

# Rate Review 101

Presented by:

Green Mountain Care Board  
Department of Vermont Health Access  
Department of Financial Regulation

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# Topics for Today

1. What is the difference between rate review for Large Groups vs Small Groups/Individuals?
2. What are the consumer trends and issues?
3. What are the components of a setting a premium rate increase?
4. Who regulates insurance plans and rate increases in Vermont?
5. What is the process for approving a plan/rate and implementing that plan/rate?
6. How do other regulatory processes and the federal landscape impact rates?

# Vermont Insurance Market

Category	2017
<b>Commercial Insured Market</b>	
<b>Insured Plans</b>	
Individual	32,112
Small Employer	42,568
<b>Merged Market</b>	74,680
Large Employer	17,610
Association	
<b>Large Group Market</b>	17,610
<b>Insured Market Subtotal</b>	92,290
<b>Self-insured Employer Plans</b>	
Self-insured Employer Plans	182,972
Federal Employee Plan	14,604
Military	16,900
<b>Self Insured Market Subtotal</b>	214,476
VT residents covered by insurers outside VT	15,540
<b>Other</b>	15,540
<b>Commercial Insured Market</b>	322,306
<b>Government Coverage</b>	
Medicaid	150,375
Medicare	133,915
<b>Government Coverage</b>	284,290
<b>Uninsured</b>	
Uninsured	19,800
<b>Total of Assigned Lives</b>	626,396
Duplicated Count	-2,739
<b>Total Vermont Population</b>	623,657

## Chart Highlights:

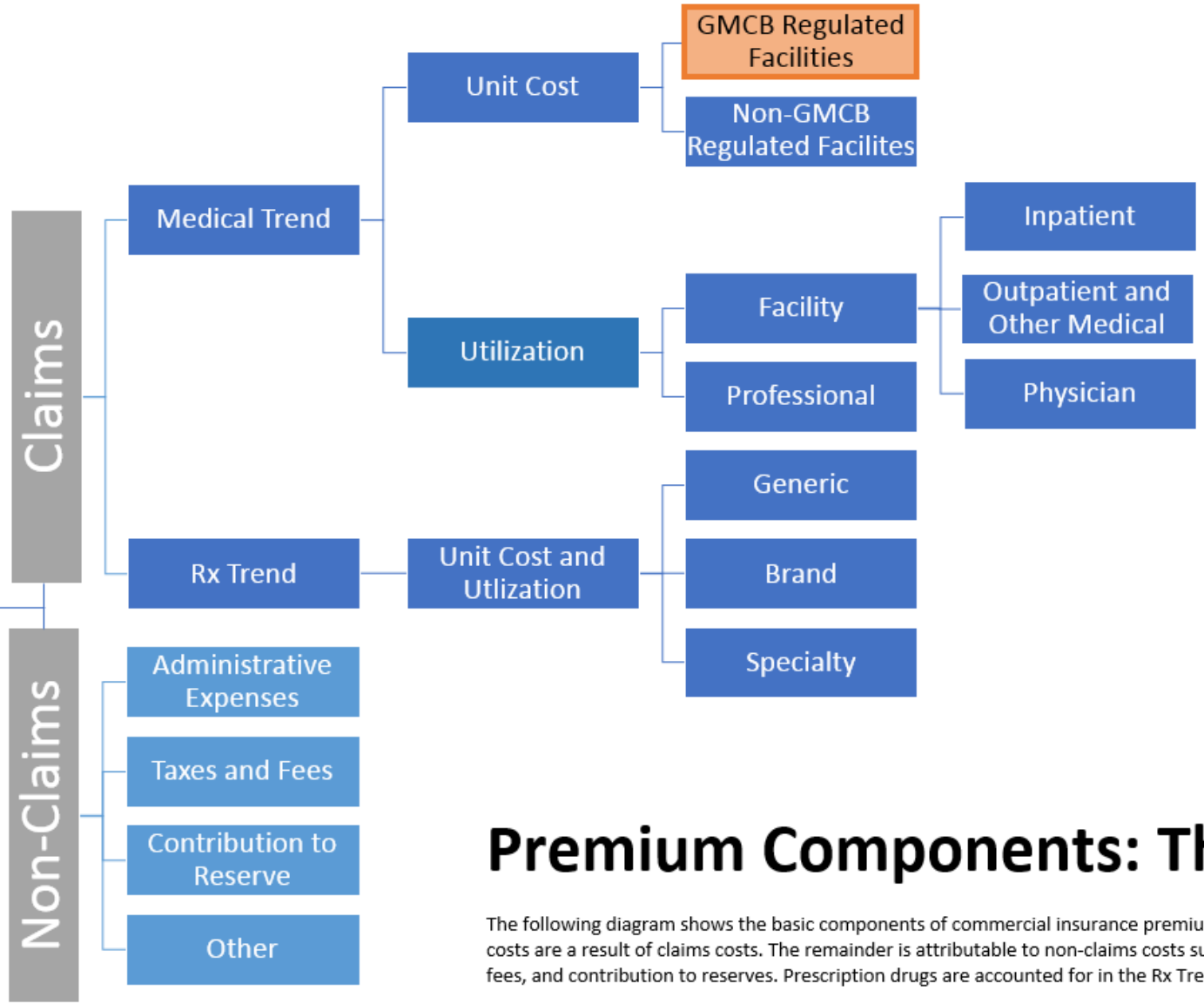
- Data year: 2017
- Major Medical Insurance only
- Population of Vermont: 623,000
- Insurance Breakdown:
  - Government Market: 284,000 (Medicare/Medicaid)
  - Self Insured Market: 214,000 (Employer Plans)
  - **Insured Market: 92,000 (GMCB Rate Review)**
  - Other: 15,000 (non-VT insurance coverage)
  - Uninsured: 20,000

# HCA : Consumer Issues & Trends

# Differences Between Large & Small Group Rates

	Large Group	Small Group & Individuals
<b>Definition</b>	101 or more employees	100 employees or less & individuals
<b>Approval Timeline</b>	Throughout the year (number of filings vary year to year)	Rates filed in early May to ensure compliance with federal regulations for open enrollment in November (2 filings)
<b>Type of Rate</b>	Experience rated	Community Rated
<b>Rate Effective Date</b>	Varies by filing	January 1st
<b>Plans offered</b>	Outside Vermont Health Connect	Qualified Health Plans through VHC or outside VHC, including reflective silver plans
<b>Subsidies available</b>	No	Yes, for QHPs offered through VHC (not for small group, off exchange QHPs or reflective plans)
<b>Covered Lives</b>	~ 17,000	~ 75,000

# Rate Charge



- ### Factors /Adjustments
- Enrollment
  - Plan selection
  - Age/gender/region
  - High cost claims
  - Past experience
  - Risk adjustment
  - State and federal law
  - Provider networks
  - Contracts/negotiation
  - Fraud, waste and abuse
  - Patents & new drugs
  - Reinsurance

## Premium Components: The Basics

The following diagram shows the basic components of commercial insurance premiums. Approximately 85-92% of premium costs are a result of claims costs. The remainder is attributable to non-claims costs such as administrative expenses, taxes and fees, and contribution to reserves. Prescription drugs are accounted for in the Rx Trend section of the Claims component.

# Timeline & Regulatory Roles

- 1) Health Plan Design & Compliance with Federal Parameters (DVHA)\*
- 2) Health Plan Design Approval (GMCB)\*
- 3) Form Filing Approval (DFR)
- 4) Rate Review
  1. Insurer Solvency Review (DFR)
  2. Rate Approval (GMCB)
- 5) Plan Certification (DVHA)\*
- 6) Open Enrollment & Compliance with Federal Parameters (DVHA)\*

\* Small group and individual qualified health plans and reflective silver plans

# Large Group Rate Review

## Rate Review Process:

- Insurers file rates with GMCB - typically 4-6 months before rates will be effective
- The GMCB has 90 days to review and approve, modify or deny a rate:
  - Insurers provide an actuarial analysis to support the proposed rates
  - GMCB's actuary reviews the proposed rates and provides its analysis
  - DFR provides an analysis of the insurer's solvency
  - Hearings are typically waived, but the parties (insurers and the HCA) provide memorandums in support of their recommendations on the proposed rates
  - Board issues its decision around Day 90

## Some items of note:

- Large group rates affect approximately 17,000 covered lives
- The GMCB only approves a manual rate for large group filings



# Small Group & Individual Plans

# DVHA: Annual Qualified Health Plan (QHPs) Design

- **Oct – Jan:** DVHA convenes a stakeholder group (DVHA, issuer representatives, GMCB and DFR staff representatives, VT Legal Aid, DVHA Actuary) to discuss, select changes to standard plan benefits.
  - Implement new federal guidance (see next slide)
  - Stakeholders select first choice and alternative benefit changes from among multiple options
- **Jan – Feb:** DVHA presents a proposal of standard plan designs to Green Mountain Care Board
- **Jan – Feb:** GMCB formal approval of standard QHPs
- **Feb:** DVHA (via actuary) communicates standard plan design to QHP issuers

# DVHA: Annual Federal Guidance

Federal rules govern the design of qualified health plans

Source: Annual ***Notice of Benefit & Payment Parameters:***

- Includes an updated federal actuarial value calculator (AVC),
  - May update underlying health cost data
  - May update the services included within the calculator
- Defines compliant actuarial value (Range) for QHPs at each metal level
- Establishes the maximum out of pocket (MOOP) amount
- Provides other policy information, could impact QHPs

Rule is typically published in the fall and finalized early in the year prior to applicability. Rule delay complicates QHP process.

# DFR: QHP FORM REVIEW

- Authority: 8 V.S.A. § 4062 – DFR reviews policy forms for major medical insurance
- Licensure and Good Standing
- Benefit Standards and Product Offerings
- EHB and State Mandated Benefits
  - Federal and State Statutes
- Annual Limitations on Cost Sharing
  - Summary of Benefits and Coverages
- Mental Health Parity – quantitative and non-quantitative measures
- Network Adequacy
  - I-2009-03 – Consumer Protection Quality Requirements Standards

# DFR: SOLVENCY ANALYSIS

- Title 8 V.S.A. § 4062(a)(2)
  - DFR provides the GMCB analysis on and opinion on the impact of the filing as proposed on the filing insurer's solvency.
- Domestic v. Foreign Insurer
  - DFR primary regulation of Vermont domestic insurers
  - Rely primarily on oversight of other states for foreign companies' solvency

# GMCB: Small Group & Individual Rate Review

## Rate Review Process:

- Insurers file rates with GMCB in early May
- The GMCB has 90 days to review and approve, modify or deny a rate:
  - Insurers provide an actuarial analysis to support the proposed rates
  - GMCB's actuary reviews the proposed rates and provides its analysis
  - DFR provides an analysis of the insurer's solvency
  - Hearings are typically held toward the end of July
  - Board issues its decision around Day 90 (early August)

## Some items of note:

- These rates affect approximately 75,000 lives
- Unlike the approval of only a manual rate during large group rate review, the rates approved for small groups/individuals will show the premiums paid by enrollees

# DVHA: Annual QHP Certification

- **August:** After rates are final, DVHA certifies plans for the benefit year.  
Issues letter of certification to QHP issuers by Sept 1.

## Standards:

**State law: 33 VSA § 1806.** Commissioner shall determine that making the plan available through the Vermont health benefit exchange is in the best interest of individuals and qualified employers in this state. In determining the best interest, the commissioner shall consider affordability; promotion of high-quality care, prevention, and wellness; promotion of access to health care; participation in the state's health care reform efforts; and such other criteria as the commissioner, in his or her discretion, deems appropriate.

**Federal law: 45 CFR 155 Subpart K.** Certification if plan meets minimum standards and is in the interest of qualified individuals; Exchange must complete the QHP recertification process no later than 2 weeks prior to the beginning of the open enrollment.

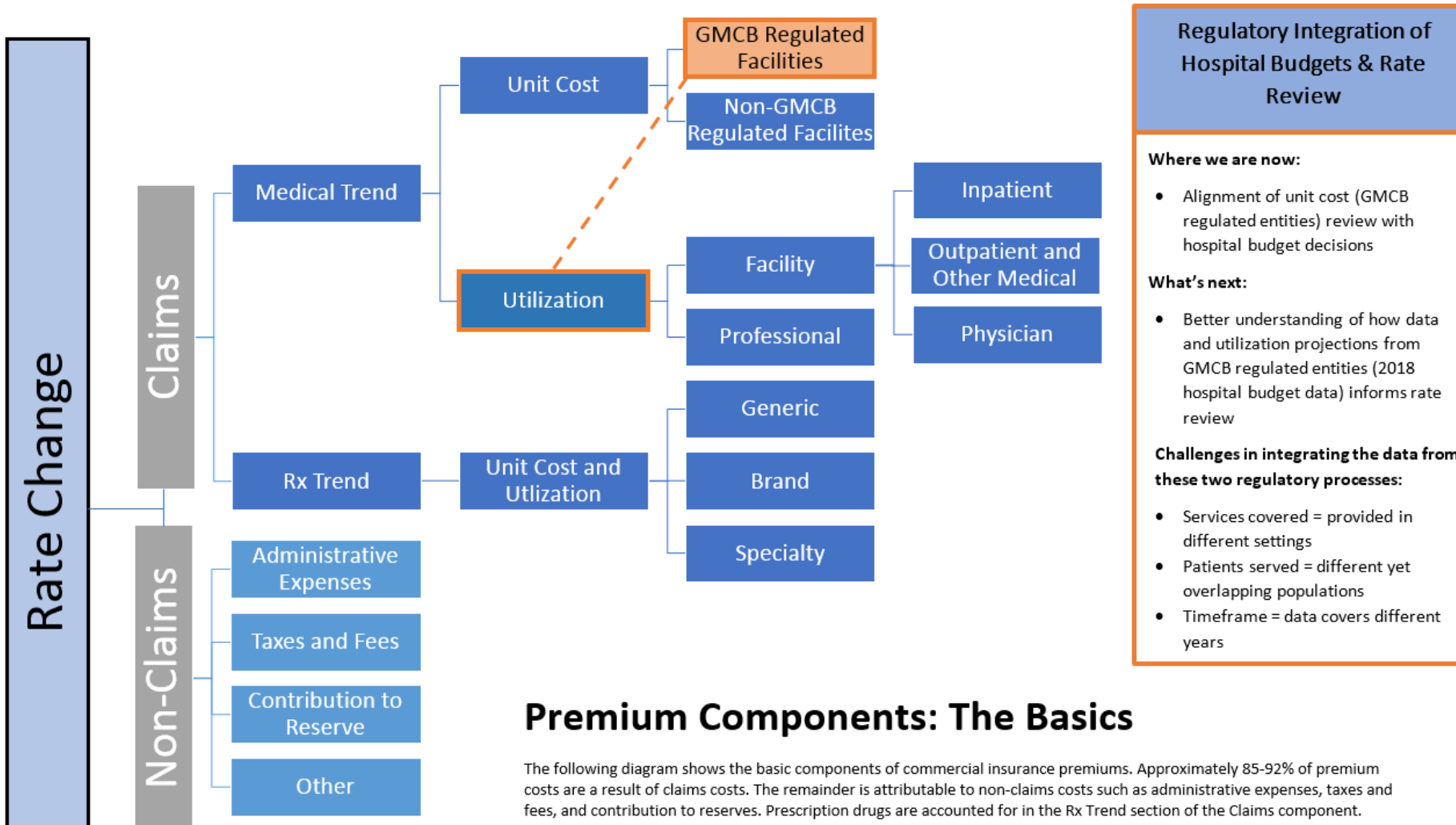
## DVHA: Annual QHP Implementation

- **Aug-Oct:** Prepare consumer outreach and plan comparison materials for upcoming benefit year
- **Aug-Sept:** Complete data-entry of plan benefit and rate updates in to eligibility system
- **Aug-Sept:** Update subsidy calculation factors
- **Sept:** Complete system testing
- **Oct:** System must be ready to run annual redeterminations
- **Nov 1:** Open Enrollment



# Regulatory Integration

# Regulatory Integration: Effect on Premiums



## Premium Components: The Basics

The following diagram shows the basic components of commercial insurance premiums. Approximately 85-92% of premium costs are a result of claims costs. The remainder is attributable to non-claims costs such as administrative expenses, taxes and fees, and contribution to reserves. Prescription drugs are accounted for in the Rx Trend section of the Claims component.

# Federal and State Landscape: Impact on Rates

# State Laws: Individual Mandate

## State Individual Mandate: Act 182 (2018) & H.524 (2019)

- New state laws to address to the concern that loss of the federal financial penalty for the federal individual mandate would negatively impact Vermonters' enrollment in health insurance.
  - **Act 182 (2018)** created a state individual mandate for health insurance coverage effective 1/1/2020 (no financial penalty)
  - **H.524 (2019)** would establish a reporting requirement for the state mandate (no financial penalty)

# State Laws: Loss of CSR Funds

## Loss of CSR Funding: Act 88 (2018) & Act 89 (2019)

Loss of Cost-Sharing Reduction funding in late 2017 would have resulted in significant premium increases for 2019 and 2020 plan years

- **Act 88 (2018)** created the option for off-exchange non-QHPs (reflective silver plans), allowing for “silver-loading” of QHP premiums
  - Result: increased subsidies and minimized impact of premium increases
- **Act 89 (2019)** creates the option for more reflective plans (platinum, gold, bronze, etc.) in case silver-loading is not permitted after the 2020 plan year

# ASSOCIATION HEALTH PLANS – Timeline

- Federal and State Regulations
  - DOL Rule – June 2018
    - Expanded access to AHPs (Pathway 2)
  - State Regulations
    - Fully and self insured MEWAs/AHPs
- District Court – March 2019
  - Vacated DOL Rule
- DOL appealed but did not seek stay; DOL guidance very clear that AHPs have no safe harbor after PY2019

# ASSOCIATION HEALTH PLANS- Status

- DFR Guidance – Bulletin 205
  - No new association health plans (Pathway 2) for plan year 2020
  - Existing association health plans formed under the DOL Rule can continue to operate for plan year 2019
    - No new member enrollment
    - No advertising

# PENDING FEDERAL LITIGATION

- Texas et al v. United States of America et al
  - 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals
- State of New York et al v. United States Department of Labor et al
  - Appeal pending in the Circuit Court of the D.C. – Expedited appeal but decision not expected until 2020
- Association for Community Affiliated Plans et al v. United States Department of the Treasury et al
  - Pending in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia



# Texas v U.S. – Individual Mandate

- Plaintiffs' Arguments
  - ACA Individual mandate tax penalty was eliminated
  - Stand-alone mandate without tax penalty is not supported by the Commerce Clause
  - Other ACA provisions are inseverable from the mandate, therefore injunction must apply to the rest of the ACA provisions i.e. guaranteed issue, community rating etc.
- Defendants' Arguments
  - Individual mandate penalty remains and production of revenue is not a constitutional requirement. The penalty can be characterized as a tax with a delayed effective date or suspension. Penalty payments will continue to raise revenue because liability for 2018 is not due until April 2019.
  - The Tax Cut and Jobs Act amendment to reduce the penalty to \$0 is unconstitutional.
  - If the Individual Mandate as amended is found to be unconstitutional it is severable from the entire ACA.

# Texas v U.S. - Status

- District Court's Opinion
  - Individual Mandate is “essential” to ACA and cannot be severed from remaining provisions
  - Cannot sever mandate from remainder of the law
  - Declared entire ACA invalid
- Appealed to 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit

# New York v. U.S. – Association Health Plans

- Case considers lawfulness of the Department of Labor's 2018 Rule permitting individuals and small employers to form Association Health Plans and thereby avoid requirements of the Affordable Care Act.

# New York v U.S. – Status

- District Court vacated DOL rule on AHPs
  - Rule is an “end run” around the ACA
- DOL has appealed decision to Circuit Court of D.C.
  - Did not request a stay
  - DOL has now issued written guidance (April and May 2019), and confirmed orally (June 2019) that there is “no comfort” for Pathway 2 AHPs after PY2019.

# ACAP v. U.S. – STLDI

- Plaintiff's Arguments
  - Final rule exceeded agencies authority and discretion and circumvents ACA
  - Unreasonably interpreted “limited duration” to mean up to 3 years
- Defendant's Arguments
  - Congress did not define “short term, limited duration insurance” and left it up to the agencies to define
  - The final rule's provision to permit renewal of 36 months restricts duration and so is “limited.” Prior ACA rule permitted unlimited extensions.

# ACAP v. U.S. – Status

- Oral arguments
- Pending in District Court

# Resources

GMCB – Rate Review:

<https://ratereview.vermont.gov/>

DVHA – Vermont Health Connect:

<https://portal.healthconnect.vermont.gov/VTHBELand/welcome.action>

DFR – Health Insurance:

<https://dfr.vermont.gov/industry/insurance/health-insurance>

Office of the Health Care Advocate:

<https://vtlawhelp.org/health-insurance-rate-reviews>