



Essential Health Benefits and State Mandates

Garen Corbett, MS
California Health Benefits Review Program,
University of California, Office of the President

Milliman Healthcare Symposium
October 26, 2012





Outline

- How are states selecting their benchmark plans, thus defining their essential health benefits (EHBs) for 2014 and 2015?
- How are existing state mandates influencing states' decisions?
- What about post 2016?



Guidance on Benchmark Plans

- Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIO) EHB bulletin, Dec. 2011
- Benchmark plans for:
 - Medicaid
 - Individual market, inside and outside exchange
 - Small group market, inside and outside exchange



Benchmark Plan Options: 10 possibilities

- Largest 3 small group products
- Largest 3 state employee health benefit plans
- Largest 3 national Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan options
- Largest insured commercial non-Medicaid HMO operating in the state



Essential Health Benefits

➤ Ten categories:

- Ambulatory patient services
- Emergency services
- Hospitalization
- Maternity and newborn care
- Mental health
- Prescription drugs
- Laboratory services
- Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
- Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management
- Pediatric services, including oral and vision care





Adjustment to Benchmark Plan

- Ten statutory EHB categories, which include some benefits that health plans might not yet be covering (e.g., pediatric dental and vision, habilitative care)
- State health insurance benefit mandates



Rationale for Benchmark Options

- Reduce impact of member churn between Medicaid and exchange
- Improve access
- Ease implementation of ACA and state health benefits exchanges



Cost of Excess Benefits

- Qualified health plans (QHPs) in the exchange may offer benefits in addition to the ten EHB categories
- Cost of additional benefits (i.e., state mandates) must be paid by the state
 - Cost waived in 2014 and 2015
- States very conscious of liability of future benefit mandates that exceed federal definitions.



Cost for Medicaid Expansion

- From 2014-2016, federal government will cover full cost of EHB benchmark plan benefits for Medicaid expansion population
- After 2016, federal match for this population decreases to 90 percent



State EHB Progress

- 31 states and District of Columbia (DC) have submitted EHB package notices to HHS
- 10 states taken steps toward recommending benchmark plans
- 9 states no formal steps toward recommending benchmark plans



What Have States Selected?

- 15 states, small employer plan
- 10 states and DC, largest small group plan
- 3 states, HMO plan
- 2 states, state employee plan

- A tracking poll can be accessed at:
<http://www.staterforum.org/analyses/state-progress-on-essential-health-benefits>
- “Soft deadline of 9/30/2012.



Coverage Variation in Benchmark Plans

- California, Washington, and Maryland include acupuncture services
- Oregon rejected bariatric surgery, but endorsed cochlear implants for hearing-loss patients
- Virginia and Michigan favor plans with chiropractic services, while Oregon does not
- Mental health offerings vary widely
- Overall, wariness about adding benefits that could later not receive federal subsidies



California Health Benefits Review Program (CHBRP)

- A program administered by the University of California, but institutionally independent
- Created by law to provide timely, independent, evidence-based information to the Legislature to assist in decision-making
- Charged to analyze medical effectiveness, cost, and public health impacts of health insurance benefit mandates or repeals
- Requested to complete each analysis within 60 days without bias or policy recommendations



Who are we?

- Task Force of faculty and researchers
- Actuarial firm: Milliman, Inc
- Librarians
- Content Experts
- National Advisory Council
- CHBRP Staff



Encourage Value-Based Benefit Design

- Guidance includes number of visits, but not terms and conditions of coverage
- States can encourage plans to innovate with:
 - The terms and conditions of coverage (e.g., cost-sharing structure, network limitations)
 - Administration of terms and conditions of coverage (e.g., whether or not a service is medically necessary)



EHBs Beyond 2016

- Recommendations from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) in 2011:
 - Balance between access and affordability
 - EHBs updated **annually**
 - Establish a National Benefits Advisory Council to advise HHS on updates

