

STATE FLEXIBILITY IN HEALTH REFORM

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Preemption

Provisions of PPACA will potentially preempt state laws.

Similar to HIPAA:

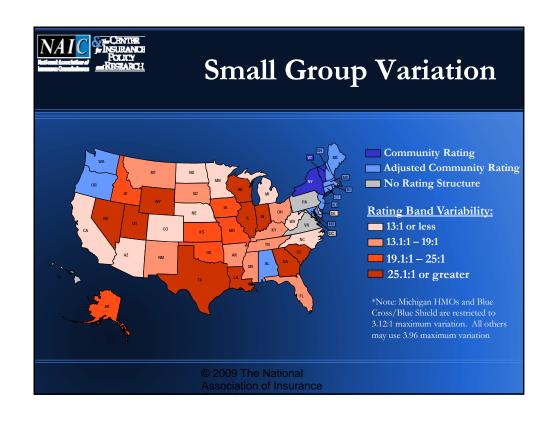
Nothing in this title shall be construed to preempt any State law that does not <u>prevent the application of</u> the provisions of this title.

PPACA §1321(d)

Exceptions:

Mandated benefits: States must cover cost of mandated benefits beyond essential benefits package.

Grandfathered plans: States may not require grandfathered plans to be pooled with post-reform plans.











Exchanges

- Regional cooperation or Single state?
- Negotiated purchasing or Transparent market?
- Merged or Separate?
- Organization
- Outside market



Health Care Choice Compacts

- States may form compacts to facilitate interstate sales of non-group policies.
- Policies are only subject to laws & regulations of state where policy is issued, *EXCEPT*:
 - Market conduct
 - Unfair trade practices
 - Consumer protection standards (including rating rules)
 - Disputes relating to performance of contract.
- Insurers must be licensed in each State, or submit to each
 State's jurisdiction for the above items.



Implementation

- Secretary must, in consultation with the NAIC, issue regulations by July 2013
- Secretary *may* approve compacts if they:
 - Provide essential benefits
 - Meet PPACA limitations on cost-sharing
 - Meet other requirements specified by PPACA.
- Compacts become operational as early as January, 2016



Health Care Choice Compacts vs. Health Care Choice Act (Shadegg Bill)

Compacts

• Under state control

• Preserves rating rules

• Guaranteed-issue environment

 Less underlying variation mitigates risk of regulatory arbitrage

HCC Act

Forced upon states

Circumvents rating rules

Mix of environments in states

Severe risk of regulatory arbitrage



Health Care Choice

IIPRC

• Multiple Compacts

Single Compact

Decentralized model

Centralized model

• Cost reduction focus

Speed to market focus



NAIC Role

- Subgroup formed. Chaired by MN Commissioner of Commerce Glenn Wilson and RI Health Insurance Commissioner Chris Koller.
- Has not yet convened.
- Will work on guidelines for compacts.
 - Will probably develop a model compact as well.



Basic Health Plans

- 100%-200% FPL
 - Funded with 95% of subsidies that would have been provided for eligible population
 - Eligible population may not purchase in Exchange
- States may contract to provide essential benefits to eligible individuals.
- May form regional compacts to offer basic health plans.



Basic Health Plans (cont.)

- •Secretary may certify plan if:
 - Premiums below benchmark Exchange plan.
 - Actuarial value of
 - 90% for individuals below 150% FPL
 - 80% for all others
- •Competitive bidding process for multiple plans.
- •States may form regional compacts to offer plans



Waivers

- States may apply for 5-year waivers of provisions of PPACA:
 - Qualified health plan requirements
 - Exchanges
 - Subsidies
 - Employer responsibility
 - Individual mandate
- Aggregate subsidy amounts for state used to fund
- Budget-neutral for federal government over 10 years
- Coordinated with other waiver processes



NAIC Implementation Update

- NAIC Activities
 - Medical Loss Ratios
 - Consumer Information
 - Premium review
 - Exchanges
 - Uniform application form
 - Uniform fraud reporting form
 - Data sharing
 - Transitional reinsurance and risk adjustment
 - Medigap changes
- Enforcement



Questions?

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