

Sustainable Funding for Early Childhood Services - Medicaid and State ACA Implementation

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Overview

- Context/environment
- Progress on state ACA implementation
- Medicaid and ACA implementation issues to watch
 - Medicaid
 - Consumer protections
 - Exchanges
 - Essential health benefits (EHB)



Context / Environment



Context/Environment

Election year

- 86 of 99 state legislative chambers holding elections
- 5,984 (81%) of 7,384 state legislative seats up for reelection

State budgets and Medicaid spending

- States have cut \$584 billion since FY 2009
- Is budget picture improving?
- Medicaid spending cuts

ACA state politics

- States moving forward with different facets of ACA implementation
- Coinciding state opposition



What does the ACA do?

- Seeks universal coverage through distinct pathways
 - Expansion of public insurance coverage
 - Individual mandate + subsidies to buy insurance
 - Exchanges new marketplaces for insurance
- Creates minimum consumer protections and eliminates discriminatory insurance practices
- Seeks to address health care costs
 - Rate review
 - Medical loss ratio
 - Harmonization of products sold



Context/Environment





Context/Environment

- □ Four issues before Supreme Court:
 - Whether Tax Anti-Injunction Act prevents challenges now
 - Individual mandate constitutionality
 - Severability
 - Medicaid expansion constitutionality



Progress on State ACA Implementation

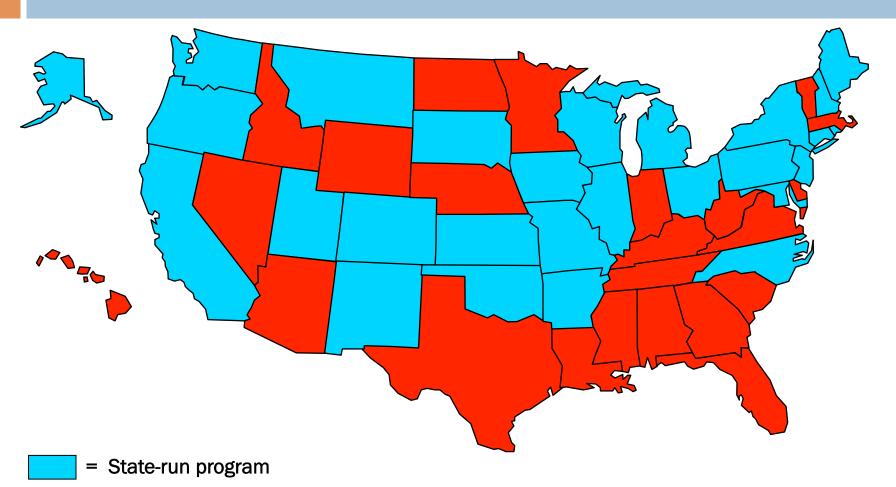


Progress on State ACA Implementation

- States moving forward despite uncertainty
 - State health reform implementation boards/ commissions
 - Preexisting Condition Insurance Plan (PCIP)
 - Many states moving forward with exchanges
 - States beginning to make decisions on essential health benefits (EHB)
 - States harmonizing ACA consumer protections with state laws
 - States beefing up rate review authority and reviewing premium increases



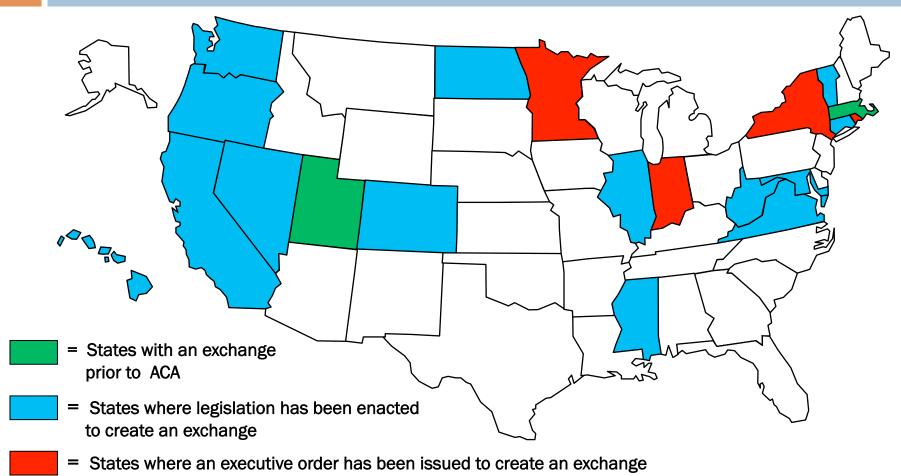
Progress on State ACA Implementation: PCIP



= Federal program

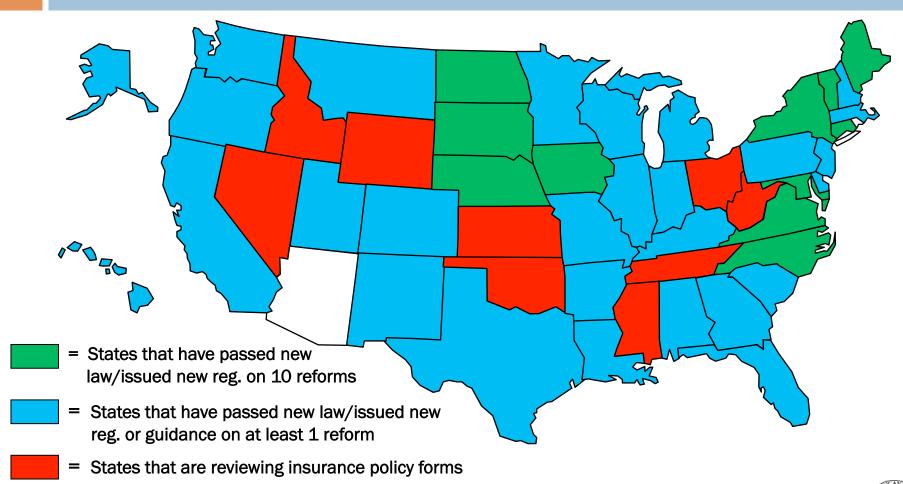


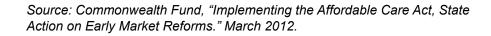
Progress on State ACA Implementation: Exchanges





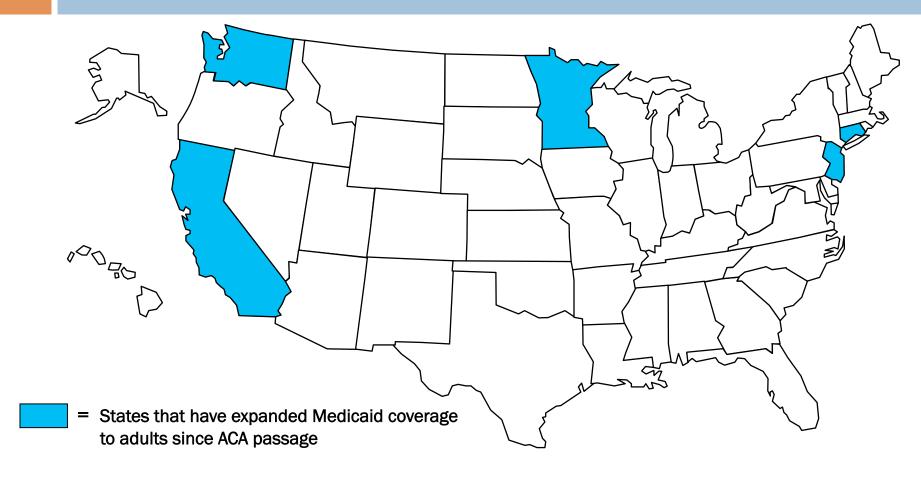
Progress on State ACA Implementation: Consumer Protections







Progress on State ACA Implementation: Medicaid Expansion





Medicaid / ACA Implementation Issues to Watch



- State budgets
 - Expansion of managed care
 - Maintenance of effort (MOE)
 - Payment cuts
- Expansion of Medicaid to 133% federal poverty level (FPL)
- ACA 2013-2014 Medicaid payment increase
- Access Rule
- Expansion of Medicaid to foster care alumni in 2014
- Health Homes option
 - AAP and medical homes



- As of January 1, 2014 ACA expands
 Medicaid to include individuals
 younger than 65 who are:
 - Not pregnant
 - Not eligible for Medicare
 - Have family incomes up to 138% (with 5% income disregard) of the federal poverty level (FPL)
- Financing of expansion covered 100% (tapering to 90%) by the federal government





- States with separate CHIP programs have to transition children below 138% FPL (with 5% income disregard) to Medicaid in 2014
- States have option to expand Medicaid prior to 2014 and receive the current year FMAP
- Foster care alumni covereage in 2014

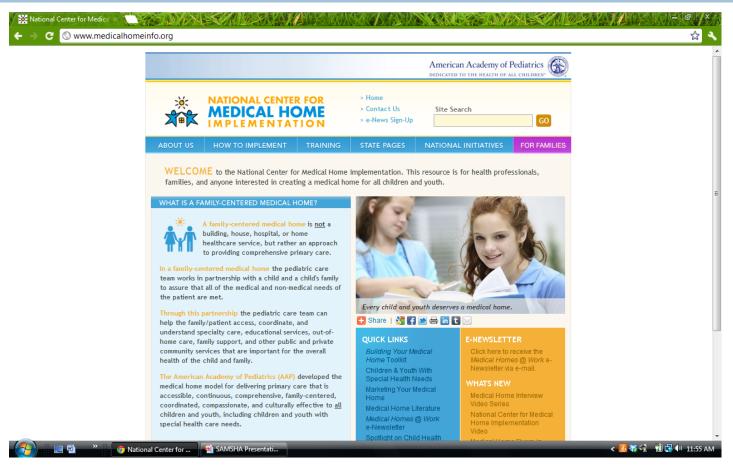


- Payment for primary care services increased to the
 Medicare rate for 2013 2014
 - Increased payment applied to evaluation and management services recognized for payment by Medicare (also vaccine administration codes)
 - Services provided by a physician with a "primary specialty designation of family medicine, general internal medicine, or pediatric medicine..."



- Access Rule Proposed May 2011
 - Establishes a state Medicaid access review process
 - Requires an access review when a state seeks federal approval of a Medicaid state plan amendment (SPA) that includes a payment reduction
 - Requires the creation of an ongoing mechanism to allow for beneficiary feedback on access to care
 - Requires public and stakeholder involvement







Issues to Watch: Consumer Protections

- Prohibition of preexisting condition exclusions for children
- Prohibition of lifetime coverage limits
- Internal appeals and external review
- Rescissions ban
- Restricted annual limits
- Bright Futures with no cost sharing
- Extension of dependent care coverage to age 26
- Choice of pediatrician





Issues to Watch: Consumer Protections

- Implementation
 - Child-only market issues
 - Ensuring Bright Futures coverage, including payment for services
 - Grandfathered health plan issues
 - Monitoring/enforcement





Issues to Watch: Consumer Protections

 14 million children receiving Bright Futures preventive services without cost sharing

(source: http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2012/PreventiveServices/ib.shtml)

- □ 105 million no longer have lifetime coverage limits (source: http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2012pres/03/20120305a.html)
- 2.5 million young adults to age 26 now new coverage

(source: http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2011/YoungAdultsACA/ib.shtml)



Issues to Watch: Exchanges

Implementation issues

- Federal or state or hybrid?
- Timing/vendors
- State agency/quasi-public authority/other
- Governance board/structure
- Functionality/consumer friendliness
- Active purchaser ←→ Open marketplace
- Medicaid screening or enrollment?
- Relationship to private market



Issues to Watch: Exchanges

- Relationship with Medicaid
 - Medicaid expansion 2014
 - Outreach in 2013 to newly eligible
 - Can systems work?
 - Churning





Essential Health Benefits (EHB)

- ACA directs the Secretary of HHS to define essential health benefits
- Institute of Medicine proposed a set of criteria and methods to decide benefits
- Department of Labor provided a report on the scope of benefits offered under employer-sponsored insurance



Essential Health Benefits (EHB)

 HHS issued bulletin in December 2011 proposing EHB be defined by a benchmark plan selected by each state

ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS BULLETIN

Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight

December 16, 2011

- The benchmark plan would reflect the scope of services and any limits offered by a "typical employer plan"
- Benchmark plans must include all 10 benefit categories as required by ACA



- 1. Ambulatory patient services
- 2. Emergency services
- 3. Hospitalization
- 4. Maternity and newborn care
- 5. Mental health and substance abuse disorder services
- 6. Prescription drugs
- 7. Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
- 8. Laboratory services
- 9. Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management
- 10. Pediatric services, including oral and vision care



- HHS suggests 4 benchmark plans meet the statutory standards under ACA:
 - Largest plan by enrollment in any of the 3 largest small group insurance products
 - Any of the largest 3 state employee health benefit plans by enrollment
 - Any of the largest 3 national FEHBP plan options by enrollment
 - Largest insured commercial non-Medicaid health maintenance organization operating in the state



- How could the benchmark options impact children's access to care?
- How will HHS/states ensure benchmark plan include the 10 benefit categories outlined in ACA?
- How do we ensure children receive all the care they need?
- How do Children with Special Health Care Needs access medically necessary services?



AAP recommendations:

- EPSDT-like standard of medically necessary care
- Robust definition of medical necessity
- No substitution of benefits
- No inappropriate limitation of benefits
- Habilitation, oral and vision

AAP Resources:

- Policy Statement: Scope of Health Care Benefits for Children from Birth Through Age 26
- Policy Statement: Model Contractual Language for Medical Necessity for Children
 American Academy of Pediatrics

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Conclusion

- States making critical decisions that will profoundly impact health care system in each state
- Many disparate and moving pieces
- States have enormous amount of work to do and can use expertise
- Exchange and EHB decisions in particular will impact children
- AAP state chapters are a resource



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