

Joint Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee

Department of Health and Human Services
Affordable Care Act Repeal Impact

March 14, 2017

Presentation Objectives

- Presentation addresses provisions of ACA repeal options with potential DHHS impact
- Presentation does not address:
 - Other provisions of ACA repeal
 - -Medicaid block grants / per capita caps

ACA Repeal Options

- Full repeal
- Partial repeal through Reconciliation
- Repeal and replace / Repair

Overview of Potential Impacts

Potential Adverse Impacts

- 1. Elimination of 23 percentage point enhanced federal match for Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- 2. Changes in Medicaid eligibility rules that could impact IT systems and county caseworker capacity
- 3. Elimination of enhanced federal match for NC FAST
- 4. Medicare changes impacting dual eligibles
- 5. Elimination of public health funding
- 6. Changes in individual market likely to increase uninsured, adding pressure on safety net

Other Impacts

- Elimination of mandatory coverage of former foster care children up to age 26
- 8. Elimination of Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) cuts

1. Elimination of Enhanced CHIP Match

- ACA included a 23 percentage point increase in the federal match rate for the CHIP through 12/31/2019
 - -NC's enhanced match rate is 100% for FFY 2018
- Repeal effective beginning FFY 2018 could reduce NC's federal funding by approximately:
 - -\$80 million for SFY 2018 (reduction for 9 months)
 - **-\$112** million for SFY 2019

2. Eligibility Changes

- ACA required changes in eligibility rules and processes
- Reversion to pre-ACA rules or changes to the current approach would require
 - -System changes
 - -State plan and policy updates
 - Training of county workers
 - -Additional county capacity

3. Elimination of Enhanced Funding for NC FAST

- ACA increased federal support for eligibility and enrollment systems from 50% administrative match to:
 - -90% match for systems design, development, installation or enhancement
 - -75% match for maintenance and operations
- Elimination of enhanced match results in:
 - -SFY 2018: \$34 million reduction in federal match
 - -SFY 2019: \$28 million reduction in federal match

4. Medicare Changes Impacting Medicaid

- ACA included several provisions that impacted Medicare
 - -Eliminated cost-sharing for covered preventive services
 - -Reduced beneficiary coinsurance in Part D coverage gap (donut hole)
- Medicaid covers Medicare cost sharing for dual eligibles, so increased cost sharing could result in increased costs to Medicaid
- Across all Medicare enrollees in NC (including non-duals), 173,000 experienced average donut hole savings of \$1,013

Source: https://aspe.hhs.gov/compilation-state-data-affordable-care-act

5. Elimination of Public Health Funding

- ACA repeal could eliminate more than \$20 million in federal funds for public health, including \$17 million Prevention and Public Health Funds
- Grants support programs and employment across North Carolina
- Much of the funding supports programs in place before ACA, for example:
 - -Vaccination program
 - -Heart disease and stroke prevention
 - -Tobacco cessation
 - -Prevention of health care-associated infections

6. Changes to Individual Market and Uninsured

- ACA made significant changes to the individual health insurance market, including:
 - Market reforms
 - Penalties for not purchasing insurance
 - Premium and cost sharing subsidies through Marketplace
- 545,000 North Carolinians purchased non-group insurance through Marketplace as of March 31, 2016
 - -499,000 received premium subsidies averaging \$401 per person per month
 - -360,000 received assistance with copays, deductibles and coinsurance

6. Changes to Individual Market and Uninsured

- North Carolina's uninsured rate decreased from 15.4% in 2013 to 11.1% in 2015
- Impact on the individual market and uninsured rates will vary by repeal option

	Market Reforms	Individual Mandate	Subsidies	Expected Impact on Uninsured
Full Repeal	Eliminated	Eliminated	Eliminated	Reverts to pre-ACA levels
Partial Repeal	Maintained	Eliminated	Eliminated	90% increase in uninsured per Urban Institute
American Health Care Act	Maintained with some changes	Eliminated	Replaced with tax credits	Likely to increase from current

Source: http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/86236/2001013-the-implications-of-partial-repeal-of-the-aca-through-reconciliation_1.pdf

6. Changes to Individual Market and Uninsured

Illustrative Examples of Individual Market Tax Credits Under ACA and American Health Care Act

Single woman, age 21, 100% of FPL (\$12,000 / year)

Single man, age 64, 100% of FPL (\$12,000 / year)

	Affordable Care Act	American Healthcare Act*	Aff
Estimated 2017 annual premium	\$4,800	\$4,800	
Premium tax credit	\$4,560	\$2,000	
Estimated member annual premium	\$240 (2% of income)	\$2,860	(2

Affordable Care Act	American Health Care Act*
\$14,400	\$14,400
\$14,160	\$4,000
\$240 (2% of income)	\$10,400

^{*} Examples illustrate changes in tax credits calculation only and do not reflect changes in rating rules or other market reforms.

6. Broader Implications of Increase in Uninsured

- Uncompensated care
- Pressure to increase Medicaid provider rates
- Demand for state-funded mental health
- Sustainability of safety net providers
- Health insurance premium taxes

7. Elimination of Mandatory Coverage for Former Foster Care Children

ACA requires states to extend Medicaid coverage for former foster care children up to age 26

- NC had approximately 524 beneficiaries in this category in June 2016
- Approximately \$5.7 million claims paid through MMIS in SFY 2016 with NC share of \$1.9 million

8. Elimination of DSH Reductions

- DSH payments are made to hospitals to offset uncompensated care costs for Medicaid and uninsured patients
- ACA included reductions to DSH payments due to expected reduction in uninsured
- NC's federal DSH allotment for FFY 2017 is \$325.1 million
- NC's federal DSH allotment for FFY 2018 is projected to decrease to \$272.1 million, if reductions are implemented
- ACA repeal could eliminate DSH reductions; however, impact to NC would depend on specific federal approach

Questions