

Health Insurance Marketplace 101



Find health care options that meet your needs and fit your budget.



Objectives

This session will help you

- Explain the Health Insurance Marketplace
- Define who might be eligible
- Define options for those with limited income
- Explain the enrollment process
- Explain available options for people with Medicare
- Locate resources

What Is the Health Insurance Marketplace?

- Created by the Affordable Care Act
- Where qualified individuals and families can directly compare private health insurance options
 - Known as qualified health plans (QHPs)
 - Can directly compare on the basis of price, benefits, quality, and other factors
- Also known as Exchanges
- Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP)
 - Marketplace for small employers
 - Provides coverage for their employees

Marketplace Establishment

- Each state can decide to
 - Create and run its own Marketplace
 - Engage actively with the federal government in operating certain Marketplace functions
 - Have a Marketplace established and operated by the federal government

How the Health Insurance Marketplace Works

- It uses one process to determine eligibility for
 - Qualified health plans through the Marketplace
 - Premium tax credits to lower monthly premiums
 - Reduced cost sharing
 - Medicaid
 - Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- It offers choice of plans and levels of coverage
- Insurance companies compete for business

Qualified Health Plans (QHPs)

A QHP

- Is offered through the Marketplace by an issuer that is licensed by the state and in good standing
- Covers essential health benefits
- Is offered by an issuer that offers at least one plan at the "Silver" and one at the "Gold" plan category of cost sharing
- Charges same premium whether offered through the Marketplace or outside the Marketplace

Qualified Health Plans Cover Essential Health Benefits

- Essential health benefits include at least these 10 categories
 - Ambulatory patient services
 - Emergency services
 - Hospitalization
 - Maternity and newborn care
 - Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment
 - Prescription drugs
 - Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
 - Laboratory services
 - Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management
 - Pediatric services, including oral and vision care (pediatric oral services may be provided by stand-alone plan)



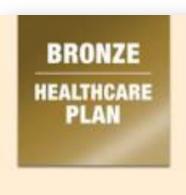
How Qualified Health Plans Can Vary

- Some plans may cover additional benefits
- You may have to see certain providers or use certain hospitals (networks)
- The premiums, copayments, and coinsurance are different
- Quality of care data will be available
- The coverage level can vary within each plan
- Some special types of plans are structured differently
 - Like high-deductible (catastrophic) plans
- Out-of-pocket costs include deductibles, copayments and coinsurance

Health Plan Categories

Lowest Premiums Highest Out-of-Pocket Costs

Highest Premiums Lowest Out-of-Pocket Costs









60%

70%

80%

90%

Covered Percent of Total Cost of Care Covered

Catastrophic Health Plans

- What is catastrophic coverage?
 - Plans with high deductibles and lower premiums
 - You pay all medical costs up to a certain amount
 - Includes 3 primary care visits per year and preventive services with no out-of-pocket costs
 - Protects you from high out-of-pocket costs
- Who is eligible?
 - Young adults under 30
 - Those who qualify for a hardship exemption
 - Those whose plan was cancelled and believe Marketplace plans are unaffordable



Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) Marketplace

- A streamlined way for small employers to offer health insurance
- A Marketplace for small employers
- Offers access to qualified health plans
- Works with new insurance reforms and tax credits to lower barriers to offering health insurance
- SHOP Marketplace Help Desk for employers
 - 1-800-706-7893 (TTY: 711)

Who Can Purchase SHOP Marketplace Coverage and When?

Small employers

- With 1-50 full-time equivalent employees (increases to 1-100 as of 2016)
- With at least one employee who's not a co-owner or spouse, including tax-exempt and religious employers
- Who offer coverage to all full-time employees (FTE*)
- Enroll in FF-SHOP coverage
 - Initial group enrollment can occur anytime during the year—no limited
 Open Enrollment period
 - Before 15th of month for coverage starting next month
 - After 15th of month for coverage starting 2nd following month

*FTE in the FF-SHOP=employees working on average 30 or more hours/week. Visit the SHOP FTE Calculator at HealthCare.gov/shop-calculators-fte/.

Eligibility in the Individual Marketplace

- Marketplace eligibility requires that you
 - Live in its state or service area, and
 - Be a U.S. citizen or national, or
 - Be a non-citizen who is lawfully present in the U.S. for the entire period for which enrollment is sought
 - Not be incarcerated
 - Can apply for Marketplace coverage if pending disposition of charge
 - Can apply for Medicaid/CHIP at any time

Lower Premium Costs

- The premium tax credit may be taken as advance payments to lower monthly premium costs, or as a refundable credit on the tax return you file
- Eligibility is based on
 - Household income and family size
 - Household income between 100% to 400% FPL
 - \$23,850 \$95,400 for a family of 4 in 2015
 - Obtaining health insurance through the Marketplace
 - Ineligibility for government-sponsored coverage, affordable employer-sponsored insurance, or certain other minimum essential coverage

Ways to Use a Premium Tax Credit

Choose to Get It Now: Advance Payments of the Premium Tax Credit

- All or some of the premium tax credit is paid directly to your plan on a monthly basis
- You pay the difference between the monthly premium and advance payment
- You reconcile when you file a tax return for the coverage year*

Choose to Get It Later

- Don't request any advance payments
- You pay the entire monthly plan premium
- Claim the full amount on the tax return filed for the coverage year

^{*}You should report all changes in the information you provided on your application to avoid owing money after reconciliation on your tax return.

Who's Eligible for Cost-Sharing Reductions?

- Lower costs on deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance
- To be eligible, you must
 - Have income at or below 250% FPL
 - \$59,625 annually for a family of 4 in 2015
 - Receive the premium tax credit
 - Enroll in a Marketplace Silver-level plan
- Members of federally recognized Indian tribes
 - Don't have to pay cost-sharing if household income is at or below 300% of the federal poverty level (FPL)
 - Up to around \$71,550 for a family of 4 (\$89,460 in Alaska) in 2015

Eligibility—Medicaid Expansion

- Affordable Care Act's Eligibility Groups (state option) effective 1/1/2014
 - 1. Adult group
 - 19-64 with income below 133% of FPL
 - 2. Former foster care group
 - Under 26 and enrolled in Medicaid while in foster care at 18 or "aged out" of foster care
 - 3. Optional eligibility group for individuals with income above 133% of FPL
 - Under 65 with income above 133% of FPL

Everyone Must:

1. Have minimum essential coverage

OR

2. Have an
exemption from
the shared
responsibility
payment (fee)

EXEMPT

OR

3. Pay a fee (shared responsibility payment)



They should consider getting coverage. If they don't, they'll pay a fee.



They're already covered and don't need to do anything.

They don't have to get coverage and won't have to pay a fee for not having coverage.

1. What is Minimum Essential Coverage?

- If you have coverage from any of the following, you are covered and don't have to do anything
 - Employer-sponsored coverage, including COBRA and retiree
 - Individual coverage (outside the Marketplace)
 - Marketplace coverage
 - Medicare (Part A) and Medicare Advantage Plans
 - Most Medicaid coverage
 - Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
 - Certain Veterans health coverage (from the VA)

About 85% of Americans already have minimum essential coverage.

What is Minimum Essential Coverage? Continued

- If you have coverage from any of the following, you are covered and don't have to do anything related to the Marketplace
 - Most types of TRICARE coverage
 - Coverage provided to Peace Corp volunteers
 - Coverage under the Nonappropriated Fund Health Benefit Program
 - Refugee Medical Assistance (ACF)
 - Self-funded health coverage offered to students by universities
 - State high risk pools
 - Other coverage recognized by the Secretary of HHS

2. Who is Eligible for an Exemption?



- You may get a coverage exemption if you
 - Are a member of a recognized religious sect with religious objections to insurance
 - Are a member of a recognized health care sharing ministry
 - Are a member of a federally recognized tribe or eligible for services through an Indian Health Services provider
 - Don't make the minimum income required to file taxes

Who is Eligible for an Exemption? Continued

You may get a coverage exemption if you



- Had a short coverage gap (less than 3 consecutive months)
- Suffered a hardship (that affects his or her ability to purchase health insurance coverage)
- Didn't have access to affordable coverage (cost of available coverage greater than 8% of household income)
- Were incarcerated (unless pending disposition of charges)
- Weren't lawfully present in the U.S.
- Had your health insurance cancelled and the Marketplace plans weren't affordable

3. You May Pay a Fee (Shared Responsibility Payment)

- You may pay a fee when you file your 2015 federal tax return in 2016 (and thereafter)
 - If you don't have minimum essential coverage, and
 - Don't qualify for an exemption
- Paying the fee doesn't provide health coverage



How much is the fee?

You pay the Greater Amount of	Percent of Annual Household Income		A Flat Dollar Amount
For 2015	2%	or	\$325 per adult, and \$162.50 per child under 18
For 2016*	2.5%	or	\$695 per adult, and \$347.50 per child under 18

^{*}After 2016 - Plus an increase based on cost of living.

Penalty for noncompliance can't exceed the national average premium for a Bronze level Marketplace QHP (for the relevant family size).

When You Can Enroll in Coverage

- Annual Open Enrollment Period (OEP)
 - The OEP for coverage in 2015 ended February 15
 - For coverage in 2016, the OEP will be November 1, 2015— January 31, 2016
- During a Special Enrollment Period (SEP), if eligible
- Once per month if member of federally recognized
 Indian tribe or Alaska native shareholder

How to Use a Special Enrollment Period for a Life Change

- If you have a qualifying life change, you can contact the Marketplace
 - Online at <u>HealthCare.gov</u>
 - Log into account and click on Report a Life Change
 - By phone
 - Call the Marketplace Call
 Center at 1-800-318-2596
 - TTY 1-855-889-4325



Gather Important Information

marketplace.cms.gov/outreach-and-education/apply-

for-or-renew-coverage.pdf

You should download or print this checklist so you know what information may be needed to apply for coverage



4 Ways to Get Marketplace Coverage



Online

Visit **HealthCare.gov** to apply and enroll on the web.



Over the phone

Call the Marketplace Call Center at 1-800-318-2596. TTY users should call 1-855-889-4325. A customer service representative can help you apply and enroll over the phone.



In-person help

Get help from people in your community trained and certified to help you apply and enroll in the Marketplace. Visit

Localhelp.HealthCare.gov, or call the Marketplace

Call Center.



Paper application

If you don't have a computer or time to apply and enroll over the phone, you can fill out a paper application. Call the Marketplace Call Center to get an application or download a copy from HealthCare.gov.



In-Person Assistance

- Marketplace in-person help is available
 - Navigators
 - Non-Navigator assistance personnel
 - Certified application counselors
 - Issuer application assisters
 - Enrollment assistance contractor
 - Agents and brokers
 - To find help in your area, go to Localhelp.HealthCare.gov



Visit Marketplace.cms.gov for information on your organization becoming a Champion for Coverage

Marketplace and People with Medicare

- Medicare isn't part of the Marketplace
- If you have Medicare you don't need to do anything related to the Marketplace
 - Your benefits don't change because of the Marketplace
 - No one can sell you a Marketplace plan
 - Except an employer through the Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) if you're an active worker or dependent of an active worker
 - The SHOP employer coverage may pay first
 - No late enrollment penalty if you delay Medicare
 - Doesn't include COBRA coverage

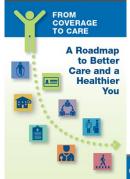
If You Have a Marketplace Plan First and Then Get Medicare Coverage

- You lose eligibility for any premium tax credits and/or reduced cost sharing for your Marketplace plan
- If you choose to drop your Marketplace plan, wait until you're covered by Medicare to avoid a gap in coverage
 - Depending on your income and resources, you may be eligible for help paying your Medicare Part B and Part D premiums and for some reduced cost sharing for Medicare Part D coinsurance/copayments
 - You may also be able to buy a Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) policy or join a Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO)

Marketplace/Medicare Enrollment Considerations

- If you don't enroll in Medicare when you're first eligible (Initial Enrollment Period)
 - A late enrollment penalty may apply (lifetime)
 - You generally can't enroll until the Medicare General Enrollment Period (January 1 to March 31) and coverage won't start until July 1
- If your Marketplace plan isn't through your employer
 - And you must pay a premium for Part A, you would need to drop Part A and Part B to be eligible to get a Marketplace plan
 - However, if you're also receiving Social Security benefits, you would have to drop your Social Security if you drop Medicare

From Coverage to Care



Written materials and videos available in English and Spanish



o Provider doctor/medical professional Primary Care Provider doctor you see first Specialist specific area of medicine and works with patients who have certain types of symptoms and conditions, such as diabetes or cancer.

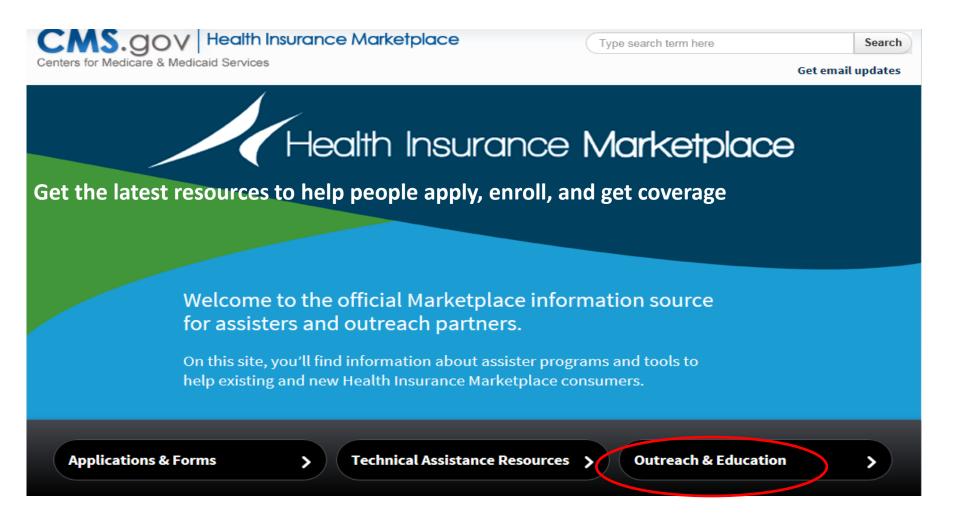
Marketplace Appeals

- If you don't agree with a decision made by the Health Insurance Marketplace, you may be able to file an appeal.
- You can appeal the following kinds of Marketplace decisions
 - Whether you're eligible to buy a Marketplace plan
 - Whether you can enroll in a Marketplace plan outside the regular open enrollment period
 - Whether you're eligible for lower costs based on their income
 - The amount of savings you're eligible for
 - Whether you're eligible for Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
 - Whether you're eligible for an exemption from the individual responsibility requirement

Key Points to Remember

- The Marketplace is a way for qualified individuals and families to find and buy health insurance
 - You may enroll or change plans during a Special Enrollment Period if you have certain life changing events
- Small employers can cover their employees through the SHOP
- States have flexibility to establish their own Marketplace
- Individuals and families may be eligible for lower costs on their monthly premiums and out-of-pocket costs
- There is help available
- If a you don't agree with a decision made by the Marketplace, you may be able to file an appeal

Marketplace.cms.gov



Want More Information about the Marketplace?

- Stay connected
 - Sign up to get email and text alerts at HealthCare.gov/subscribe
 - CuidadoDeSalud.gov for Spanish
 - Updates and resources for organizations are available at Marketplace.cms.gov
 - Twitter@HealthCareGov
 - Facebook.com/Healthcare.gov