

State Implementation of ACA Region E Grantee Meeting

July 10, 2013

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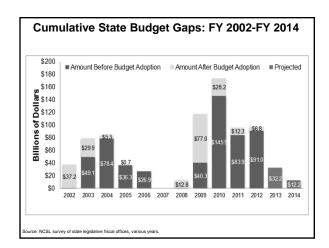
Presentation Highlights

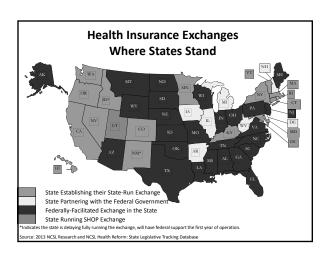
- Health Insurance **Exchanges**
- Essential Health Benefits
- Medicaid ACA Provisions
- Medicaid expansion
- Interoperability with Exchanges
- Churning
- Medicaid Cost Containment
- Long term Services & Supports
- State Progress on HIT

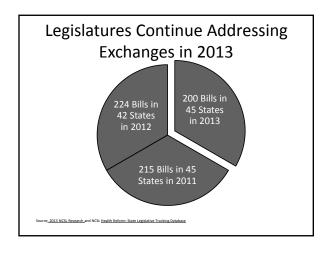




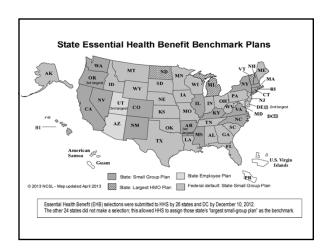
- State Baaget Over vi
- Better state fiscal conditions
 - Few budget gaps
 - Revenues continue to improve
 - Year-end balances are rising
- Performance uneven & state budgets remain vulnerable.
 - Federal deficit reduction actions.
 - Spending pressures.
 - Sluggish economy recovery.
 - Deep holes.

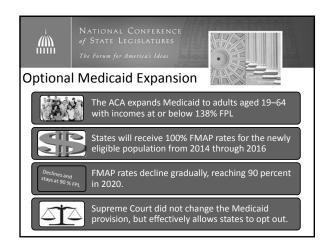


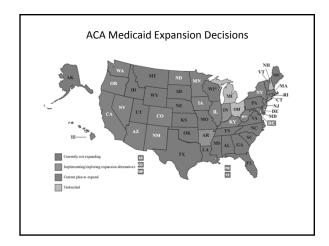


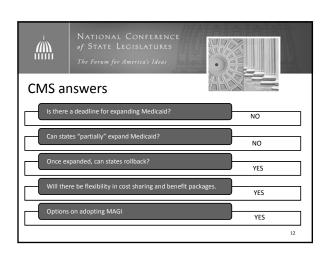


| Licensing Navigator Legislation | | | | |
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| State & Bill Number | Summary of Enacted 2012 & 2013 State Legislation | | | |
| Arkansas SB 1189 | Requires navigators to be licensed and certified by the state. | | | |
| Georgia HB 198 | Requires navigators to be licensed and certified by the state insurance commissioner. | | | |
| Maine SB 376 | Sets certification standards for navigators. | | | |
| Maryland 2012 (HB 443-Chapter No. 152) and 2013 HB 361 | 2012 HB 443: Requires a SHOP exchange navigator program. 2013 HB 361: Establishes fees for Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) exchange navigator licensing. | | | |
| Montana HB 250 | Requires navigator and insurance producer certification for health insurance sold in an exchange. | | | |
| Nebraska L 568 | Enacts the Exchange Registration Navigator Act. | | | |
| Nevada AB 425 | Establishes licensure provisions for exchange enrollment facilitators. | | | |
| New York SB 2606 | Defines a navigator as a person who has received a grant from and has been certified by the health benefit exchange to act as a navigator. | | | |
| Tennessee SB 1145 | Authorizes the commissioner of commerce and insurance to establish rules and regulations for navigators. States that navigators cannot sell, solicit or negotiate any | | | |
| Texas SB 1795 | policy of insurance, either within or outside of an exchange. Relates to regulation of navigators. | | | |
| Utah HB 160 | Establishes the requirements for a navigator license. | | | |
| Virginia HB 2246 & SB 1261 | Prohibits navigators from certain activities, including engaging in an activity that requires an insurance agent license and offering advice about which plan to select. | | | |







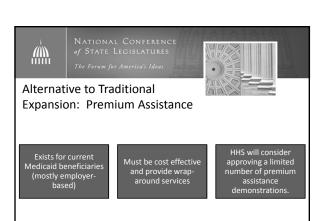




•The federal law cuts DSH allotments by a total of \$18.1 billion through 2020, beginning with a \$500 million cut in 2014. DSH spending totaled \$11.2 billion in 2011.

•The law directs HHS Secretary Sebelius to create a DSH reduction methodology that levies the steepest reduction on states with the lowest % of uninsured individuals and on states that do not target DSH payments to hospitals with high levels of uncompensated care and Medicaid patients.

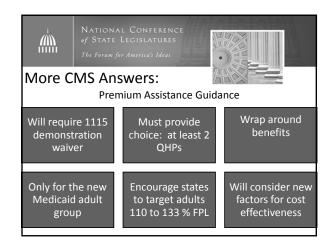
•On May 13, CMS released a proposed rule. "Once finalized, this rule will go into effect Oct. 1 unless Congress enacts the President's Budget proposal to begin the Medicaid DSH allotment reductions in FY 2015 instead of FY 2014, while retaining the same total amount of reductions through 2020," according to HHS. CMS is seeking comments on the proposed rule through July 12.





Overview of Existing Premium Assistance Programs

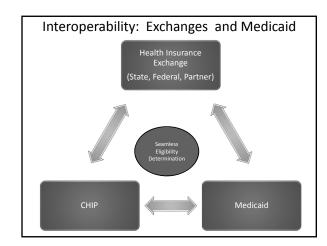
- Small relative to total enrollment.
- Estimated spending on premium assistance program enrollees is 1% of total Medicaid spending.
- Relatively little experience with purchasing individual market coverage.
- Limited access to ESI among low-income individuals covered by Medicaid and CHIP.





- Health Care Independence Act of 2013
- Private insurance option for "low-risk" adults.
- Medicaid will pay premiums and supplemental cost sharing subsidies to the QHP in the Exchange for Medicaid eligible individuals.
- Dept of Human Services will create plan and seek necessary waivers from CMS.
- Provision to test a pilot program for health savings accounts or medical savings accounts during 2015.
- Other states interested in premium assistance: Ohio, Florida, Utah, Pennsylvania and others

Medicaid and Exchange Churning CHIP Exchange (subsidies) Family income or job status changes will change coverage plans.



States Address Interoperability

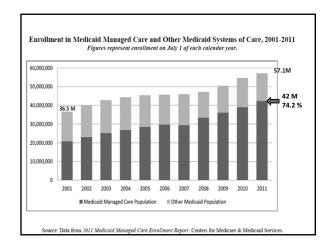
- 2012: New Mexico adopted HM 18, requesting the New Mexico Office of Health Care Reform and the Human Services Department to implement an integrated enrollment system for Medicaid, any health insurance exchange and basic health program
- 2011: North Dakota enacted HB 1475. The act provides funds to the Information Technology Department for additional positions in regard to updating the eligibility system.

- In 2011 South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley signed Executive Order 2011-09 establishing the South Carolina Health Exchange Planning Committee. The committee divided into subcommittees and provided recommendations, the Information Technology Subcommittee Report was completed in November 2011.
- In May 2011 the New York State Health Foundation funded a report titled, "Preparing New York's Information Technology Infrastructure for Health Reform: A Gap Analysis" to assist with informing future decisions regarding creating a "no wrong door"



Medicaid Cost Containment

- Prevention and care coordination incentives
- Payment and delivery system reforms
 - Medical/health homes
 - Accountable care organizations
 - Bundled payment programs
- Move toward managed care
- Reduce fraud and abuse
- Hot spotting
- And more





Long Term Services & Supports

- Move to managed care
- Balancing Incentives Program
- Money Follows Person
- Community First Choice Option
- Integrating care for duals

| ////////////////////////////////////// | NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES The Forum for America's Ideas | | |
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| Medicaid Managed Long Term | | | |
| Services and Supports (MLTSS) | | | |
| MLTSS has grown significantly. | | | |
| 600,000 enrolled in 2012, up from 68,000 in 2004. | | | |
| 15 states up from 7 in 2004. | | | |
| Of the 15 states, 11 are statewide or in multiple counties. | | | |
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- Approximately nine million "duals" (eligible for Medicare and Medicaid).
- Among the poorest and sickest Medicare and Medicaid enrollees.
- Account for disproportionate spending—16 percent of Medicare beneficiaries but 27 percent of spending; 15 percent of Medicaid enrollees but 38 percent of spending.
- 23 states are moving forward with proposals to participate in the CMS Medicare-Medicaid Coordination Office's Financial Alignment Initiative for dually eligible people. When a state meets the standards and conditions for the Financial Alignment Demonstration, CMS and the state develop a memorandum of understanding; five states have MOU: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Washington.

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