow-up emails to clarify the questions and requested confirmation or an updated response. Responses to the relevant questions were updated, as applicable, for our coding and evaluation purposes. To analyze the open-ended information that we obtained from responses

¹⁰Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General, *Public Assistance Reporting Information System: State Participation in the Medicaid Interstate Match Is Limited*, OIE-09-11-00780 (Washington, D.C.: July 2014).

from each of the three surveys, the team conducted manual reviews of each.

Interviews. We held interviews with officials from our six selected states' Medicaid and CHIP agencies and three selected state-based marketplaces,¹¹ CMS, and the Department of the Treasury to obtain their views on identifying and preventing duplicate health care coverage or benefits for beneficiaries in different states and monitoring such efforts, including tracking potential cost savings for detecting and preventing overpayments.

We conducted this performance audit from July 2023 to September 2025 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

¹¹State-based marketplaces in Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas operated on the federally facilitated marketplace for 2023.

Appendix II: Lapse in Access to PARIS Temporarily Affected States' Efforts to Identify and Prevent Duplicate Coverage

The Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families (ACF) did not facilitate the May 2024 and delayed the August 2024 quarterly Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) data matches due to an expired computer-matching agreement (CMA) and change in technical service provider. The Department of Defense's Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) was ACF's service provider for PARIS and was responsible for conducting the data matching of states' enrollment data through April 2024. However, the CMA between ACF and DMDC expired on April 1, 2024, and ACF officials indicated that PARIS did not have funds to keep DMDC as the technical service provider.

According to ACF officials, the agency moved operation of PARIS to the Department of the Treasury's Do Not Pay program (DNP) and facilitated the interstate PARIS matches via DNP in October 2024.¹ In October 2024, December 2024, and February 2025, 33, 37 and 45 state Medicaid and CHIP agencies, respectively, participated in the PARIS interstate match. Treasury officials told us that beginning February 2025, the matches will take place on the prior quarterly schedule for each fiscal year (November, February, May, and August).

¹According to ACF officials, although the CMA is between ACF and Treasury, each participating state must sign an addendum representing its agreement to the terms as well.

Appendix III: Comments from the Department of Health and Human Services



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Assistant Secretary for Legislation
Washington, DC 20201

August 26, 2025

Hannah Padilla
Director
Financial Management and Assurance
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street NW
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Padilla:

Attached are comments on the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) report entitled, **"HEALTH INSURANCE: Enhanced Data Matching Could Help Prevent Duplicate Benefits and Yield Substantial Savings"** (GAO-25-107976).

The Department appreciates the opportunity to review this report prior to publication.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gary Andres", is positioned above the typed name.

Gary Andres
Assistant Secretary for Legislation

Attachment

GENERAL COMMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) ON THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE'S DRAFT REPORT TITLED: HEALTH INSURANCE: ENHANCED DATA MATCHING COULD HELP PREVENT DUPLICATE BENEFITS AND YIELD SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS (GAO-25-106976)

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) draft report. HHS takes seriously its responsibilities to protect taxpayer funds, and is committed to conducting thorough oversight of Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Exchanges.

As described in the GAO's report, 45 CFR 155.330(d) requires the Exchanges to routinely conduct Medicaid and CHIP Periodic Data Matching (PDM). As part of this process, the Exchanges examine available data sources from state Medicaid and CHIP agencies to determine whether individuals who are enrolled in Exchange coverage with Advance Payments of the Premium Tax Credit (APTC) or Cost-sharing Reductions (CSRs) are also enrolled in Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) Medicaid or CHIP. The Exchange then sends an initial warning notice to individuals identified as being dually enrolled, requesting that they take immediate action to respond to the notice. The notice includes the names of the individuals who have been identified as dually enrolled and instructions on how to respond to the notice; either informing the Exchange that they're not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP or ending their Exchange coverage with APTC/CSRs. Dually enrolled individuals then have 30 days from the date the notice is sent to respond. As laid out in 45 CFR 155.330(e), if affected individuals fail to act in response to the initial warning notice, the Exchange ends any APTC/CSRs being paid on their behalf and informs these individuals that their Exchange coverage continues without financial help, and that they need to end their Exchange coverage if they do not wish to be enrolled at full cost.

Additionally, state Medicaid agencies are required to have eligibility determination systems that provide for data matching through the Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS). PARIS currently consists of three types of data matches: the Federal Match, the Veterans Affairs (VA) Match, and the Interstate Match. While all states are currently required to sign an agreement to participate in PARIS as a condition of receiving Medicaid funding for automated data systems, there is no requirement regarding which of the three PARIS matches state Medicaid agencies must use, nor the frequency with which matches must be conducted. If an individual is identified as receiving Medicaid benefits in another state, this represents a potential change in circumstance and requires the state to conduct outreach and follow-up to verify the individual's residency prior to terminating coverage. On July 4, 2025, Public Law 119-21 was signed into law; giving HHS new tools to prevent the federal government from paying twice for the same person's care. For example, section 71103 of Public Law 119-21 requires HHS to establish a process to regularly obtain address information for individuals enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. This provision also requires states, beginning on October 1, 2029, to submit the social security number and other relevant information for individuals enrolled, or seeking to enroll, in Medicaid and CHIP to the system, and take action to prevent individuals from being simultaneously enrolled in multiple states.

HHS recently performed an analysis of 2024 enrollment data that identified 2.8 million individuals either enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in multiple states or simultaneously enrolled in both Medicaid or CHIP and an Exchange plan with APTC/CSRs. Based on the results of this analysis, HHS will take action to ensure individuals are only enrolled in one program and to stop

the federal government from paying multiple times for these individuals to receive health coverage. For example, through the Medicaid and CHIP PDM process, HHS has already notified the individuals identified as being enrolled in both Medicaid or CHIP and a Federally Facilitated Exchange (FFE) plan with APTC/CSRs and asked them to either 1) disenroll from Medicaid or CHIP; 2) end their APTC/CSRs; or 3) notify the FFE that the data match is incorrect and submit supporting documentation as necessary. After 30 days, the FFE will end the APTC/CSRs for individuals who still appear to be dually enrolled. For State Based Exchanges (SBEs), HHS will provide a list of individuals who are potentially enrolled in the state's Medicaid or CHIP program as well as an SBE plan with APTC/CSRs. SBEs will then be required to determine whether these individuals are dually enrolled, and if so, to implement a process similar to the FFE. In addition, HHS plans to provide state Medicaid and CHIP agencies with a list of individuals who are enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP in two or more states and ask states to redetermine Medicaid or CHIP eligibility for these individuals. Lastly, HHS plans to provide additional guidance to state Medicaid and CHIP agencies outlining state responsibilities for addressing dual enrollment.

HHS is committed to addressing fraud, waste, and abuse in America's healthcare programs, and will continue to partner with states to reduce dual enrollments.

GAO Recommendation 1

The Administrator for CMS, in coordination with the health insurance marketplaces, should design a process or modify its current one, including the development of policies and procedures, to help detect and prevent duplicate SSNs from being used on multiple qualified health plan policies receiving APTC benefits within the marketplaces simultaneously.

HHS Response

HHS appreciates the GAO's recommendation and attention to this topic. HHS will assess how to best address the concerns raised in the GAO's report, including with respect to the adoption of new or modified processes to detect and prevent duplicate SSNs from being used on multiple qualified health plan policies receiving APTC benefits within the exchanges simultaneously.

GAO Recommendation 2

The Administrator for CMS should require that (1) all federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces submit qualified health plan enrollment data, including APTC information to PARIS, or another data matching system, for interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly; and (2) federally facilitated and state-based marketplaces resolve matches identified between APTC and CHIP or Medicaid to determine eligibility and terminate coverage, as appropriate.

HHS Response

HHS appreciates the GAO's recommendation and attention to this topic. HHS will assess the feasibility of implementing the GAO's recommendation, including whether additional statutory or regulatory authority would be needed.

GAO Recommendation 3

The Administrator for CMS should require that all state Medicaid and CHIP agencies (1) submit all enrollment data to PARIS, or another data matching system, for interstate matching on a

**Appendix III: Comments from the Department
of Health and Human Services**

frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly; and (2) review matches to verify Medicaid or CHIP eligibility and terminate coverage, as appropriate.

HHS Response

HHS appreciates the GAO's recommendation and attention to this topic. As noted above, Public Law 119-21 includes a provision that requires HHS to establish a process to regularly obtain address information for individuals enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Beginning on October 1, 2029, states will be required to submit the social security number and other relevant information for individuals enrolled, or seeking to enroll, in Medicaid and CHIP to the system, and take action to prevent individuals from being simultaneously enrolled in multiple states. HHS will take the GAO's recommendation into consideration when determining how to implement the new law's requirements.

Appendix IV: Comments from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Human Services



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

August 15, 2025

Ms. Hannah Padilla
Director
Financial Management and Assurance
U.S. Government Accountability Office
PadillaH@gao.gov

Dear Ms. Padilla:

This is in response to your email dated July 15, 2025, which transmitted the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) proposed report number GAO-25-106976 titled Health Insurance: Enhanced Data Matching Could Help Prevent Duplicate Benefits and Yield Substantial Savings. This review focused on states' capabilities to 1) identify CHIP beneficiaries that have duplicate CHIP coverage in selected states, 2) identify individuals receiving APTC benefits that have duplicate health insurance benefits from Medicaid or CHIP in selected states, and 3) assess CMS and selected states' design and CMS' monitoring of processes to identify and prevent duplicate health insurance benefits in multiple states.

Below are Pennsylvania Department of Human Services' (DHS') comments on the proposed report.

When the GAO conducted the survey that was used for this report, the period covered was federal fiscal year 2023 (October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023). This period was problematic for us. From April 2023 through March 2024, DHS was in the process of unwinding from COVID-19-related continuous enrollment for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). At that time, we had verbal instructions from the Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to continue providing benefits to individuals who had interstate matches on the Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) unless those individuals verified an out-of-state address or completed a renewal. This had an impact on the number of individuals who were still receiving benefits from Pennsylvania after moving to another state. The proposed report discusses the impact that continuous enrollment had on trying to terminate coverage, but it was mentioned after the fact and in additional detail on page 17 of the report. Although not mentioned in the report, during the State fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, DHS disenrolled 7,274 Medicaid beneficiaries, which resulted in savings of over \$15 million in federal funds. At the same time, DHS' CHIP program was undergoing a major information technology (IT)

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change impacting enrollment activities. The CHIP IT transition occurred in April of 2023, and it involved transitioning the enrollment of CHIP beneficiaries into the enrollment platform used for Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and other benefit programs. The impact of this transition was that enrollment activity was primarily focused on maintaining and restoring CHIP coverage rather than terminating coverage.

The proposed report mentions the full scope of the capitation payments for all beneficiaries, which could be confusing and misleading. The report could be focused only on the scope of potentially duplicative capitation payments. We would appreciate it if the report could state this more clearly.

CMS issued a press release on duplicate Medicaid enrollment. We understand that this will be helpful to curtail duplicate enrollment and ensure states are responding to each other regarding enrollment issues across multiple programs. CMS announced:

- To address Medicaid enrollment in multiple states:
 - Medicaid agencies will be provided with a list of individuals who are dublicately enrolled and required to redetermine eligibility
 - CMS is planning to issue guidance in early August
 - Medicaid agencies will be required to redetermine eligibility by late fall
- To address concurrent Marketplace/Medicaid enrollment:
 - In the Federal Marketplace – CMS has notified individuals who are concurrently enrolled and asked them to disenroll from one source of coverage, end their subsidy, or provide documentation showing they are not concurrently enrolled
 - In the State-Based Marketplaces (SBMs) – CMS will send SBMs a list of individuals and ask them to recheck eligibility

We support efforts to reduce duplicate enrollment in Medicaid, and we voluntarily participate in quarterly PARIS matching. Recommendations 2 and 3 in the report mention interstate matching on a frequently recurring basis, such as quarterly, but we have suggested that having PARIS information available in real time could prevent states from authorizing benefits in error. We also coordinate biannually with Pennsylvania's state-based exchange, Pennie, to identify individuals who are improperly receiving coverage through both the marketplace and Medicaid. This involves reviewing every household that receives an APTC for duplicate enrollment in Medicaid or CHIP as well as using the Federal Data Services Hub (FDSH) to check for Medicare enrollment.

Recommendations 2 and 3 also mention reviewing matches between advanced premium tax credit (APTC) and CHIP or Medicaid as well as PARIS matches, to determine eligibility and terminate coverage as appropriate. DHS already includes staff who specifically work on enrollment errors and capitation corrections. This business

**Appendix IV: Comments from the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of
Human Services**

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unit works on recovering payments that occurred because of errors made in the eligibility system.

In addition to the above, due to our commitment to program integrity, Pennsylvania's SNAP joined the National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC) in June 2024. This national database enables us to identify SNAP recipients receiving benefits in other states which can provide leads related to improper Medicaid enrollment. With this knowledge and experience in mind, we anticipate being fully prepared for new duplicate enrollment reconciliation measures from CMS related to the implementation of U.S. House Resolution 1 of 2025.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this proposed report. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. David R. Bryan, Bureau of Financial Operations, Audit Resolution Section, at (717) 783-7217 or davbryan@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



Stephanie Shell
Deputy Secretary for Administration

c: Ms. Stephanie Adams, Government Accountability Office
Ms. Angela Wills, Government Accountability Office
Mr. David R. Bryan, Bureau of Financial Operations, Audit Resolution Section

Appendix V: GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contacts

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Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Mari Calderon (Assistant Director), Matthew Valenta (Assistant Director), Stephanie Thomas (Auditor in Charge), Seth Brewington, Marcia Carlsen, Colin Fallon, Gina Hoover, Diana Lee, Hector Melendez, James Murphy, Joseph Rini, Paras Sharma, Ariel Vega, and Angela Wills made key contributions to this engagement.

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