



Electoral Consequences: Impact on the ACA Marketplace

NOVEMBER 2024

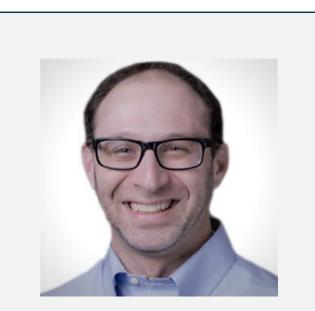
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- Welcome and Discussion Overview
- Recent Marketplace Trends
- Outlook for the Enhanced Premium Subsidies and Pending Regulation
- Possible Trump Administration Priorities
- Question and Answer Session

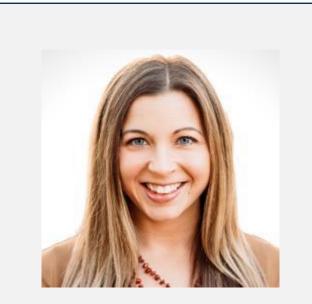


TODAY'S PRESENTERS



Michael Cohen, PhD Director, Wakely

• Former Senior Advisor to the CCIIO Marketplace CEO



Michelle Anderson, FSA, MAAA Director, Wakely

• Actuarial strategy and pricing consultant



Zach Sherman Managing Director, HMA

• Former Rhode Island and Pennsylvania state-based marketplace director

RECENT MARKETPLACE DATA AND TRENDS



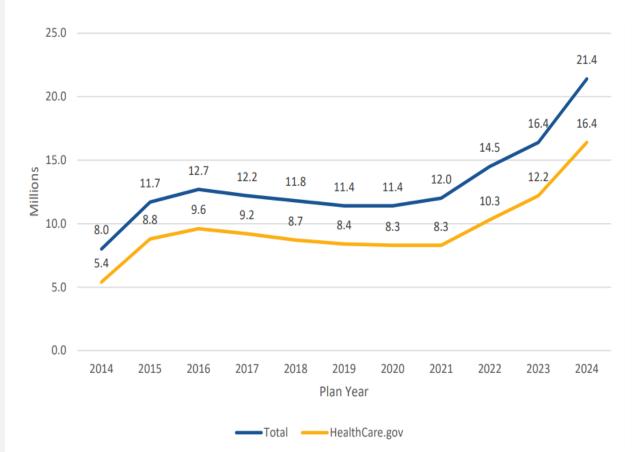
INDIVIDUAL MARKET EVOLUTION

All time high of market membership and issuers

Increased attention to consumer affordability and choice

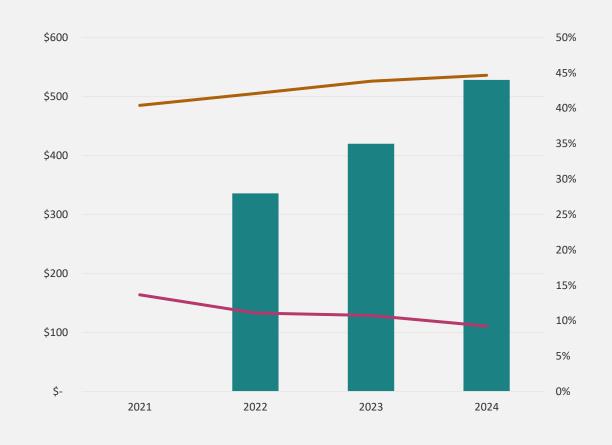
Continued uncertainty into 2026 and beyond

Membership (millions)



Historically high enrollment has been driven by the enhanced ACA premium subsidies created by the American Rescue Plan Act in spring of 2021

Resulting affordability gains have been significant, particularly for lower-income consumers





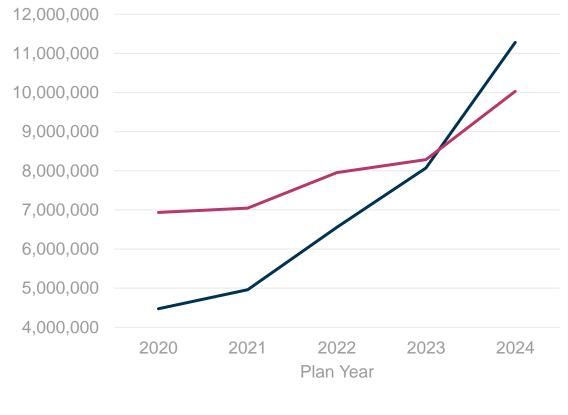
Average ACA subsidy for qualified consumers

Average monthly premium after ACA subsidy

Non-Medicaid expansion Marketplace state enrollment has grown by ~2.5x since 2020

Florida, Texas, and Georgia are projected to receive nearly \$4.6 billion in **enhanced** subsidies in 2024

Membership (millions)

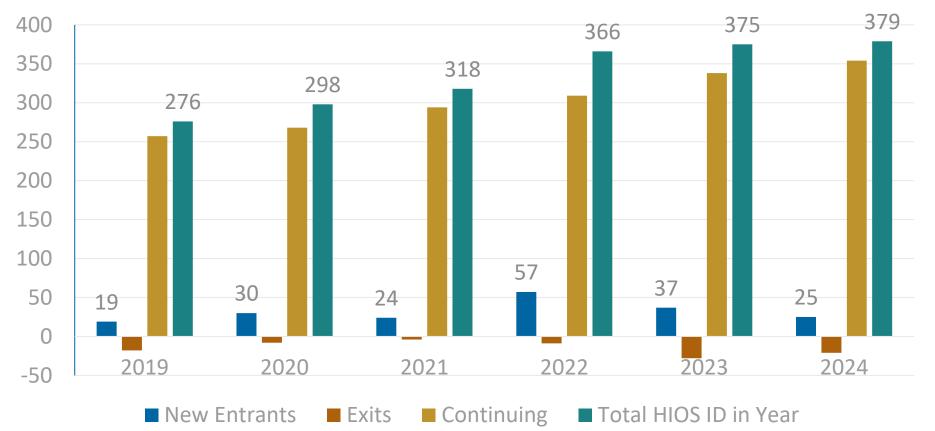


----Non-Expansion States ---- Expansion States

KFF: Marketplace Enrollment, 2014-2024

INDIVIDUAL MARKET EVOLUTION: ISSUER COMPETITION

Individual Market Issuer (HIOS ID) Counts



OUTLOOK FOR PENDING REGULATIONS AND THE ENHANCED ACA SUBSIDIES



2026 MARKETPLACE CHANGES: NBPP AND PLAN DESIGNS

Increased User Fees – increase to 2.5% from 1.5% for issuers in the Federallyfacilitated Marketplace and to 2.0% from 1.2% for issuers in state-based Marketplaces operated by HHS

Silver Loading – proposed to codify into regulation to prevent broad loading

Standard Plans continue to be required with Meaningful Difference Rules being reintroduced for non-standard plans

Preventing Unauthorized Marketplace Activity Among Agents and Brokers several policies proposed to reduce the amount of noncompliance and unauthorized agent/broker activity **Risk Adjustment** – new model and coefficients and introduction of Affiliated Cost Factor (ACF) to reflect costs that are not related to active medical conditions i.e., the use of ACF for enrollees that use PrEP or gene therapies

RADV Audit Updates – exclude members without HCCs and increase sample to 200

Medical Loss Ratio Calculation Changes – proposed shifting risk adjustment to denominator for issuers with large receivers

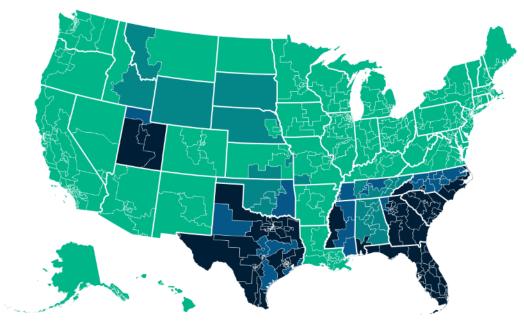
Benefit Parameters - maximum out of pocket increased 10.3% to \$10,150 for an individual or \$20,300 for a family Final AV Calculator – already released, no draft version, upward impact to AVs / pressure to reduce benefits

2026 MARKETPLACE CHANGES: ENHANCED PREMIUM SUBSIDIES

- Enhanced ACA premium subsidies are expected to expire in 2026 absent Congressional action
- Settimated average annual savings due to the enhanced subsidies is \$705 for enrollees receiving premium tax credits (reduction of 44%)
- Monthly premiums paid by most marketplace consumers will universally increase

Share of Population That Is Enrolled in the Affordable Care Act Marketplace in 2024 by Congressional District, 118th Congress

<6% 6%-8% 8%-10% ■≥10%



Note: This congressional district map does not account for corrections submitted by Arkansas and published by the Census Bureau on December 16, 2022. The vast majority of states will use the same Congressional District lines in the 2024 election for the 119th

Source: KFF

Implications for the ending of enhanced premium subsidies in CY2026 include:

Market fluctuation & raw enrollment shifts

Open enrollment and post grace period drop-off, accounting consequences

Morbidity shifts, impact to claims and risk adjustment

Pricing impacts to membership mix (silver loading) and issuer strategies

Timing uncertainty – no date for which we would know whether extended

How will states react? *Multiple filings? Increase state subsidies? 1332 state-reinsurance impacts? Change in rating factors?

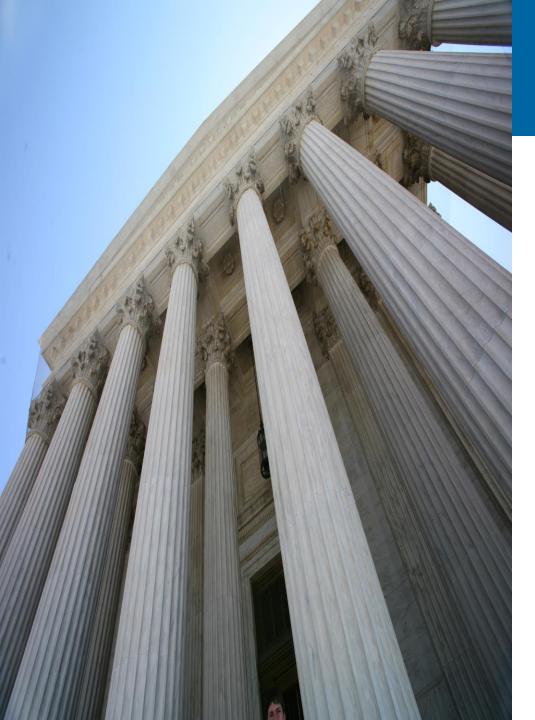
Premium Tax Credit Percentage of Income Limits for Benchmark Coverage

Before and After ARPA Implementation

Income (Percentage of FPL)	Pre-ARPA Subsidy Schedule	ARPA Subsidy Schedule
<138	2.07	0.0
138-150	3.10-4.14	0.0
150-200	4.14-6.52	0.0-2.0
200-250	6.52-8.33	2.0-4.0
250-300	8.33-9.83	4.0-6.0
300-400	9.83	6.0-8.5
400-500	N/A	8.5-8.5
500-600	N/A	8.5-8.5
>600	N/A	8.5-8.5

LIKELY RETURN OF TRUMP-ERA POLICIES





NEW HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES LEADERSHIP

HHS Secretary Nomination:

► Robert F. Kennedy, Jr

CMS Administrator Nomination:

≻Dr. Mehmet Oz

CCIIO Director Appointment:

>TBD

OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIOD LENGTH

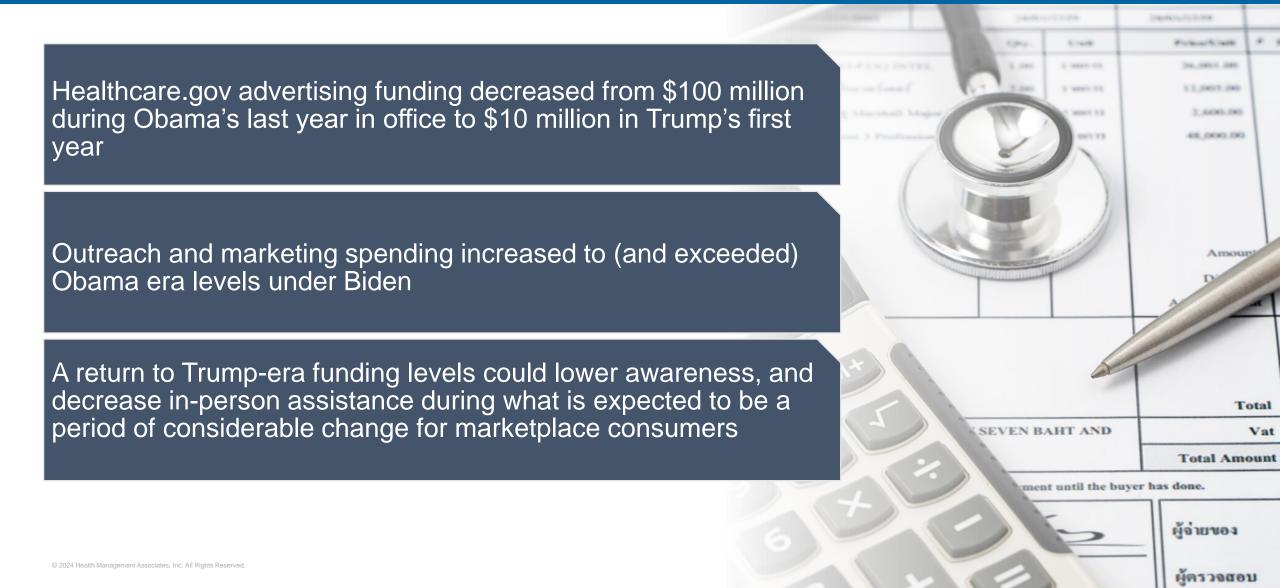
Open Enrollment was extended by a month under the Biden administration

- Open Enrollment ran from November 1 to December
 15 during the first Trump administration
- Today it runs from
 November 1 to January 15

A return to a shorter enrollment period

- Would ensure the deadline is before the start of the coverage year, and
- Result in less time for consumers to sign-up, and for brokers and navigators to provide enrollment assistance

HEALTHCARE.GOV OUTREACH AND MARKETING FUNDING



ENDING OF THE PRACTICE OF "SILVER-LOADING"

"Silver-loading" increases silver-level plan prices and premium subsidies to pay for the ACA's cost-sharing reductions (CSRs). The practice was created in 2017 as a nationwide response to the defunding of CSRs.

The Trump administration could disband silver-loading to reduce federal spending on premium subsidies.

Absent a corresponding federal appropriation funding CSRs, the end of silver-loading will likely increase premiums and decrease coverage levels.

EXPANDED AVAILABILITY OF NON-ACA COVERAGE TYPES

The Biden administration significantly curtailed the Trump era policies expanding the availability of alternative coverage types, including

- Short-term limited duration insurance (STLDI) plans, and
- >> Association health plans (AHP)

Biden reduced the availability of STLDI to 4 months or less (down from 36 months), and rescinded the Trump administration's AHP regulation

A resurgence of these policies will expand the availability of plans not subject the ACA's consumer protections or required to cover the law's essential health benefits

Additional Biden-era policies that may be revisited under Trump

- Marketplace Verifications: Eligibility documentation policies, including the processes for verifying immigration and citizenship status, income, and qualifying life events
- DACA Coverage: Ability for qualified Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients to enroll in marketplace coverage and access premium subsidies and cost-sharing reductions
- >> Mental Health Parity: Regulatory requirement that reimbursement levels for mental health and substance use disorder services are in parity with medical/surgical services

FUNCTIONS IMPACTED BY POTENTIAL POLICY CHANGES

Potential Change	Pricing	Operations	Enforcement
Open Enrollment length	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Healthcare.gov outreach and marketing funding	\checkmark	\checkmark	
CSR "silver-loading"	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Non-ACA coverage types	\checkmark		\checkmark
Marketplace verification policies	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
DACA Coverage		\checkmark	\checkmark
Mental health reimbursement parity			\checkmark

**Columns represent material affects as a result of the particular policy

LARGER POTENTIAL TRUMP ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES



PRIOR TRUMP ADMINISTRATION: 1332 STATE INNOVATION WAIVERS

Extensive Changes to 1332 State Innovation Waivers

1332 waiver allow states to make changes to their individual market Previously the Trump Administration provided guidance which expanded the types of changes that could be made The new administration may also be less favorable to other types of waivers approved under the Biden Administration

Changes could either come via Administrative/regulatory changes or legislation



POTENTIAL LARGE DISRUPTIONS

Use of health reimbursement arrangements/health savings accounts

Preventive service requirements

- Braidwood v. HHS
- Potential for some or all preventative requirements ending

Regulatory Uncertainty

• End of Chevron

POTENTIAL LARGE LEGISLATIVE DISRUPTIONS

Potential for reduction to subsidies beyond ending enhanced subsidies

- Increased "tax clawbacks"
- Reduction of subsidies/replacing subsidies with HSAs/block grants

Potential for changes in eligibility pool

- Reduction in Medicaid eligibility (e.g., increased enrollment verification, ending of Medicaid Expansion)
- Increased employer drop
 - Capping employer tax exclusion
 - ICHRA expansion



FUNCTIONS IMPACTED BY POTENTIAL POLICY CHANGES

Potential Change	Pricing	Operations	Enforcement
Large 1332 Changes	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Changes to Preventative Services Requirements	\checkmark		\checkmark
Increasing tax claw back (liabilities)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Ending Medicaid Expansion	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Changes to Employer tax exclusion	\checkmark		
HRA/HSA Changes	?	?	\checkmark

**Columns represent material affects as a result of the particular policy

QUESTIONS?



On-Demand:

Post-Election Related Webinars

THANK YOU