



COVERAGE OPTIONS FOR NEVADA

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EXHIBIT F Committee Name **HealthCare** Document consists of **32 slides**.
☒ Entire document provided.
☐ Due to size limitations, pages _____ provided. A copy of the complete document is available through the Research Library (775/684-6827) or e-mail library@lcb.state.nv.us.

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THAT'S LIFE By MIKE TWOHY

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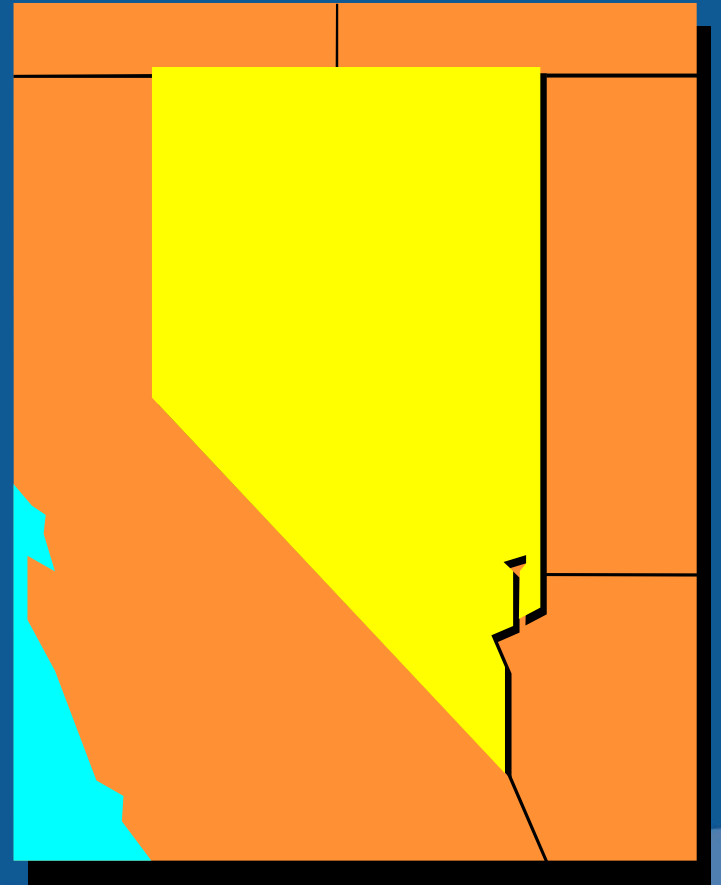


Twohy
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"It is our contention, Your Honor, that the wanton disregard for the contents of abandoned picnic baskets has led directly to bear obesity!"

Presentation Overview

- Who we are
- Environmental Scan
- Coverage Options
- State Innovations



Who We Are:

State Coverage Initiatives (SCI)

- Funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Direct technical assistance to states
 - Onsite presentations and retreats
 - Meetings for state officials
 - January 2004 conference
 - Small-group consultations
 - Web site: <http://statecoverage.net>
 - Publications

■ Grant funding



Challenges From All Sides

Private market

Drop in small employer coverage, continuing premium increases

State/Federal Partnership

Who pays, who dictates key parameters? E.g., long-term care, dual eligibles.

THE STATES

Other state obligations

Massive budget deficits, mounting security/public health commitments, K-12 education, etc.

US health care system

Increasing cost of health care (rising hospital costs, technology, aging, Rx, etc.); serious quality issues; growing uninsured

State Environmental Scan

- Massive budget deficits
 - States have had to contend with \$200b in deficits over last 3 years
 - \$70b in FY 2002
 - \$62b due to revenue shortfalls
 - \$7b from Medicaid/SCHIP spending growth

Sources: Rockefeller Institute of Government for Kaiser Family Foundation and NCSL



Private Trends Affect States

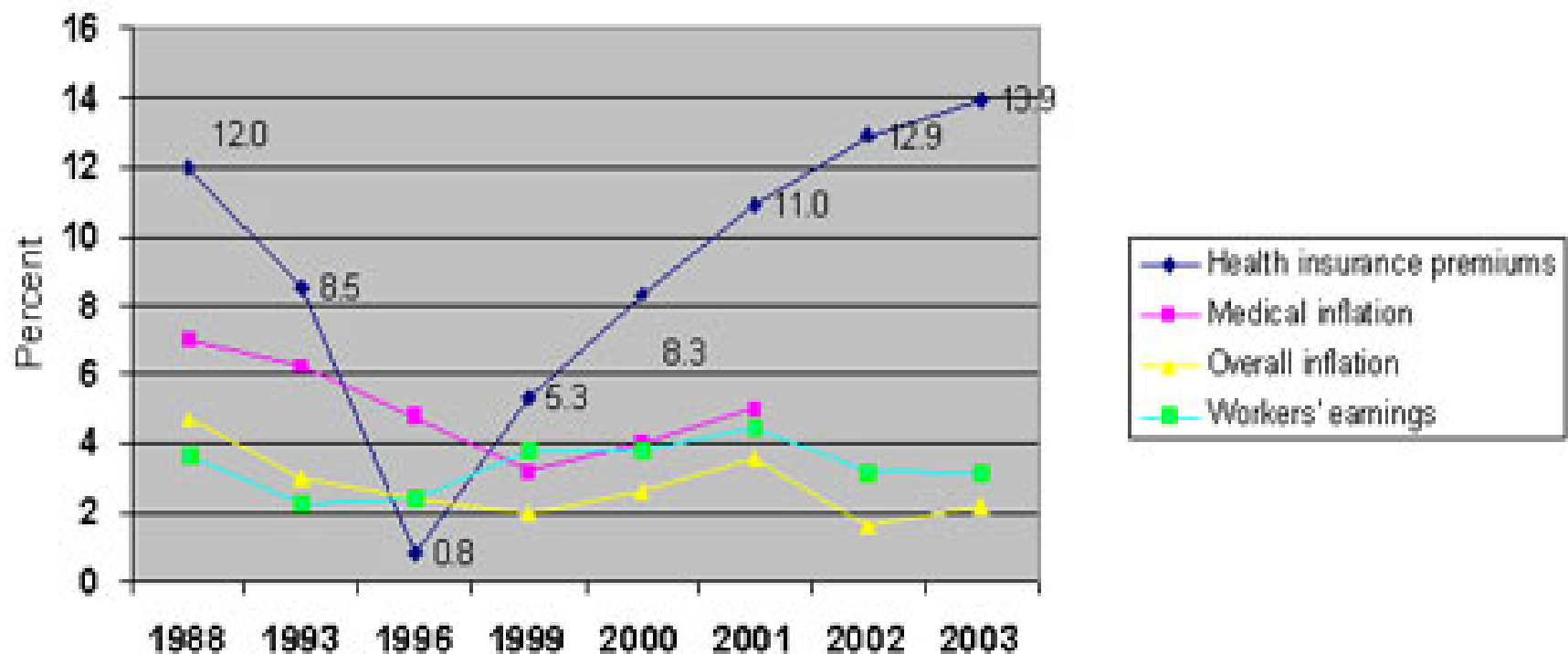
- Declining private market coverage
 - Decreases in all sizes of firms, especially in smallest (<10 workers): 55% in 2003 from 58% in 2002
 - Employers struggling with 14% premium growth in 2003
 - Inability to sustain these increases forces difficult decisions
- 2001 CPS: 41.2m uninsured
- 2002 CPS: 43.6m uninsured (5.7% increase)
 - Driven by 1.3% drop in employer-sponsored insurance



Sources: Kaiser/HRET 2003 Employer Health Benefits Survey,
Current Population Survey

Rising Premiums an Anomaly

Increases in Health Insurance Premiums Compared to Other Indicators, 1988-2003



Sources: Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits: 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003; KPMG Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health

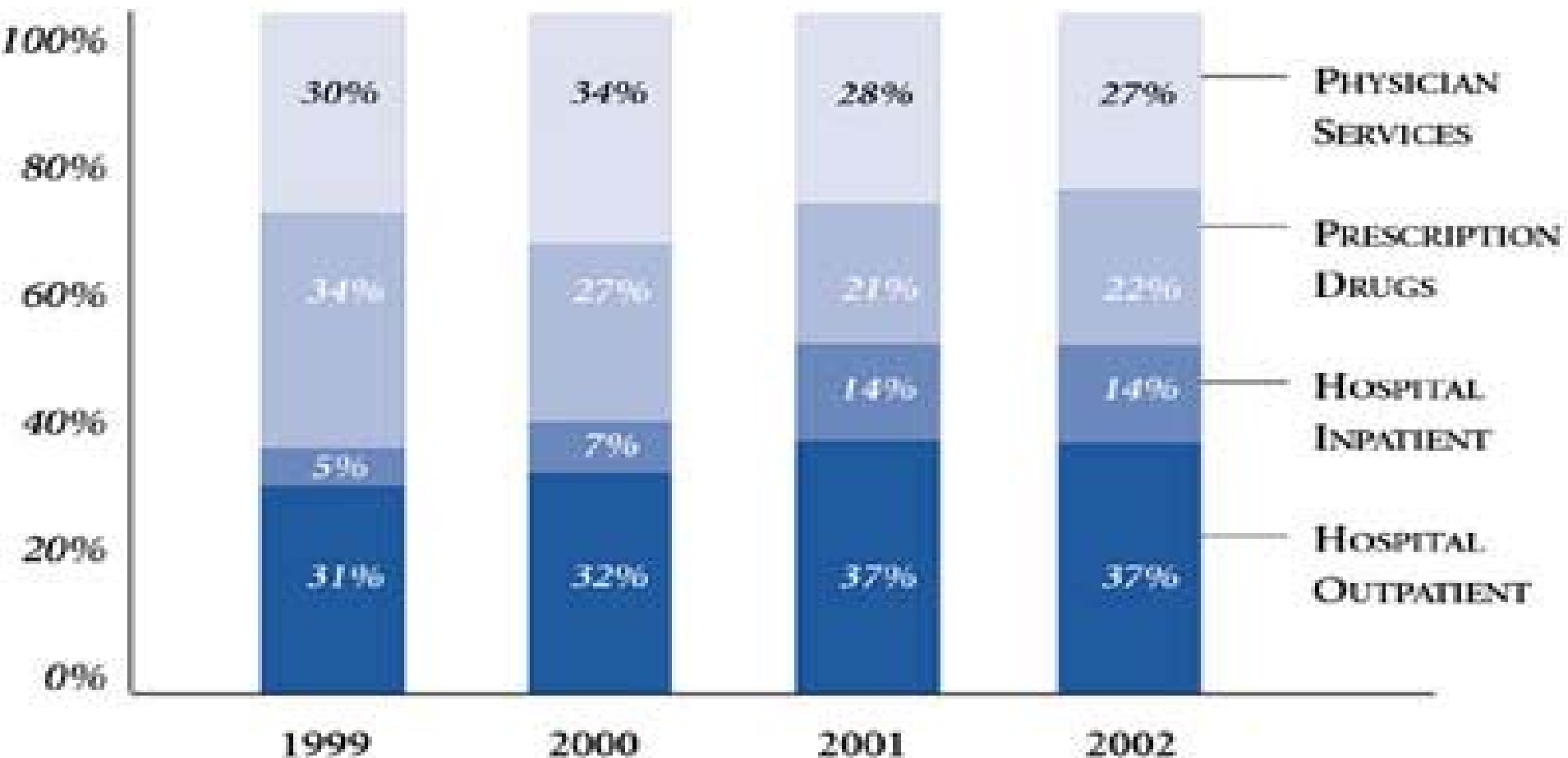
What's Driving Premium Growth?

- Loosening of managed care
- Provider consolidation and push-back
- Rx demand increases
- Long-run cost growth (technology)

Source: Center for Studying Health System Change



Hospitals Driving Premium Increases



Market Concentration

- In most states, and on average:
 - Fewer insurers
 - Larger insurers
 - Fast-growing Blues
- But:
 - 20 states gained group or individual insurers
 - In some states, the largest insurer lost market share
 - 16 state group markets
 - 17 state individual markets

What Causes Markets to Concentrate, Or...Why Do Insurers Leave?

- For business reasons:
 - Markets are crowded (many insurers per population)
 - Greater HMO penetration (economies of scale)
 - Fail to compete (low market share, high loss ratio)
 - No diversification to the group market
- No evidence that regulation affects insurers' decisions to exit (or enter)

Key Themes in the New Environment

- Emphasis on cost containment
 - DM and Rx strategies
- Shift from coverage expansion to maintenance
- Low-cost/no-cost expansion options
- Program restructuring/new federal flexibility
- Trade-offs in benefit structure
- Partnerships: seeking to combine funding sources (federal, state, local, employer, employee)
- Short term and long term strategies

Options for Expanding Coverage

- Medicaid
 - Section 1115 research and demonstration waivers
 - Section 1931 income disregards
- SCHIP
- State – Only Programs

Options for Expanding Coverage

- Low Cost/No Cost
 - Reaching out to niche populations
 - Administrative simplification
 - Small employer, consumer education
- Bolstering the Safety Net
 - Creating “medical home” for uninsured
 - Access over insurance

Federal Flexibility: HIFA

- Helps states control costs while expanding coverage
- Funding mechanisms:
 - Unused SCHIP allotments to cover adults
 - Unspent DSH funds
- Increased flexibility in benefits and cost sharing
- Emphasis on developing models building off ESI
- Cap enrollment (non-entitlement)
- Status:
 - Approved : AZ, CA, CO, IL, ME, NM, NJ, OR
 - Pending: AR, MI

First Approved HIFA Waiver: Arizona

- Ballot measure to expand coverage
- Expansion Groups:
 - Phase 1: adults to 100% FPL
 - Phase 2: parents of Medicaid/SCHIP children between 100% and 200% FPL
- Budget: unspent SCHIP allotment
- No cap, priority for funding SCHIP kids, SCHIP and Medicaid parents, childless adults
- Cost-sharing: existing Medicaid and SCHIP levels
- Study feasibility of ESI pilot program

HIFA: New Mexico Model

- Targeted implementation date: Spring 2004
- Expansion Group: Adults up to 200% FPL
- “Secretary approved” standardized benefit package (\$210 pm/pm)
- Premium contributions from employers (\$75/mo), employees (\$0-\$35), state and federal government
- Crowd-out prevention features

HIFA: Illinois Premium Assistance Program

- Expansion Group: Parents of Medicaid and SCHIP children with incomes up to 185% FPL (phased-in)
- Premium assistance now available to children 133% - 185% FPL
- Uses HIFA flexibility to reduce state administrative obligations
- Informed consumer choice model

HIFA: Oregon Health Plan 2

- Expansion Group: Adults from 170% to 185% FPL
 - Childless adults (commercial package)
 - Medicaid/SCHIP parents (commercial package)
 - State-only Family Health insurance Assistance Program (FHIAP) benchmark package
- Focus on ESI through FHIAP not Medicaid
 - Sliding scale subsidies
- Informed choice

HIFA: Factors to Consider

- Last waiver approved over a year ago
- States' ability to pursue HIFA under current budget circumstances
- Uncertainty in Administration's overall waiver strategy
- Impact of GAO's recommendations on use of SCHIP funds

Utah's 1115 waiver: Primary Care Network (PCN)

- HIFA look-alike
- Expansion Group: Adults (19-64) without coverage for 6 months, with income <150% FPL
- Capped at 25,000 enrollees
- Benefit package: primary and preventive care
- \$50 annual enrollment fee (with \$1,000 cap)
- HB 122 - allows private sector to purchase the primary care package

Utah's 1115 waiver: Primary Care Network

- Funding
- Specialty physician & hospital coverage through community donated care alliances
- Other “Invisible” features
- Covered at Work program

State Innovations in 2003

California's "Pay or Play" Law

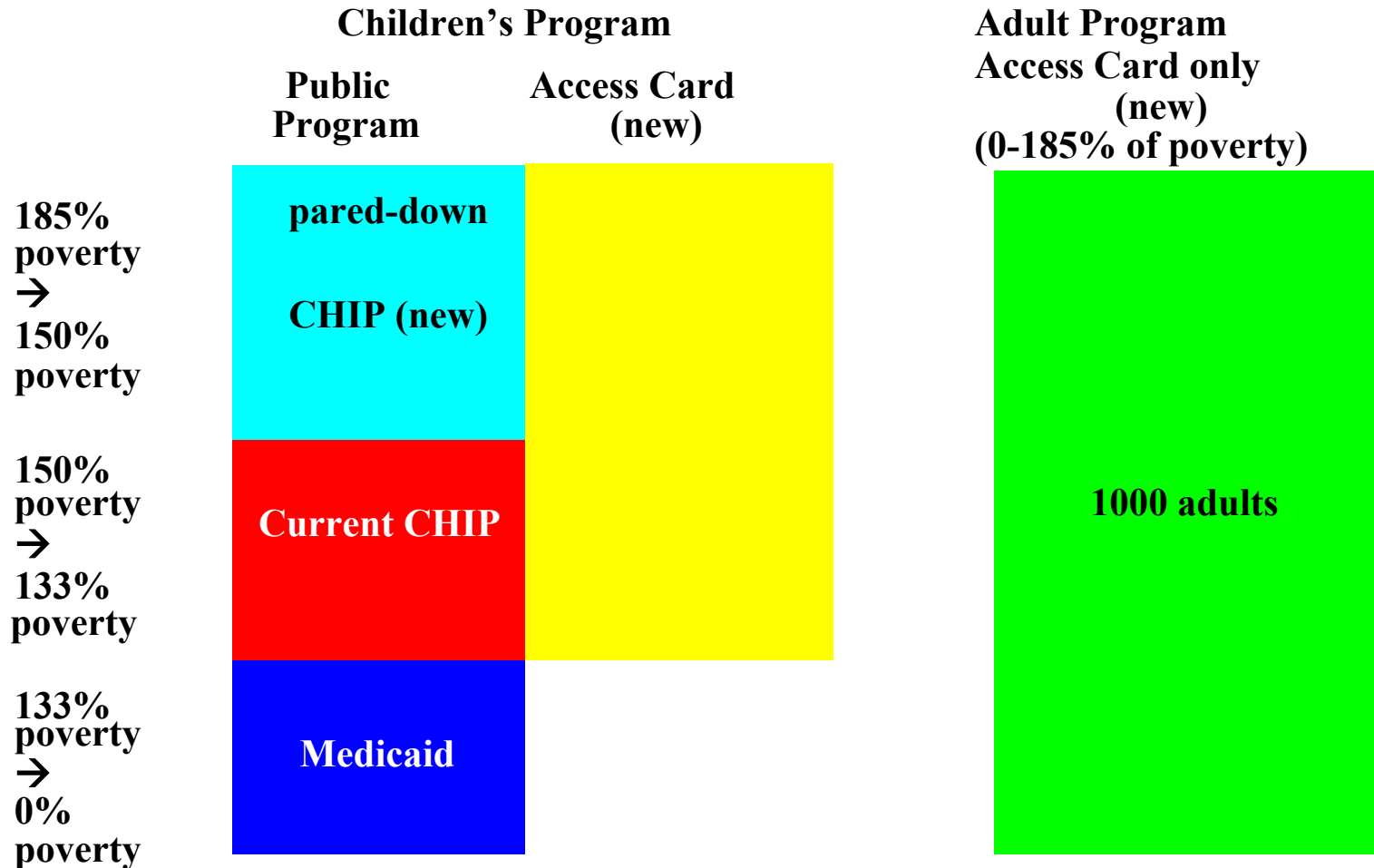
- SB2 passed in September, signed in October
 - Workers in firms with 200+ from 2006
 - Workers in firms with 50-199 from 2007
 - Workers in firms with 20-49 only if state passes 20% tax credit for employers
- Firm pays into State Health Purchasing Fund for each worker and receives credit for providing acceptable coverage
- Employers must cover >80% of premium
- Will cover up to 1.1 m uninsured (25% of total)
- Multiple challenges expected

Idaho's Voucher Program

Idaho Health Insurance Access Card Act (April 2003)

- Kids: SCHIP expansion from 150 to 185% FPL
 - Parents with children between 133 and 185% FPL could choose between Access Card (\$100/month for ESI coverage) and traditional SCHIP
- Adults: \$100 a month to purchase private health insurance for up to 1,000 uninsured Idaho adults (~185 percent FPL) who work for small employers (2~50 employees)
- Financing: Federally funded at enhanced rate

Idaho's Access Card



Maine's Dirigo Health

- Voluntary program addressing cost, quality and access
 - Focus
 - small business,
 - self-employed,
 - workers without offered coverage,
 - low-income in large firms
 - MaineCare (Medicaid) expansion to 200% FPL for parents, 125% FPL for childless adults
- sliding scale subsidies to 300% FPL

Maine's Dirigo Health (cont.)

- Cost containment
 - CON moratorium
 - Voluntary limits on operating margins
 - Required electronic claims submission by 2005
 - Price disclosure
- “Savings offset payment” on carriers from UC savings (capped at 4%)
- Maine Quality Forum created

Other Recent Expansions/Actions

- Wyoming: SCHIP expansion from 133-200% FPL (8,000 children)
- Montana: Legislation to allow a demonstration project for insurers to offer limited benefit plan to uninsured
- Texas: Held 9 health insurance fairs across state to educate small employers

- Rate guide developed



STATE
COVERAGE
INITIATIVES

www.tdi.state.tx.us/consumer/serg01.html

Expansions: How To Get It Done In Difficult Times

- Leadership and commitment from the top
- Stakeholder willingness to sacrifice at the table
- Employer pressure to solve “cost-shift”
- Employer willingness to partner with public sector
- Federal flexibility and money
- Infrastructure: Solid data and policy analysis
- New benefit designs
- Setting priorities for smaller coverage gains as part of a bigger plan

Final Thoughts

*You got to be very careful
if you don't know where
you're going because you
might not get there.*

-Yogi Berra, Health Care
Expert

*If you go through life
convinced that your way is
best, all the new ideas in
the world will pass you by.*

-Akio Morita, Sony

