

Washington Update

Cooley's Anemia Foundation

Patient-Family Conference

July 7, 2017

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Agenda for Today

Where have we been and where are we going?

- Introductory Remarks
- Washington Update
- Outlook for Remainder of 2017

About CRD Associates

Extensive experience, effective solutions

- Firm founded in 1980
- 20 professionals
- 60 clients – many public health, science and patient advocacy groups
- 20th year working with CAF
- CAF Team consists of:
 - Lyle Dennis, Partner
 - Zara Day, Senior Policy Associate

Research Issues: FDA, NIH, CDC, HRSA

- FDA – ELPFDD meeting on July 5
- NIH – Actively engaged in increasing research funding
- CDC – Retaining funding for patient identification and related work
- HRSA – Working with MCHB
- All – Multi-Agency meeting on May 3, 2017

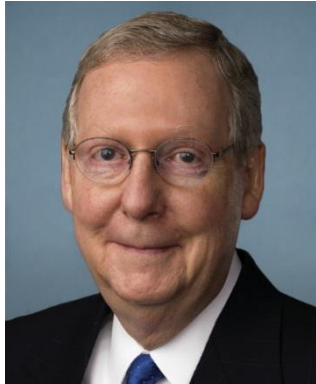
Washington Update

The more things change . . .

- New Administration and New Congress
- FY 2018 Appropriations
- Other Congressional priorities
- American Health Care Act

New Administration and New Congress

New faces, new priorities



- ACA Repeal and Replace
- Less control in Washington → more flexibility for states and plans
- Reduction of administrative burden in federal health programs

FY18 Appropriations

Need to fit a year-long budget process into 5 months!

- Trump Administration “skinny” budget released mid-March and full budget released mid-May
- Trump Administration priorities do not equal Congressional priorities
 - NIH cuts, for example
- Sequestration returns – unsure if budget parity will remain
- Outlook: too early to tell; uncertain at best, but will be a tough year to retain/increase funding

ACA Repeal and Replace Process To Date

How did we get here?

- January: Congress passes reconciliation instructions in budget resolution
- March 6: AHCA language released
- Goal: Final vote on House floor by end of March
 - First vote pulled when there was insufficient support
- April: Negotiations continue, amendments drafted
- May 4: House passes AHCA: 217 to 213

ACA R&R - continued

- Action turns to the Senate.
- McConnell names 13 Republican senators to draft the bill – in secret.
- No committee review; no hearings.
- Scheduled to come to the floor June 29, but pulled for lack of support.

What would the R&R do?

Most concerning policies for Thals

- Continuous coverage requirement makes pre-existing condition protections meaningless
- Essential health benefits' state waiver undermines ban on lifetime and annual caps
- Patient and State Stability Fund could help with reinsurance but facilitates high risk pools
- Medicaid reforms and expansion phase-out jeopardizes coverage for 20+ million people.

What will the Senate do?

Now or never?

- Significant political pressure to repeal ACA vs. significant political pressure to maintain ACA.
- 52 Republicans/48 Democrats – 50 + VP required to pass.
- 19 Republicans come from states that expanded Medicaid.
- Multiple groups – including CAF – have expressed concerns about the bill.
- The Jimmy Kimmel test?

Grassroots advocacy will be key!

Will pressure be maintained?

- Considerable grassroots opposition to the BCRA.
- Considerable opposition from health care stakeholders (CAF to AMA).
- Each Republican Senator is extremely important → your advocacy matters!

Any Questions?

Additional detailed slides

- Continuous coverage requirement
- Essential health benefits
- Patient and state stability fund
- Phase out of Medicaid expansion
- Changes to Medicaid financing

Continuous Coverage Requirement

Large premium hikes for people with pre-existing conditions

- Repeals ACA individual and employer mandates → new continuous coverage requirement
 - Anyone who lapses in coverage 63+ days must pay 30% penalty for a year when they reenroll in individual market coverage OR
 - If state applies for waiver, plans could set premiums based on health status for a year (MacArthur amendment)

Essential Health Benefits

EHB changes undermine many patient protections

- ACA defined 10 broad categories of services that plans have to cover
- States can apply for waiver to define essential health benefits (EHBs) (MacArthur Amendment)
- Why is this concerning?
 - Plans can offer skinny coverage
 - Ban on lifetime and annual caps, out-of-pocket maximum only apply to services defined as EHBs
 - **Affects all private insurance plans** since large employer and self-insured plans can set their lifetime/annual caps based on any state's EHBs

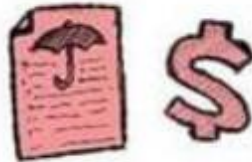
Patient and State Stability Fund

Opportunities and challenges

- \$130B/10 years for states to stabilize insurance markets and benefit individuals
 - \$15B/9 years for “invisible” high risk pools (Palmer/Schweikert)
 - \$8B/5 years for people in waiver states that pay penalty based on health status (Upton/Long)



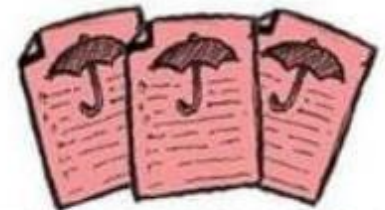
Provide financial assistance to high-risk individuals



Stabilize premiums in the individual insurance market



Reduce coverage costs for high-risk individuals



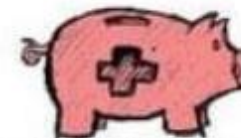
Promote insurer participation in the individual market



Promote access to preventive services



Provide payments to providers for certain services



Reduce out-of-pocket costs for insurance enrollees

Phase Out of Medicaid Expansion

CBO estimate: 14 million to lose coverage by 2026

The 32 Medicaid expansion states (plus D.C.) ...



... continue to receive federal funds for existing expansion enrollees, but cannot enroll new expansion enrollees beginning in 2020.

The number of expansion enrollees will gradually shrink as existing enrollees lose eligibility for various reasons and are not replaced by new enrollees.



The ACA's cuts to Disproportionate Share Hospital payments are reversed beginning in 2020.

The 19 states that have not expanded Medicaid ...



... will be provided additional "safety net funding" that allows them to increase payments to Medicaid providers during the 2018-2022 period.

The bill appropriates \$10 billion for this purpose, which would be evenly divided between the non-expansion states in proportion to the size of their population with incomes below 138 percent of the federal poverty level.



The ACA's cuts to Disproportionate Share Hospital payments are reversed beginning in 2018.

Changes to Medicaid Financing

How do states respond to decreased federal funding?

Figure 7

Under a per capita cap or block grant, reductions in federal spending are obtained by setting caps below expected spending.

