# Standing Advisory Committee Meeting

May 9, 2024 MHBE Policy Department





2:00 - 2:30 | Welcome and Introductions, Co-Chair Vote Mark Meiselbach, SAC Co-Chair and Aika Aluk, SAC Board Liaison

2:30 - 2:45 | Executive Update Johanna Fabian-Marks, MHBE Director of Policy and Plan Management

2:45 - 3:00 | Final Update on end of Medicaid Unwinding Nancy Brown, Division Chief of Evaluation/Research/Data Analytics, MDH Office of Innovation, Research, & Development Meredith Lawler, Special Assistant to the Director, MDH Office of Innovation, Research, Development

**3:00 - 3:20 | Presentation on HB 413 Reinsurance Work Group Report** *Bradley Boban, Chief Actuary, Maryland Insurance Administration* 

**3:20 - 3:50 | 2024 MHBE Work Group Updates - SAC Discussion** Becca Lane, MHBE Senior Health Policy Analyst Amelia Marcus, MHBE Health Policy Analyst

3:50 - 4:00 | Public Comment

4:00 | Adjournment



## Welcome & Introductions

#### **SAC Members**

Aika Aluc (MHBE Board Liaison)\* Mark Meiselbach (Co-Chair) Andrew Baum\* Mukta Bain Marcquetta Carey Matthew Celentano Benjamin Fulgencio-Turner Emily Hodson Diana-Lynne Hsu Sophie Keen

Catherine Johannesen Evelyn Johnson Stephanie Klapper\* Carmen Larsen Scott London Allison Mangiaracino\* James Mullen\* Yvette Oquendo-Berruz\* Marie-Therese Oyalowo Zach Peters\*

Aryn Phillips Mark Romaninsky\* Brooke Souders\* Douglas Spotts Patricia Swanson\* JoAnn Volk\* Rick Weldon



\* 2024 new member/appointed for second term \_

# SAC Co-Chair Vote

## **Co-Chair Nominations**

#### **Standing Advisory Committee Bylaws**

ARTICLE IV Co-chairs Section 1. Election of Co-chairs. The Members shall elect from their membership two Co-chairs.

#### **Motion**

"I move to approve [Name] as co-chair of the Standing Advisory Committee for 2024."



# MHBE Executive Update

# Final Update on end of Medicaid Unwinding





## Medicaid PHE Unwinding *Final Update*

Nancy Brown, Division Chief, Office of Innovation, Research, and Development

Meredith Lawler, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Innovation, Research, and Development



## Overview

- The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) provided an enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) of 6.2 percent to states that met Maintenance of Eligibility Requirements (MoE) during the national public health emergency (PHE). FFCRA MoE provisions required states to extend continuous eligibility (CE) to all participants through the end of the PHE.
- The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 became law on December 29, 2022. The legislation amended certain provisions of FFCRA and decoupled the CE requirement from the PHE.
  - CE requirements that were part of the MoE sunset on April 1, 2023, at which time states could begin unwinding procedures.
- Maryland Medical Assistance enrollment grew substantially during the PHE as Marylanders who were enrolled in Medicaid continued to be covered, even if they were no longer eligible.
  - 1,415,631 participants in February 2020 up to 1,781,191 participants as of April 3, 2023.
- Nearly all enrollees had their coverage renewed during unwinding.



## **Eligibility Outcomes Summary**

- Maryland's Unwinding Period: April 1, 2023 through April 30, 2024
  - Normal operations resumed May 1, 2024
- Through the end of March 2024:
  - More than **1.4 million** Medicaid participants have gone through their annual renewal again after a pause during COVID-19
    - Nearly 70% of participants have had their coverage renewed
      - Less than 8% were found ineligible for Medicaid (ex. high income)
      - Less than **16% lost coverage** for a procedural reason (ex. failing to return paperwork)
        - Approximately **30% return to coverage** within 120 days.
  - Maryland is within the top 10 states for percentage of people who renewed and retained their Medicaid coverage



## **Medicaid Check-In Campaign Summary**

- Communications planning began in June 2022
  - Initial conversations included the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), GKV, Managed Care Organizations (MCOs), MHBE, and the Department of Human Services (DHS)
  - Partnerships with the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE), Department of Labor (DoL), Prevention and Health Promotion Administration (PHPA), Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA), Chesapeake Regional Information System for our Patients (CRISP), and many more
- Medicaid attended and/or held over **50 stakeholder meetings and presentations** most of these were public presentations
- MCOs reached out to over **290 community partners** including providers, community organizations, and faith-based organizations
  - GKV and MCOs partnered with **three unique grassroots organizations** as part of the campaign strategy
- Campaign materials were translated into **13 different languages**
- Submitted seven Joint Chairmen's Reports to the General Assembly



## Thank you!





# HB413 Reinsurance Workgroup Report



#### Summary of "HB 413 Report"

**MHBE Standing Advisory Committee** 

Thursday, May 9, 2023, 2 PM – 4 PM

**Presenter: Brad Boban, Chief Actuary** 

#### Background

- HB413 was enacted in 2022 and required the MIA, in consultation with the MHBE and MHCC, to report to the Governor and General Assembly on the impact of the State Reinsurance Program (SRP)
- Consider whether the level of funding is appropriate, taking into account future population and premium growth
- Consider whether the assessment is appropriately apportioned among carriers, should be broadened to included other business sectors and should be supplemented with General Funds.
- Consider what market reforms are needed to provide affordable coverage in the Individual market, including continuation of the SRP, providing state-based premium subsidies, and expanding eligibility for Medicaid.
- Evaluate the design of the program; including whether program parameters are appropriate in light of other market reforms at the state and federal level, including state young adult subsidies, easty enrollment program, other special enrollment periods, and premium subsidies available under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)





## Summary of Findings

- 1) No changes should be made to the design, parameters, state funding mechanisms, sources, or amount for the State Reinsurance Program.
- Program has been a huge success; lowering rates by 32% to be amongst the lowest in the nation
- Modeling shows the 1% assessment is sufficient to cover costs through the end of the current waiver in 2028 even in adverse scenario where ARPA subsidies expire in 2026
- Current funding source is stable and is accounted for in rates already; so no upward pressure or disruption





#### **Summary of Findings**

- 2. Recommends consideration of four state-based market reform subsidy programs that could further improve affordability
  - Continuation of the young Adult Subsidy program
  - Adoption of a general state-based premium subsidy program not limited by age
- Adoption of a cost-sharing subsidy program
- Adoption of a state-based premium subsidy for some or all undocumented persons
- New funding sources beyond the current assessment would be required to implement





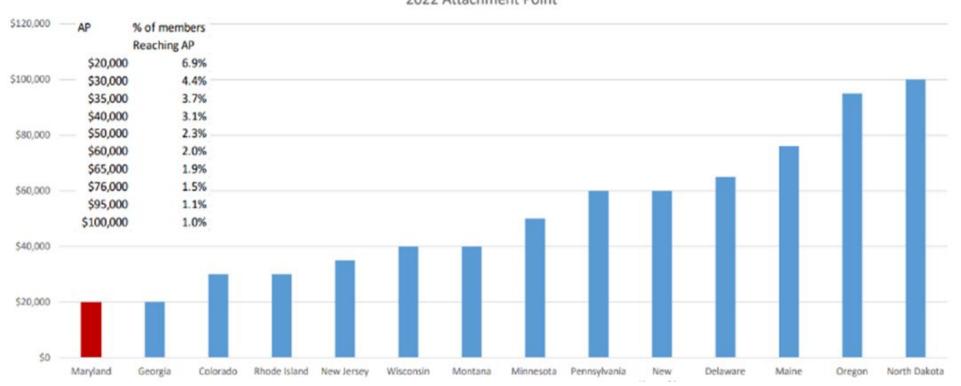
#### Comparison of MD SRP with other states

- 16 other states run a SRP
- 15 states have a claims-based SRP like MD. The SRP pays nothing until a members annual claims reach the attachment point, then pays a coinsurance % between the attachment point and a cap.
- 1 State (AK) has a condition-based SRP which pays 100% of all claims for members with one of 37 listed conditions.





#### **Comparison of Parameters: Attachment Point**



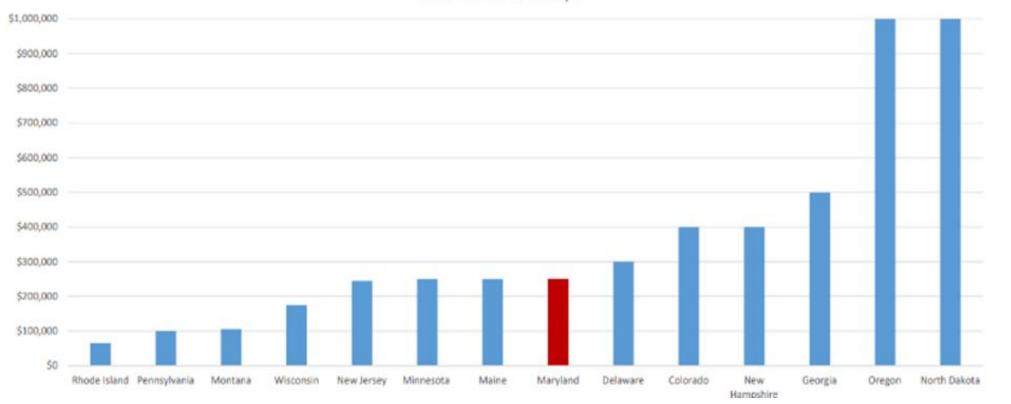
2022 Attachment Point





## **Comparison of Parameters: Cap**

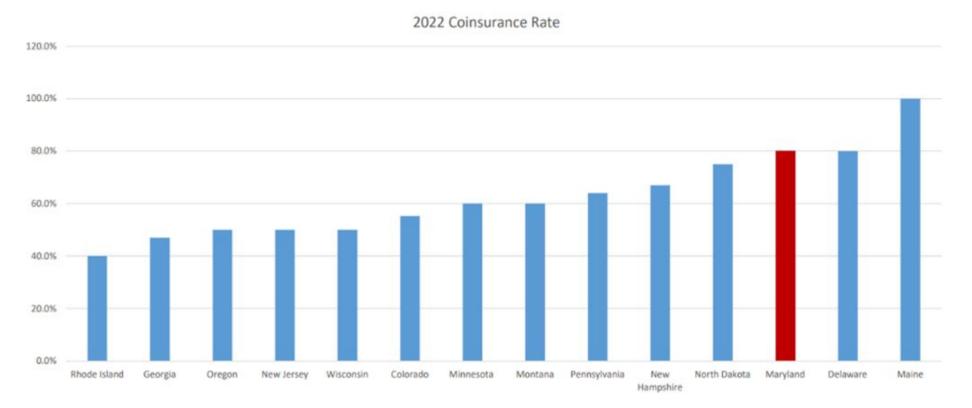
2022 Reinsurance Cap





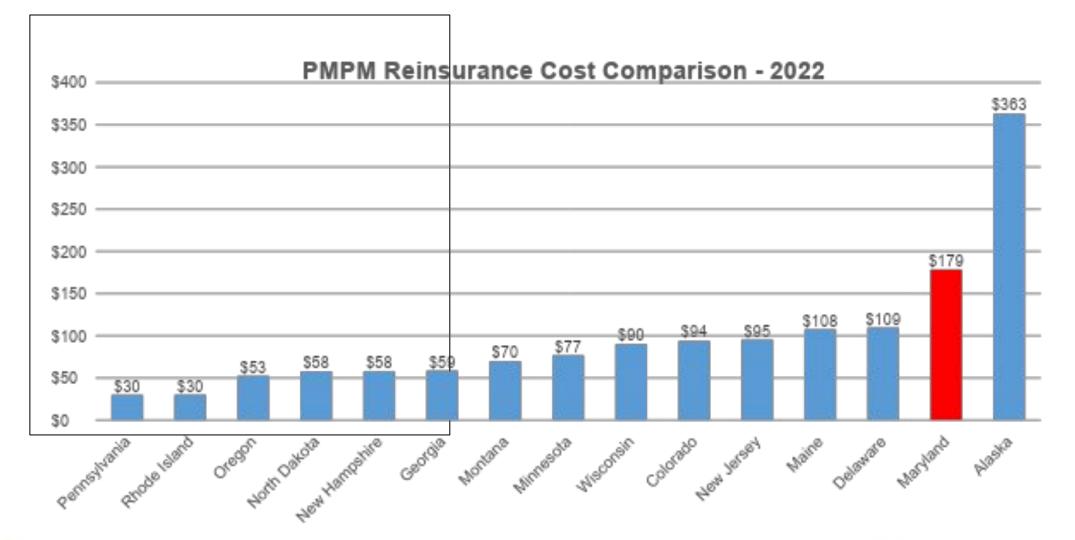


#### **Comparison of Parameters: Coinsurance**





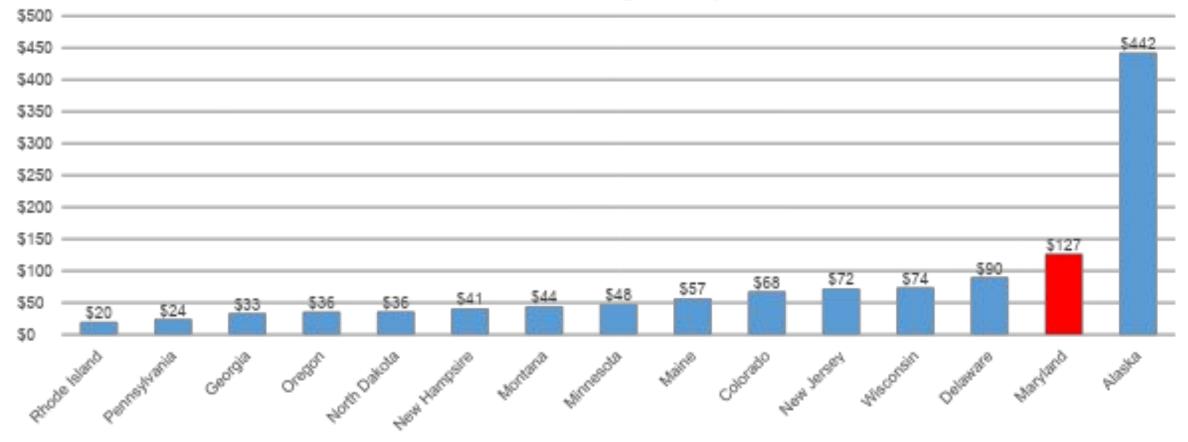








#### PMPM Federal Pass-through Comparison - 2022







#### Reinsurance Impact on Individual Rates

|              | Year over Year     | Cumulative         |  |  |  |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Benefit Year | Premium Change (%) | Premium Change (%) |  |  |  |
| 2014         | N/A                |                    |  |  |  |
| 2015         | 10%                |                    |  |  |  |
| 2016         | 18%                |                    |  |  |  |
| 2017         | 21%                |                    |  |  |  |
| 2018         | 28%                |                    |  |  |  |
|              | Reinsurance Sta    | rts                |  |  |  |
| 2019         | -13.2%             | -13.2%             |  |  |  |
| 2020         | -10.3%             | -22.1%             |  |  |  |
| 2021         | -11.9%             | -31.4%             |  |  |  |
| 2022         | 2.1%               | -30.0%             |  |  |  |
| 2023         | 6.6%               | -25.3%             |  |  |  |
| 2024         | 4.7%               | -21.8%             |  |  |  |





#### Comparison of funding mechanisms for SRPs

- 2 states fund via general premium tax
- 2 states fund via Individual Mandate tax penalty
- 4 states fund via General funds
- Majority of states fund via health insurer assessment.

| STATE         | 2022 Reinsurance Assessment Rate                               |
|---------------|--|
| Pennsylvania  | 3% (only for issuers participating in the individual market)   |
| Delaware      | 2.75%  |
| New Jersey    | 2.5%   |
| Oregon        | 2.0%   |
| Montana       | 1.2%   |
| Colorado      | 1.15% for nonprofit insurers and 2.10% for for-profit insurers |
| Maryland      | 1.0%   |
| New Hampshire | 0.6% of previous year's second lowest cost silver plan         |
| Maine         | \$4 per member per month                                       |





#### **Projected SRP funding**

|                                | ARPA Subs         | sidi | es Continue In | def | finitely    |    |             |    |             |    |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------|----------------|-----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|
|                                | 2024              |      | 2025           |     | 2026        |    | 2027        |    | 2028        |    | 2025        |
| Program OutFlows               |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Reinsurance Payments           | \$<br>578,707,379 | \$   | 601,967,701    | \$  | 626,329,368 | \$ | 651,995,870 | \$ | 678,786,213 | \$ | 706,857,015 |
| Other Program OutFlows*        | \$<br>35,000,000  | \$   | 35,000,000     |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Program Inflows                |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| State Reinsurance Fee Funding  | \$<br>140,220,705 | \$   | 145,128,430    | \$  | 150,207,925 | \$ | 155,465,202 | \$ | 160,906,484 | \$ | 166,538,211 |
| Estimated Federal Pass Through | \$<br>474,246,276 | \$   | 499,916,753    | \$  | 525,801,760 | \$ | 558,837,384 | \$ | 588,315,377 | \$ | 619,473,003 |
| Program Net Cash Flow          |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Funding Available              | \$<br>487,765,370 | \$   | 495,842,851    | \$  | 545,523,169 | \$ | 607,829,885 | \$ | 678,265,533 | \$ | 757,419,732 |
|                                | ARPA SU           | ıbsi | dies Expire Af | ter | 2025        |    |             |    |             |    |             |
|                                | 2024              |      | 2025           |     | 2026        |    | 2027        |    | 2028        |    | 2029        |
| Program OutFlows               |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Reinsurance Payments           | \$<br>578,707,379 | \$   | 601,967,701    | \$  | 619,451,631 | \$ | 644,803,766 | s  | 671,255,863 | \$ | 698,964,490 |
| Other Program OutFlows*        | \$<br>35,000,000  | \$   | 35,000,000     |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Program Inflows                |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| State Reinsurance Fee Funding  | \$<br>140,220,705 | \$   | 145,128,430    | \$  | 150,207,925 | \$ | 155,465,202 | \$ | 160,906,484 | \$ | 166,538,211 |
| Estimated Federal Pass Through | \$<br>474,246,276 | \$   | 499,916,753    | \$  | 416,900,813 | \$ | 436,061,855 | \$ | 455,631,394 | \$ | 476,178,949 |
| Program Net Cash Flow          |                   |      |                |     |             |    |             |    |             |    |             |
| Funding Available              | \$<br>487,765,370 | \$   | 495,842,851    | Ś   | 443,499,958 | Ś  | 390,223,250 | Ś  | 335,505,265 | Ś  | 279,257,935 |

\*Funding for the Young Adult Subsidy Program (\$20M) and Health Equity Grants (\$15M).





#### Modeled cost to replace ARPA subsidies

- ARPA subsidies were extended by Inflation Reduction Act to 12/31/2025 and are set to expire in 2026 if federal legislative action is not taken.
- Estimated cost of a state subsidy to replace ARPA subsidies:

| Year | APTC Shortfall |
|------|----------------|
| 2026 | \$149,308,590  |
| 2027 | \$157,280,504  |
| 2028 | \$165,997,279  |





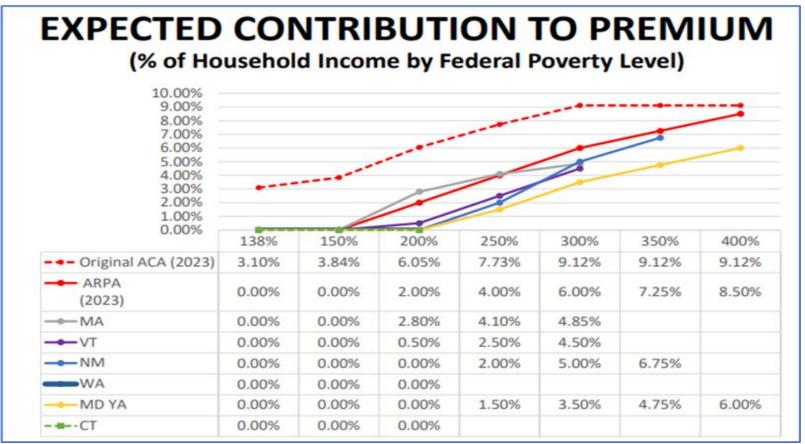
#### Uninsured Data by Cohort

| Uninsured                 | 2019  | 2021  | Change (2021 - 2019) |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Maryland Total            | 6.0%  |       | 0.1%                 |
| Age                       |       |       |                      |
| 0-18                      | 3.2%  | 4.5%  | 1.3%                 |
| 19-64                     | 8.2%  | 8.1%  | -0.1%                |
| 19-25                     | 9.2%  | 9.2%  | 0.0%                 |
| 26-34                     | 12.0% | 10.4% | -1.6%                |
| 35-54                     | 7.8%  | 8.0%  | 0.3%                 |
| 55-64                     | 5.0%  | 5.3%  | 0.3%                 |
| 65+                       | 0.9%  | 0.8%  | 0.0%                 |
| Race/Ethnicity            |       |       |                      |
| Hispanic                  | 20.2% | 20.5% | 0.3%                 |
| Asian, NH                 | 5.8%  | 5.8%  | -0.1%                |
| Black, NH                 | 5.6%  | 5.7%  | 0.1%                 |
| Other race/multiple races | 5.2%  | 5.6%  | 0.5%                 |
| White, NH                 | 3.0%  | 3.0%  | 0.0%                 |
| Poverty Level             |       |       |                      |
| 0-138% FPG                | 11.4% | 12.2% | 0.8%                 |
| 139-250% FPG              | 9.6%  | 9.9%  | 0.4%                 |
| 251-400% FPG              | 6.5%  | 6.2%  | -0.4%                |
| 401%+ FPG                 | 2.0%  | 2.2%  | 0.2%                 |
| Citizenship               |       |       | 14 F 19 1            |
| Not a U.S. Citizen        | 32.0% | 31.9% | -0.1%                |
| U.S. Citizen              | 3.8%  | 4.1%  | 0.3%                 |





#### Comparison of state-based premium subsidies







#### Modeled costs for an all ages State Premium Subsidy

|                           | \$40 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$75 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$100 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$125 PMPM<br>Subsidy |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Existing Enrollee<br>Cost | \$55,459,728         | \$102,771,347        | \$132,732,185         | \$159,023,586         |
| New Enrollee Cost         | (\$9,444,933)        | (\$11,788,316)       | (\$12,558,939)        | (\$11,085,443)        |
| Total Cost                | \$46,014,795         | \$90,983,031         | \$120,173,246         | \$147,938,143         |

| Cohort                              | \$40 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$75 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$100 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$125 PMPM<br>Subsidy |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| New Enrollment –<br>Uninsured       | 7,892                | 13,005               | 17,867                | 19,208                |
| New Enrollment –<br>Lapse Reduction | 2,013                | 3,101                | 3,671                 | 4,128                 |
| Total                               | 9,905                | 16,106               | 21,538                | 23,335                |

|                            | \$40 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$75 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$100 PMPM<br>Subsidy | \$125 PMPM<br>Subsidy |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Program Costs<br>PMPY      | \$1,764              | \$1,889              | \$2,116               | \$2,144               |
| Pass-through<br>PMPY       | \$2,717              | \$2,621              | \$2,699               | \$2,619               |
| Pass-through %<br>of Costs | 154%                 | 139%                 | 128%                  | 122%                  |





#### Premium + Cost-sharing as % of income – worst case

| SLCSP = UH  | HC Silver Value              | Plan            |         |         |            |                |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| Gold Plan = | = UHC Gold Val               | ue Plan         |         |         |            |                |
| 40 Year Ol  | 40 Year Old Baltimore Region |                 |         |         |            |                |
| 2024 Prem   | iums/Cost-Sha                | ring            |         |         |            |                |
| Household   | of One                       |                 |         |         |            |                |
|             |                              |                 |         |         | Total      | Total          |
|             |                              |                 | Annual  | Plan    | Prem + OOP | Prem + OOP Max |
| Range       | Federal AV                   | Annual Earnings | Premium | MOOP    | Max        | % of Income    |
| 100-150     | CSR 93%                      | \$20,120        | \$0     | \$2,000 | \$2,000    | 9.9%           |
| 150-200     | CSR 87%                      | \$25,515        | \$255   | \$3,000 | \$3,255    | 12.8%          |
| 200-250     | Gold 81%                     | \$32,805        | \$1,005 | \$7,350 | \$8,355    | 25.5%          |
| 250-300     | Gold 81%                     | \$40,095        | \$2,026 | \$7,350 | \$9,376    | 23.4%          |
| 300-350     | Gold 81%                     | \$47,385        | \$3,160 | \$7,350 | \$10,510   | 22.2%          |
| 350-400     | Gold 81%                     | \$54,675        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 21.1%          |
| 400-450     | Gold 81%                     | \$61,965        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 18.6%          |
| 450-500     | Gold 81%                     | \$69,255        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 16.6%          |
| 500-550     | Gold 81%                     | \$76,545        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 15.0%          |
| 550-600     | Gold 81%                     | \$83,835        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 13.7%          |
| 600-650     | Gold 81%                     | \$91,125        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 12.6%          |
| 650-700     | Gold 81%                     | \$98,415        | \$4,170 | \$7,350 | \$11,520   | 11.7%          |





#### Modeled cost for State Cost-Sharing Reduction subsidy

#### • Subsididy for those <200% FPL

| Silver Only                  | 87% CSR     | 94% CSR     |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| PMPM Buyup Cost per 1% AV    | \$7.42      | \$7.24      |
| Projected 2026 Member Months | 187,257     | 356,215     |
| Projected 2026 Annual Cost   | \$1,389,203 | \$2,580,298 |

•Subsidy for those 200-300% FPL (to increase AV by 10% from gold to platinum)

| Scenario                     | SFCSR Cost   |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Only Current Gold Enrollment | \$27,842,659 |
| 100% Migration into Gold     | \$46,036,248 |
| 50% Migration into Gold      | \$36,939,453 |





#### Undocumented Resident population size

| FPL/AGE  | 0-17  | 18-25 | 26-34  | 35-44  | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+   |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0-133%   | 5,167 | 6,895 | 10,750 | 10,750 | 3,769 | 3,769 | 489   |
| 133-150% | 660   | 665   | 665    | 3,238  | 1,123 | 1,123 | 100   |
| 150-200% | 1,942 | 2,862 | 2,862  | 5,410  | 2,692 | 2,692 | 343   |
| 200-250% | 1,942 | 1,540 | 1,540  | 3,463  | 2,864 | 2,864 | 758   |
| 250-300% | 1,942 | 2,069 | 2,069  | 3,575  | 1,818 | 1,818 | 375   |
| 300-400% | -     | -     | 2,029  | 5,798  | 2,477 | 2,477 | 387   |
| 400%+    | -     | -     | -      | -      | -     | 1,979 | 1,484 |

Table 7.23: The number of Uninsured Undocumented Residents in a Percentage Range over the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).





#### Modeled cost for State Undocumented Subsidies

• Do to large uncertainty in take-up rates; modeled multiple scenarios

| Scenario | Projected<br>Enrollment | CSR Costs                  | Premium<br>Subsidy<br>Costs | Reinsurance<br>Costs | Dental<br>Costs | Total Costs   |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Low      | 6,643                   | \$5,526 <mark>,</mark> 770 | \$29,940,130                | \$13,331,878         | \$0             | \$48,798,778  |
| Midpoint | 12,316                  | \$11,378,947               | \$57,234,484                | \$24,561,147         | \$0             | \$93,174,578  |
| High     | 20,464                  | \$17,933,247               | \$93,753,399                | \$40,771,839         | \$0             | \$152,458,485 |





#### Modeled costs by age for state undocumented subsidies

| Age Band                      | 0-<br>18 | 18-25        | 26-34        | 35-44        | 45-54        | 55-64        | 65+         | All Ages      |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| APTC Costs                    | \$0      | \$6,852,824  | \$8,293,472  | \$23,797,887 | \$18,229,648 | \$30,093,840 | \$6,485,727 | \$93,753,399  |
| CSR Costs                     | \$0      | \$2,483,743  | \$2,483,743  | \$6,687,996  | \$2,953,886  | \$2,953,886  | \$369,992   | \$17,933,247  |
| Reinsurance Costs             | \$0      | \$2,005,182  | \$4,252,170  | \$12,315,747 | \$7,858,893  | \$11,364,395 | \$2,975,453 | \$40,771,839  |
| Dental Costs                  | \$0      | \$0          | \$0          | \$0          | \$0          | \$0          | \$0         | \$0           |
| Total Costs                   | \$0      | \$11,341,749 | \$15,029,385 | \$42,801,630 | \$29,042,427 | \$44,412,122 | \$9,831,172 | \$152,458,485 |
| Estimated<br>Enrollment       | 0        | 2,513        | 2,919        | 6,951        | 3,557        | 3,755        | 769         | 20,464        |
| Estimated Total<br>Costs PMPY | \$0      | \$4,513      | \$5,149      | \$6,158      | \$8,165      | \$11,828     | \$12,782    | \$7,450       |

Table 7.29: Projected Total Costs in 2026 for Undocumented Maryland Citizens by age (High Enrollment Scenario)





#### Modeled impacts of expanding Medicaid to 200% FPL

- Projected cost to cover those >133% but <200% via Medicaid is \$420M; with \$210M being paid for by the federal government and \$210 paid for by the state
- Side effect of removal of this population from Individual market will be to lower federal pass-throughs. Projected fund balance at the end of 2028 would be \$437M lower
- Additional side effect of removing this population from Individual market would be to lower premium tax credits and increase the cost of those who take their APTC and buy a gold or bronze plan





## Subsidized premium impact of <200%

Removal

| <b>Illustrative Monthle</b> | y Premum for     | Age 40     |                        |          |           |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Assume Optimum              | Choice will be l | benchmark  | (as in 2024)           |          |           |
| 250% FPL                    |                  |            |                        |          |           |
| Current rates with h        | high CSR loads o | on silver  |                        |          |           |
|                             | Unsubsidized     |            | Post Subsdu            |          |           |
|                             | Premium          | APTC       | Post-Subsdy<br>Premium |          |           |
| Benchmark                   | \$352            | \$239      | \$113                  |          |           |
| BlueChoice Bronze           | \$265            | \$239      | \$26                   |          |           |
| BlueChoice Gold             | \$377            | \$239      | \$138                  |          |           |
| Rates with low CSR          | load after <20   | 0% FPL rem | loved                  |          |           |
|                             | Unsubsidized     |            | Post-Subsdy            |          |           |
|                             | Premium          | APTC       | Premium                | % Impact | \$ Impact |
| Benchmark                   | \$287            | \$174      | \$113                  | 0%       | \$0       |
| BlueChoice Bronze           | \$265            | \$174      | \$92                   | 249%     | \$66      |
| BlueChoice Gold             | \$377            | \$174      | \$203                  | 48%      | \$66      |





# 2024 MHBE Work Group Updates & SAC Discussion

## Value Plan Workgroup

#### Goals:

- Evaluate 2024 Value Plan performance to inform 2026 approach
- Design 2026 Value Plans
  - Standardized cost-sharing
  - Pre-deductible coverage
  - Cost-sharing for health equity (diabetes, other high-disparity conditions)

**Stakeholders:** Carriers, producers, navigators, clinicians, consumer advocates, academics, state agency representatives



#### Value Plan Workgroup: Timeline

- April May: Recruitment
- June: Launch workgroup
- June Aug.: Workgroup meets ~7 times
- **Sept. 12:** Present proposed designs to Standing Advisory Committee
  - **Sept. 16:** Present proposed designs to MHBE Board for approval
- **Sept Oct:** 30 day public comment period
- **December:** Workgroup to meet after release of 2026 draft AV Calculator. Some adjustments may be necessary.
- Jan 2025: Board vote to finalize designs



#### Consumer Decision Support: Purpose

- Discuss areas to improve consumer decision support during the plan shopping experience in the "Get an Estimate" plan shopping tool and within the MHC application.
- Develop a set of recommendations for more effective decision-making support on MHC to better assist consumers with health plan selections that best fit their health and financial conditions.
- Discussions and recommendations will focus specifically on health insurance plan shopping in the individual market.



#### **Consumer Decision Support: Expected Outcomes**

- Recommendations for:
  - Identifying areas in plan shopping experience where consumer may benefit from more information or guidance
  - Improving plan information display on the plan list page, and the side-by-side plan comparison layout
  - Providing tailored plan recommendations to consumers



#### **Consumer Decision Support: Logistics**

#### **Planned Timeline:**

- May June: Launch application, actively recruit (6 weeks)
- July October: Convene workgroup for 7-8 bi-weekly meetings
- **October 21:** Present recommendations to the Board at October meeting
- **November 14:** Present workgroup recommendations to SAC

**Stakeholders:** State agencies, Consumer Advocates/Representatives, Navigators, Health Care Providers, Health Plan Carrier Representatives, Brokers



# **Questions & Discussion**

# Public Comment