



April 14, 2020

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
 U.S. Senate
 317 Russell Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
 U.S. House of Representatives
 1236 Longworth House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Charles Schumer
 U.S. Senate
 322 Hart Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
 U.S. House of Representatives
 2468 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear Majority Leader McConnell, Minority Leader Schumer, Speaker Pelosi, and Minority Leader McCarthy:

The 33 undersigned organizations, representing millions of patients and consumers across the country who face serious, acute, and chronic health conditions, urge Congress to enact legislation that will help support the health and wellbeing of the American public while also slowing the spread of the COVID-19 virus, particularly among vulnerable populations. Together, we represent more than 120 million people with pre-existing conditions in the U.S., many of whom have increased risk of infection and/or adverse health outcomes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2017, our organizations agreed upon three overarching principles¹ that guide our work. These principles state that: (1) health care must be adequate, meaning health care coverage should cover treatments patients need, including the services in the essential health benefit package; (2) health care should be affordable, enabling patients to access the treatments they need to live healthy and productive lives; and (3) health care should be accessible, meaning that coverage should be easy to understand and not pose a barrier to care. Enrollment should be easy to understand, and benefits should be clearly defined.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made abundantly clear that all people need access to adequate and affordable health insurance coverage now more than ever. Research has demonstrated that access to comprehensive health insurance means access to timely, medically necessary health care. If someone without health insurance today contracts the COVID-19 virus, they may be forced to make the difficult decision to not be tested and treated due to fears about the cost of care. That puts our entire society – particularly the people we represent – at risk.

As Congress considers additional legislation aimed at protecting the financial, physical and mental health of the American people, we note that the following priorities are critical to ensuring quality health insurance coverage is affordable and accessible:

- Require the Administration to re-open enrollment in the ACA marketplaces for 60 days so that patients can access high quality insurance coverage.
- Provide additional funding for state Medicaid programs, maintain the maintenance of effort provisions included in the CARES Act, and extend the length of time states can use funds.
- Enact strong risk mitigation policies to ensure premiums don't spike in the wake of the pandemic.
- Require COVID-19 testing, treatment, vaccines, and recovery services to be provided at no-cost to consumers, regardless of their method of coverage.
- Incentivize states to expand Medicaid.
- Block the implementation, enforcement, and effect of all final rules that expanded availability of non-compliant plans like short-term, limited-duration and association health plans.
- Require providers and issuers to accommodate patients who may need to change facilities or providers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and enact legislation to end *all* surprise bills.
- Extend eligibility and provide subsidies for individuals who have lost employer sponsored coverage.

Accessibility

Health care must be accessible as the connection between health insurance and health outcomes is clear and well documented.^{2,3} Our organizations' principles state that, "all people, regardless of employment status or geographic location, should be able to gain high-quality coverage without waiting

¹ Partnership to Protect Coverage Consensus Health Care Principles. Available at:

<https://cqcengage.com/mda/file/UVSYoNuyq1g/033020%20Healthcare%20Principles41logos.pdf>

² McWilliams JM, Zaslavsky AM, Meara E, Ayanian JZ. Health insurance coverage and mortality among the near-elderly. *Health Affairs*. 2004; 23(4): 223-233.

³ Rice T, LaVarreda SA, Ponce NA, Brown ER. The impact of private and public health insurance on medication use for adults with chronic diseases. *Medical Care Research and Review*. 2005; 62(1): 231-249.

periods or lock outs through adequate open and special enrollment periods”.⁴ All people need access to quality and affordable health care to manage serious and chronic diseases and be able to access medical care during the current public health emergency.

Special Enrollment Periods

We are deeply troubled that the administration has repeatedly opted not to issue a special enrollment period for the healthcare.gov marketplace, which services 38 state health insurance marketplaces, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, eleven states and the District of Columbia have opened their marketplaces so that individuals can obtain health insurance. Tens of thousands of Americans in these states have already taken advantage of this opportunity, which will provide them with the coverage they need to obtain care in the event that they contract COVID-19. In Maryland, for example, more than 10,000 individuals signed up for coverage in the first few weeks of the special enrollment period, more than half of whom were between the ages of 18 and 34.⁵ All, but one, of the remaining states do not have the authority to open marketplace enrollment and must rely on the federal system. We are very concerned that the people who live in these states lack this critical opportunity to enroll in meaningful coverage at this time.

The administration recently announced an alternate plan to fund uncompensated COVID care via stimulus funds in the CARES Act. Unfortunately, this measure does not sufficiently ensure access to affordable care and falls far short of what can be achieved through a special enrollment period. It utilizes funds that could be better used supporting overburdened hospitals at this critical time; opening the federal exchange would ensure access to care for people with COVID while reserving these emergency funds for their intended purpose. We urge Congress to direct the administration to immediately initiate a 60-day special enrollment period under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) as the nation fights to protect its citizens from this virus. Where a person lives should not determine whether or not they can access health care, especially at this time of national crisis. In addition, we ask Congress to direct the administration to undertake a robust public education campaign to ensure that the public is aware of the special enrollment period and provide adequate funds for this effort.

Additional Funding for State Medicaid Programs

State Medicaid programs provide a vital safety net during this national crisis, covering traditionally underserved populations and helping to stem the spread of the virus. Our organizations strongly supported the 6.2 percent increase in the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for states in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and urge Congress to raise the FMAP increase from 6.2 to 12 percent. Estimates suggest that Medicaid enrollment could increase anywhere from 11 to 23 million over the next several months as a result of COVID-19 and its economic impact.⁶ Additional support for states is essential to ensuring that state Medicaid programs can meet this increased demand for coverage and continue to provide quality and affordable health care to the patients we represent.

Our organizations also urge Congress to extend the length of time that states can receive these additional funds. The economic impact of COVID-19 is likely to last much longer than the public health emergency declaration. In fact, CBO estimates that the unemployment rate will be nine percent at the end of 2021, meaning that states will see an increased need for Medicaid coverage for months and even

⁴ Id.

⁵ <https://www.marylandhbe.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CoronavirusPressRelease040120.pdf>

⁶ COVID-19 Impact on Medicaid, Marketplace, and the Uninsured by State. Health Management Associates. April 3, 2020.

Accessed at: <https://www.healthmanagement.com/wp-content/uploads/HMA-Estimates-of-COVID-Impact-on-Coverage-public-version-for-April-3-830-CT.pdf>

years to come.⁷ Our organizations urge Congress to extend the FMAP increase beyond the public health emergency declaration and instead tie it to a measure of the economic impact of this crisis.

Maintain Maintenance of Effort Provisions

Recognizing the importance of continuous Medicaid coverage, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act included maintenance of effort requirements for the enhanced FMAP that prevent states from imposing more restrictive eligibility standards or increased cost-sharing during the public health emergency, as well as significantly limit the circumstances in which states can disenroll current or newly enrolled members. These protections are critical to ensuring that patients with serious and chronic conditions continue to receive affordable and accessible coverage during a period in which there will be enormous pressure on states to reduce costs. Our organizations strongly urge Congress to preserve these protections in any future COVID-related legislation.

Incentivize Remaining States to Expand Medicaid

The COVID-19 crisis has, as previously discussed, highlighted the pressing need to reduce our nation's uninsured rate. Those without health insurance may fear seeking help because of the cost of treatment, contributing to poorer health outcomes for themselves as well as continued community spread of this disease. Expanding Medicaid coverage to all individuals with incomes below 138 percent of the federal poverty level (\$2,497/ month for a family of three) could extend coverage to 4.8 million uninsured adults living in states that have not taken up this expansion to date.⁸ The benefits of expansion are clear, including improved access to coverage and positive health outcomes for patients, as well as economic benefits to states and hospitals.⁹ Our organizations therefore urge Congress to provide 100 percent FMAP for the first three years that states expand their Medicaid programs, a financial incentive that was available to states that expanded their programs in 2013, to help additional states expand their programs at this critical time.

Block Barriers to Medicaid Coverage

While our organizations oppose barriers to Medicaid coverage at any time, they are more problematic now than ever before. Given the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of our organizations asked the administration to immediately halt programmatic efforts that would create barriers to gaining and maintaining Medicaid coverage - such as waivers establishing work requirements, eliminating retroactive eligibility, or increasing cost-sharing. Similarly, we have also asked that the block grant policy guidance issued in January be immediately rescinded.

Adequacy

For patients, it is essential that health care be adequate. This means that services and treatments patients need, including those required by individuals with unique and complex health needs, are covered. During the present pandemic, it is paramount that all people, including individuals with pre-existing conditions, have access to high-quality coverage that meets their health care needs.

Coverage for Testing, Treatment, Vaccines, and Recovery Services

Experts agree that access to testing, treatment, vaccines, and recovery services are the most important part of slowing and stopping the spread of COVID-19. We appreciate the work that has been done so far,

⁷ Updating CBO's Economic Forecast to Account for the Pandemic, Congressional Budget Office. April 2, 2020. Accessed at: <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56314>

⁸ <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/>

⁹ <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/the-effects-of-medicaid-expansion-under-the-aca-updated-findings-from-a-literature-review/>

especially passage of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H.R. 6201) to ensure that testing and vaccines are no-cost to individuals. As Congress considers additional COVID-19 legislation, we urge policymakers to also ensure that all individual and group market insurance be required to cover all care related to the *testing, treatment, vaccines and recovery services* from the COVID-19 virus without cost sharing for consumers.

It is critical that testing, treatment, vaccines, and recovery services are provided at no-cost to consumers, regardless of their method of coverage. Removing all cost-related barriers to treatment will ensure that the greatest number of people take action to care for themselves and those around them as this highly contagious virus spreads. Applying these same coverage standards to protect individuals already enrolled in non-compliant plans, like short-term, limited duration (STLD) and association health plans (AHP), is also important to robustly protect individuals, families, and the public health. As Congress assesses expanding coverage of these key services, increasing the costs insurers will be obligated to pay, it is critical that the appropriate risk mitigation strategies (further explained in this letter) are implemented to ensure premiums remain affordable for patients and consumers in the future.

Stop the Issuance of Non-Qualified Health Plans

Due to the increased availability of subpar insurance products, even Americans with insurance find themselves underinsured during this crisis. Non-compliant plans, like STLD plans and AHPs, are not required to meet federal patient protection standards. Noncompliant plans leave consumers exposed to high out-of-pocket costs for their care and often don't cover basic health care needs, such as prescription drugs and emergency services.¹⁰

These plans are particularly dangerous at this time because they can rescind coverage based on the determination of a pre-existing condition, for which COVID-19 would qualify, and leave patients with no coverage at all in the midst of a crisis. To make matters worse, new evidence suggests that they are being marketed in misleading and even predatory ways to people suffering job or income loss.¹¹

Congress should immediately move to prohibit the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Treasury, and the Department of Labor from implementing, enforcing, or in any way giving effect to final rules that expanded availability of short-term, limited-duration and association health plans. Allowing non-compliant plans to enroll more individuals at this time will only increase the number of individuals who do not have coverage of essential COVID-related services, and therefore will require funds from the National Disaster Medical System program for uninsured individuals. Additionally, for those individuals who are already covered by these plans, Congress must ensure that any people who lose this sub-par coverage due to rescission of the rule have a way to purchase comprehensive, affordable coverage that meets their and their families' needs.

Coverage for Telemedicine Services

Telehealth, including telemedicine and telemental health are vital lifelines for those at the greatest risk for the coronavirus. Telemedicine services can ensure access to specialized providers and continuity of care when in-person visits are not a safe option, enabling patients to continue to social distance and

¹⁰The Impact of Short-Term, Limited-Duration Policy Expansion on Patients and the ACA Individual Market. Milliman Research Report. Hanson, Dane and Gabriela Dieguez. February, 2020. Accessed at:

<https://www.ils.org/sites/default/files/National/USA/Pdf/STLD-Impact-Report-Final-Public.pdf>

¹¹ Misleading Marketing of Short-Term Health Plans amid COVID-19. Linke Young, Christen and Kathleen Hannick. March 24, 2020. Accessed at: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/usc-brookings-schaeffer-on-health-policy/2020/03/24/misleading-marketing-of-short-term-health-plans-amid-covid-19/>

avoid hospitals and clinics at the front lines of battling the pandemic. Telemental health enables people to access care to address the fear, stress, and anxiety caused by COVID-19 – a particular concern for individuals with underlying health conditions that the CDC recognizes as being at higher risk for both severe illness and increased stress due to COVID-19. Access and continuity of care are essential to ensuring patients’ health and well-being.

Our organizations commend Congress and the administration for providing greater flexibility and ease of access to telehealth services in recent weeks, including relaxing site of care rules for Medicare beneficiaries; allowing audio-only services for Medicare beneficiaries; allowing Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics to serve as a distant site for telehealth during the COVID-19 emergency period; and providing \$200 million for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and \$180 million to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to support telehealth services.

We understand that the policy changes made in the administration’s interim final rule are in place for the duration of the public health emergency. However, it will be necessary for people with serious health conditions – those at higher risk of a severe case of COVID-19 – to have access to these services for a longer period of time. High-risk patients and those with compromised immune systems will have to be vigilant about their risk for COVID-19 and other contagious diseases long after the initial crisis period is over, and Congress should extend current flexibilities to ensure these patients can continue to safely access the care they need. Further, Congress should increase funding for patient and provider education around the availability, simplicity, and safety of using telemedicine when appropriate. In addition, we urge HRSA to use this unique moment in time as an opportunity to collect and analyze data on telehealth usage to inform future policies.

Affordability

Our organizations recognize that illness impacts individuals of all incomes – now more than ever. We believe that all patients, regardless of their economic situation, should be able to afford the treatment they require. Affordable health care coverage includes reasonable premiums and cost-sharing, including protecting those with pre-existing conditions from being charged more for their coverage.

Surprise Medical Bills & Network Flexibility

Recent media reports indicate that consumers diagnosed with COVID-19 may face extreme costs because of the nature of their treatment and quarantine.¹² Meanwhile, patients with serious and chronic conditions who routinely require medical treatment to maintain their health may be required to shift their care to different providers and facilities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These shifts, while necessary to contain the virus, may result in out-of-network care – increasing consumers’ risk of receiving a surprise bill. Fear of cost, and subsequent surprise medical bills should not keep patients and consumers away from care for treatment of COVID-19 or an underlying medical condition. Not only will discouraging people from seeking appropriate care lead to worsening health, it will also perpetuate the spread of the virus and prolong its health and economic impacts. Therefore, it is critical that Congress gain consensus and enact legislation to permanently end all surprise medical billing and protect patients from financial harm as part of any broader bipartisan efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

Congress has recently considered legislation that would provide robust protections for patients from receiving unexpected medical bills – an effort which our organizations strongly support. We urge

¹² <https://khn.org/news/trump-wrongly-said-health-insurers-will-pay-for-all-coronavirus-treatment/>

Congress to make necessary changes to allow patients to seek care outside of their network as a result of the pandemic and ensure that, during this time of uncertainty, patients and their families have peace of mind knowing they will not receive unexpected medical bills when seeking treatment for COVID-19 or other underlying medical conditions.

Assistance for People Who Have Lost Employer Sponsored Coverage

As more individuals lose coverage as a result of job loss, it will continue to be critical to retain coverage to adequately combat COVID-19. We therefore encourage Congress to authorize the administration to allow individuals to extend employer sponsored coverage and provide subsidies to alleviate financial strain after termination. This approach, which was last utilized in 2009 during the financial crisis, allowed workers to receive a 65% premium subsidy for six months to retain coverage. We encourage Congress to consider offering this benefit and increasing the generosity of the subsidy beyond 65% to ensure employers and employees are shielded from financial stress.

Furthermore, keeping an employer plan will allow for continuity of provider networks and medications, which is critical for patients and survivors. Patients, particularly those with high-cost conditions, are among the people most likely to have incurred substantial out-of-pocket spending this early in the calendar year. Facilitating the extension of employer coverage relieves such individuals from having to start a new plan, with new cost-sharing amounts and patient out-of-pocket contributions reset to zero.

In addition, Congress should direct the administration to undertake a robust public education and notification campaign to guarantee there is adequate uptake of this benefit. Congress should also direct the administration to ensure that those who are Medicare-eligible and who time out of COBRA coverage have access to a special enrollment period for Medicare coverage.

Long-Term Premium Increases

As we face this emergency, we need to ensure that the additional costs of COVID-19 testing and treatment do not have long-lasting consequences of increasing premiums and cost-sharing for people with chronic conditions. Additionally, we must make sure that even the best policy decisions we are making today will not have similar premium impacts. This includes making sure that new requirements for coverage of COVID-19 treatment are appropriately offset or subsidized. Supporting insurers and the federal Medicare and Medicaid system by implementing robust risk mitigation strategies will help make sure that responding to this crisis does not result in significantly raised premiums that make health care less accessible in the long-term. Any offsets or subsidies provided to help deal with this crisis must be paired with oversight to ensure that insurers can and do keep premiums at reasonable levels after the crisis to the greatest extent possible.

Conclusion

As the COVID-19 virus continues to spread across communities in the United States, we urge you and your congressional colleagues to provide the coverage resources individuals and families need to seek and afford timely treatment and care. The above recommendations will help assure that patients will be protected during this crisis and that our health care system will remain viable and available to them after the crisis.

For more information or to discuss further, please direct your staff to contact Katie Berge of the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society at katie.berge@lls.org. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ALS Association
American Cancer Society Cancer Action
Network
American Diabetes Association
American Kidney Fund
American Liver Foundation
American Lung Association
Arthritis Foundation
Cancer Support Community Chronic Disease
Coalition
Chronic Disease Coalition
COPD Foundation
Crohn's & Colitis Foundation
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
Epilepsy Foundation
Family Voices
Hemophilia Federation of America
Immune Deficiency Foundation

Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
Lutheran Services in America
March of Dimes
Muscular Dystrophy Association
National Alliance on Mental Illness
National Health Council
National Hemophilia Foundation
National Kidney Foundation
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
National Organization for Rare Disorders
National Patient Advocate Foundation
National Psoriasis Foundation
Pulmonary Hypertension Association
Susan G. Komen
The AIDS Institute
United Way Worldwide
WomenHeart: The National Coalition for
Women with Heart Disease

Cc:

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
The Honorable Patty Murray
The Honorable Chuck Grassley
The Honorable Ron Wyden

The Honorable Frank Pallone
The Honorable Greg Walden
The Honorable Richard Neil
The Honorable Kevin Brady
The Honorable Bobby Scott
The Honorable Virginia Foxx