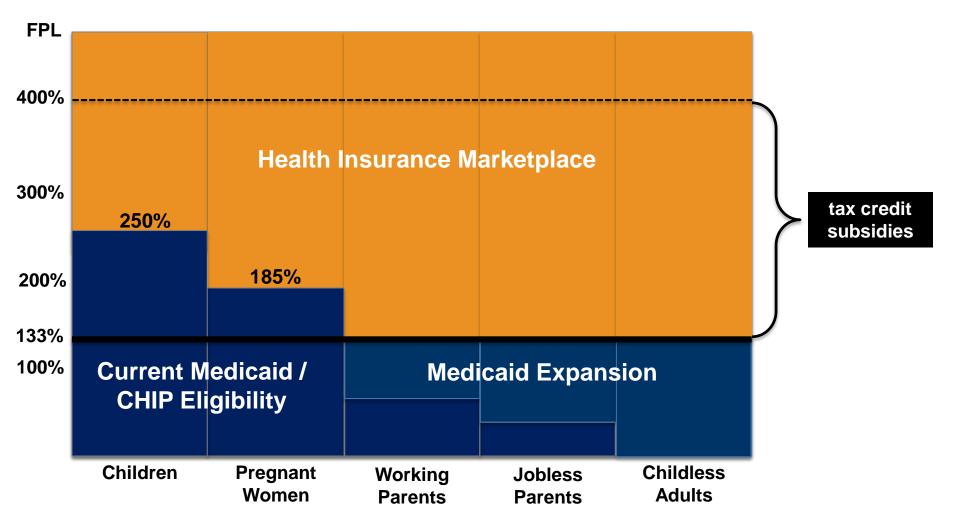


Plan Selection and Enrollment: Beyond the Basics

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities October 2, 2013

Coverage Landscape in 2014



Medicaid and CHIP coverage, based on 2012 eligibility levels in a typical state Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured

Focus of Today's Webinar



Complete Screened for Marketplace Medicaid/APTC application eligibility Obtain APTC amount

PLAN 3 Health Care 3

Evaluate QHP Select a options QHP

Pay first month's premium

covered in previous webinars

covered in today's webinars

Today's Webinar Will:

- Describe the costs associated with health plans offered in the Marketplace (premiums and costsharing).
- Show how plan elements such as provider network and drug formularies may affect consumers' decisions
- Explain the key deadlines and the process for completing enrollment in a health plan.

Navigator Roles in Plan Selection

 Navigators are required to "provide fair, accurate, and impartial information to consumers about health insurance..." and "facilitate enrollment in QHPs."

(ACA sections 1311(d)(4)(K) and 1311(i) and 45 CFR 155.210)

 Helping to facilitate enrollment includes "helping clarify distinctions among QHPs" and "helping a qualified individual make an informed decision during the plan selection process."

(Preamble to final Navigator regulation, Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 137)

Cost-Sharing Charges in Marketplace Plans

Types of Cost-Sharing Charges

- Deductible
 - Enrollee must pay the deductible before the plan begins to pay for most benefits
 - Set on a yearly basis
- Copayments
 - Dollar amount for an item or service that enrollees must pay
- Coinsurance
 - Percentage of the cost of an item or service that enrollees must pay

Maximum Out-of-Pocket Limit (OOP)

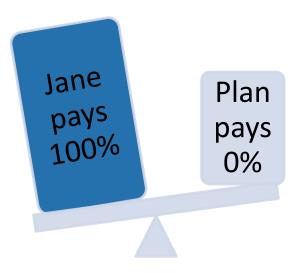
- Puts a cap on what the enrollee pays in cost-sharing charges each year
 - Set on a yearly basis
 - Applies to in-network services, not out-of-network care
- 2014 maximum amounts: \$6,350 individual/\$12,700 family
- OOP limit is <u>not</u> the amount that an enrollee <u>must</u> spend each year



How Cost-Sharing Works

Jane's plan

- \$1,500 annual deductible
- 20% coinsurance (enrollee pays)
- \$5,000 out-of-pocket limit



\$1,500 deductible



Jane Plan pays 20%

Before Jane meets her \$1,500 deductible, her plan doesn't cover any of the costs (except for preventive care).

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: \$125

Plan pays: \$0



Once Jane meets the deductible, the plan pays 80% of the costs.

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: \$25 Plan pays: \$100

How Cost-Sharing Works

Jane's plan

- \$1,500 annual deductible
- 20% coinsurance (enrollee pays)
- \$5,000 out-of-pocket limit









Jane reaches the \$5,000 out-of-pocket limit under her plan. This means that she has paid a deductible and other cost-sharing charges totaling \$5,000 within the year. Now the plan will pay the full cost of any additional in-network services she receives during the rest of the year.

More to Know about Cost-Sharing Charges

- Copayments are often simpler and more predictable for consumers than coinsurance.
- Co-payments may be more common in the higher metal levels.
- Plans may have separate deductibles and other costsharing amounts for out-of-network and in-network services.

	Annual Deductible	Annual OOP Limit	Hospital Admission	Primary Care Visit	Specialist Visit
In-Network	\$5,000	\$6,350	\$1,500/ admission	\$35	\$50
Out-of- Network	\$10,000	None	50%	50%	50%

Questions to Ask about Deductibles

- Are some services exempted from the deductible?
- Is there a separate deductible for drugs?
- Is there a different out-of-network deductible?
- For families, does the deductible apply on an individual or family basis?

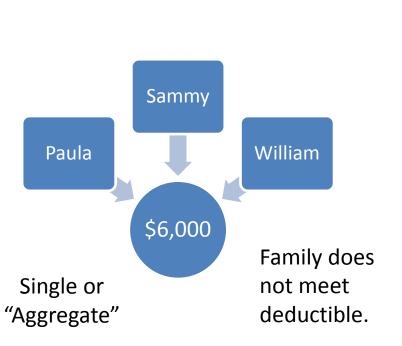
Family Deductible: Single or Per-Member

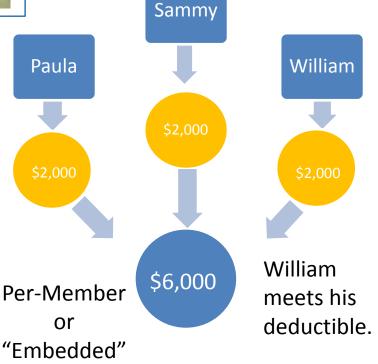
Rogers Family \$6,000 deductible

Expenses this year:

- Paula \$500
- Sammy \$250
- William \$5,000







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Cost-Sharing and the Metal Tiers

In general, lower enrollee costsharing and higher premiums



In general, higher enrollee costsharing and lower premiums

ACA Precious Metal Tiers		
Plan Tier	Actuarial Value	
Platinum	90%	
Gold	80%	
Silver	70%	
Bronze	60%	

Actuarial value percentages represent how much of a typical population's medical spending a health insurance plan would cover.

Different Tiers, Different Cost-Sharing Charges

KEY BENEFITS	Platinum	Gold	Silver (Lower Cost Sharing Available	Bronze
			on Sliding Scale)	
	Copays In the Yellow Sections are Not Subject to any Deductible and Count Toward the Annual Out-of-Pocket Maximum		Benefits In Blue are Subject to Deductibles	
Deductible (if any)	No Deductible	No Deductible	\$2,000 Medical Deductible	\$5,000 Deductible for Medical and Drugs
Preventative Care Copay	No Cost – at least 1 yearly visit	No Cost – at least 1 yearly visit	No Cost – at least 1 yearly visit	No Cost – at least 1 yearly visit
Primary Care Visit Copay	\$20	\$30	\$45	\$60 – 3 visits per year
Specialty Care Visit Copay	\$40	\$50	\$65	\$70
Urgent Care Visit Copay	\$40	\$90	\$60	\$120
Generic Medication Copay	\$5	\$20	\$25	\$25
Lab Testing Copay	\$20	\$30	\$45	30%
X-Ray Copay	\$40	\$50	\$65	30%
Emergency Room Copay	\$150	\$250	\$250	\$300
High cost and infrequent services like Hospital Care and Outpatient Surgery	HMO Outpatient Surgery – \$250 Hospital – \$250/day up to 5 days	HMO Outpatient Surgery – \$600 Hospital – \$600/day up to 5 days	\$250	30% of your plan's negotiated rate
	PPO - 10%	PPO - 20%		
Imaging (MRI, CT, PET Scans)	\$150	\$250	\$250	40%
Brand medications may be subject to Annual Drug Deductible before you pay the copay	No Deductible	No Deductible	\$250 deductible then pay the copay amount	\$50-\$75 after meeting deductible
Preferred brand copay after Drug Deductible (if any)	\$15	\$50	\$50	\$50
MAXIMUM OUT-OF-POCKET FOR ONE	\$4,000	\$6,350	\$6,350	\$6,350
MAXIMUM OUT-OF-POCKET FOR FAMILY	\$8,000	\$12,700	\$12,700	\$12,700

Source: Covered California, www.coveredca.com

Evaluating Plan Tier Options



John (30)



Scenario 1: 300% FPL

Income: **\$34,470**

Expected Contribution:

Share of income: 9.5%

• Amount: **\$3,275**

Premium Credit: \$151

Scenario 2: 200% FPL

Income: **\$22,980**

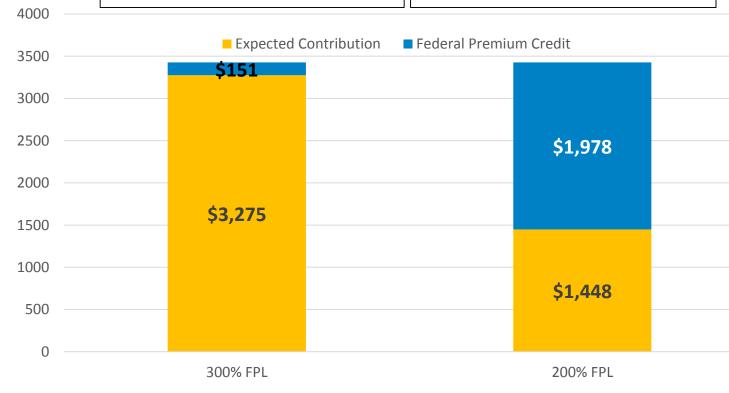
Expected Contribution:

Share of income: 6.3%

• Amount: **\$1,448**

CSR eligible

Premium Credit: \$1,978





John (30)

Income: 300% FPL Tax Credit: \$151



Option 1: Bronze Plans

Total Premium: \$2,839

John's Contribution:

\$2,688/year (\$224/month)

> Plan AV: 60%

Option 2: Silver Plans

Total Premium:

\$3,426

John's Contribution:

\$3,275/year (\$273/month)

> Plan AV: 70%

	Sample Bronze Plan (enrollee pays)	Sample Silver Plan (enrollee pays)
Deductible	\$3,000	\$2,000
Maximum OOP limit	\$6,350	\$5,500
Inpatient hospital	50% of the charge	\$1,500 / admission
Office visit	\$35	\$30

John (30)

Income: 200% FPL Tax Credit: \$1,978



Option 1: Bronze Plans

Total Premium: \$2,839

John's Contribution: \$861/year

(\$72/month)

Plan AV: **60**%

Option 2: Silver CSR

Total Premium: \$3,426

John's Contribution:

\$1,448/year (\$121/month)

Plan AV: **87**%

	Sample Bronze Plan (enrollee pays)	Sample Silver CSR Plan (enrollee pays)
Deductible	\$3,000	\$250
Maximum OOP limit	\$6,350	\$2000
Inpatient hospital	50% of the charge	\$250 / admission
Office visit	\$35	\$15

John (64)

Income: 300% FPL



Scenario 1: Age 30

Premium: **\$3,426**

Expected Contribution: \$3,275

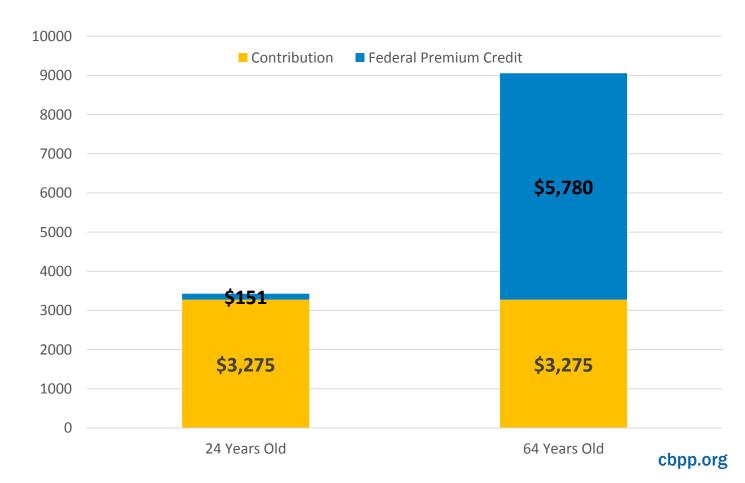
Premium Credit: \$151

Scenario 2: Age 64

Premium: **\$9,054**

Expected Contribution: \$3,275

Premium Credit: \$5,780





John (64)

Income: 300% FPL Tax Credit: **\$5,780**



Option 1: Silver Plans

Total Premium: \$9,054

John's Contribution:

\$3,275/year (\$273/month)

> Plan AV: 70%

Option 2: Gold Plans

Total Premium:

\$11,770

John's Contribution:

\$5,990/year (\$499/month)

> Plan AV: 80%

	Sample Silver Plan (enrollee pays)	Sample Gold Plan (enrollee pays)
Deductible	\$2,000	\$600
Maximum OOP limit	\$5,500	\$4,000
Inpatient hospital	\$1,500 / admission	\$1,000 / admission
Office visit	\$30	\$25



John (64)

Income: 200% FPL Tax Credit: **\$7,606**



Option 1: Silver CSR

Total Premium: \$9,054

John's Contribution:

\$1,448/year (\$121/month)

> Plan AV: 87%

Option 2: Gold Plans

Total Premium:

\$11,770

John's Contribution:

\$4,164/year (\$347/month)

> Plan AV: 80%

	Sample Silver CSR (enrollee pays)	Sample Gold Plan (enrollee pays)
Deductible	\$250	\$600
Maximum OOP limit	\$2,000	\$4,000
Inpatient hospital	\$250 / admission	\$1,500 / admission
Office visit	\$15	\$25

Other Plan Elements for Consumers to Consider

Among the Plan Elements to Consider:

- Provider Network
- Prescription Drug Formulary
- Visit Limits and Other Details of Specific Benefits
- Insurer Participation in the Marketplace and Medicaid/CHIP

In-Network vs. Out-of-Network Care

	Deductible	OOP Limit	Inpatient Hospital	Primary Care
In-Network	\$5,000	\$6,350	\$1,500/ admission	\$25
Out-of- Network	\$10,000	None	50%	50%

Network Physician

Doctor's Bill:

\$200

Plan Allowed Amount: \$100



Plan pays: \$75

Patient pays:

\$25

copayment

Counts toward OOP Limit

Out-of-Network Physician

Doctor's Bill:

\$200

Plan Allowed Amount: \$100

Plan Pays: \$50



Patient pays:

\$150

(50% + \$100)

Does not count toward OOP limit

Example: Reyes Family



Mrs. Reyes is in her second year of treatment for breast cancer, which will cost \$44,322 (reflecting insurer discounts). Her family has income of \$47,000/year, or about 200% FPL. They are enrolled in a silver plan with a cost-sharing reduction.

The middle column (at right) shows Mrs. Reyes' out-of-pocket costs if she uses in-network providers, while the column on the far right shows her costs if she sees out-of-network providers.

	Plan A In-Network CSR-87% AV	Plan A OON
Deductible	\$250 individual \$500 family	\$10,000 family
Physician visit	\$15	50%
Specialist visit	\$35	50%
Prescription drugs	\$8 /\$20/\$40	50%
Family pays	\$1,850	\$27,160

Source for example costs and course of treatment: "Coverage When It Counts," Pollitz et. al., 2009.

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Evaluating Plans Based on Drug Formulary

- Does the plan cover all of the drugs a person expects to need?
- What cost-sharing charges will the consumer pay for his drugs under the plan?



Evaluating Plans Based on Drug Formulary

Health Plan A



Tier 1: \$10

Tier 2: 20%

- Drug X
- Drug Y

Tier 3: 30%

John's monthly cost: \$360 (coinsurance + full cost of Drug Z)

John regularly takes three prescription drugs. Total monthly prices are: \$100 for Drug X \$200 for Drug Y \$300 for Drug Z



Health Plan B



Tier 1: \$15

Tier 2: \$40

- Drug Y
- Drug Z

Tier 3: 50%

Drug X

John's monthly cost: \$130 (copays + coinsurance)

Evaluating Plans Based on Scope of Benefits

Health Plan A

Health \$25 copay

25 visits per year

Patient pays:\$2,125
(\$625 in copays + \$1,500 for uncovered visits)



Health Plan B

Health \$25 copay

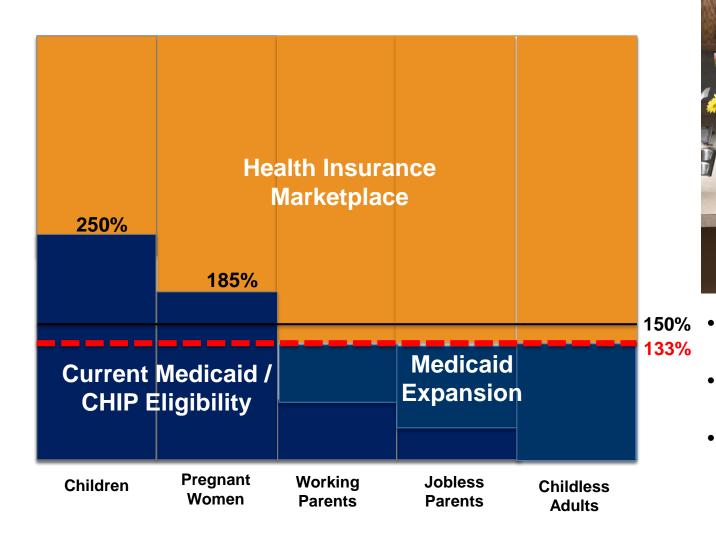
40 visits per year

Patient pays: \$1,000 (40 x \$25 copay)

John expects to need 40 visits of physical therapy during the year, at a charge of \$100 each.



Evaluating Plans Based on Participation in Medicaid/CHIP





- Lisa and Simon, mom and son
- Income of \$23,265 (150% FPL)
- Simon is eligible for CHIP, Lisa is eligible for exchange subsidies.

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Evaluating Plans Based on Participation in Medicaid/CHIP

	Health Insurance Marketplace	Medicaid/CHIP
bridgespan*		
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLAN of Washington™		
<u>coordinated</u> care™		
GroupHealth.		
≱ LifeWise		
MOLINA' HEALTHCARE		
PREMERA		



Lisa might choose an exchange plan from the same carrier that provides her son's CHIP plan and has the same or a similar provider network.



Plan Selection: Key Questions

- Is the person eligible for premium credits or cost-sharing reductions?
 - This may make some coverage tiers (i.e., silver) more attractive than others.
- What is most important to the person who is looking for a plan?
 - Low premium? Low cost-sharing charges?
- What health care does the person expect to use during the year?
 - Looking for plans that cover specific providers, medications, etc., may be important.

The Plan Selection Process: Shopping with John



John's goals - obtain a plan that is:

- as affordable/inexpensive as possible
- covers most of his providers and medications
- doesn't have an excessively high costsharing amounts

Applying for and obtaining the APTC amount

Age: 30
Household size: 1

<u>Income:</u> \$22,980

<u>FPL</u>: 200% <u>Tax Credit:</u> \$1,978





Filtering health plans options to narrow the search

Age: 30

Household size: 1

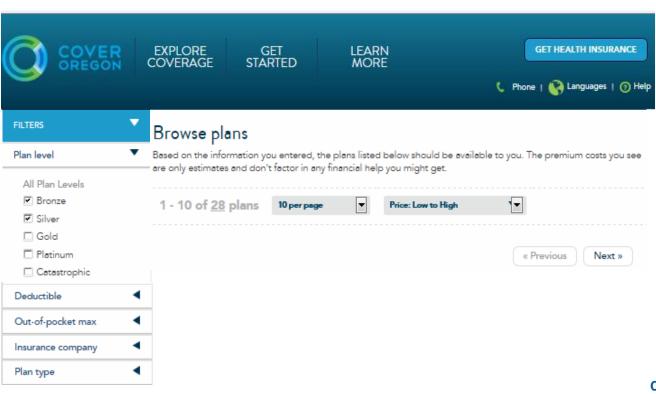
Income: \$22,980

Health Conditions:

FPL: 200%

Tax Credit: \$1,978

asthma, sprained knee





Evaluating the few options that result from the filter search



	Health Plan A	Health Plan B	
	Bronze	Bronze	Silver-CSR
Monthly Premium	\$72	\$97	\$121
Deductible	\$3000	\$2000	\$250
Maximum OOP limit	\$6,350	\$5,000	\$2,000
Inpatient hospital	50% of the charge	50% of the charge	\$250/ admission
Office visit	\$35	\$30	\$15
Doctors in network?	no	yes	yes
Prescriptions covered?	some	all	all
Physical therapy visit limits	12	12	20

Selecting a health plan that meets his needs



John may opt for the Bronze plan from Health Plan B, which balances his goals of finding the most inexpensive plan that covers his providers and medications while not having the highest cost-sharing.

	Health Plan A	Health Plan B	
	Bronze	Bronze	Silver-CSR
Monthly Premium	\$72	\$97	\$121
Deductible	\$3000	\$2000	\$250
Maximum OOP limit	\$6,350	\$5,000	\$2,000
Inpatient hospital	50% of the charge	50% of the charge	\$250/ admission
Office visit	\$35	\$30	\$15
Doctors in network?	no	yes	yes
Prescriptions covered?	some	all	all
Physical therapy visit limits	12	12	20

Completing the Enrollment Process

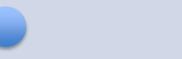
Initial Open Enrollment

October 1, 2013

First day to apply for Jan. 1 coverage

March 31, 2014

Last day of the open enrollment period



Dec. 15, 2013

Last day to sign up for coverage that starts Jan. 1



When does coverage start?



- Plan selection date determines when coverage will take effect.
- Coverage will start on schedule only if the enrollee pays the first month's premium on time.
- Deadlines for the first month's premium are typically set by the insurer.
- Coverage may be cancelled if the first month's premium is late.

Plan Selection Date	Coverage Effective Date
Nov. 1, 2013	Jan. 1, 2014
Dec. 15, 2013	Jan. 1, 2014
Dec. 31, 2013	Feb. 1, 2014
March 31, 2014	May 1, 2014

Examples: Paying the First Month's Premium

Scenario #1

Dec. 15 Selects plan



Dec. 27
Premium paid



Jan. 1. Coverage starts

Scenario #2

Dec. 15 Selects plan



Dec. 27
Misses deadline



Dec. 28 Coverage cancelled

Scenario #3

March 20 Selects plan



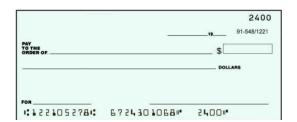
March 31 Misses deadline



Enrollment period closed

Methods of Premium Payment

Marketplace insurers must accept (45 CFR 156.1240)



paper check

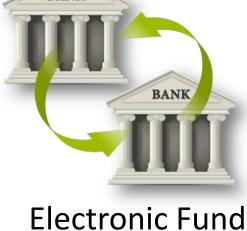
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JSED FOR



cashier's check



Transfer (EFT)

BANK



money order

042130000121

pre-paid debit card

Methods of Premium Payment

Marketplace insurers may accept additional forms of

payment



cash



credit card



bank debit card

Completing Enrollment: Key Takeaways

- People should not wait too long to apply for subsidies.
- For coverage to begin January 1, they must pick a plan no later than December 15.
- March 31 is the last day to pick a plan for 2014.
- The first month's premium must be paid on time or coverage could be at risk.

Contact Info

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www.centeronbudget.org

http://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/